REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR

1872-73.

PART I.

Introductory Chapter.

Uneventfulness of the year.

1. The year 1872-73 was one singularly devoid of incidents of striking importance or interest. The duty of the annalist is mainly to report the steady working of an administration which has looked into all details, and introduced several minor reforms and alterations in order to ensure greater efficiency and harmony in the different parts of the machinery.

Harvests.

2. The disappointing outturn of the spring harvest of 1871, the magnificent promise of which was blighted by excessive rain, was recounted in last year's report. This lowered the food stocks and caused a considerable amount of general distress, which was felt throughout the whole of 1872-73, and which the crops of that year were not such as to relieve. The rains of 1872 were much heavier than the average, and ended earlier than usual. The autumn crop was, on the whole, a poor one in consequence, especially in the eastern districts, where the rain was heaviest; cotton alone was a little above the average. The usual Christmas rain was almost entirely wanting, and as the ground was drier than usual, through the early cessation of the rain in September, the spring crop suffered much from drought, and, except where protected by canals or wells, the outturn was very small. On the whole, the year must be set down as one of agricultural adversity.

3. The following table shows how prices, which had risen very much in the previous year from the low level they had fallen to after the abundant spring harvest of 1871, stood throughout 1872-73 :—

Prices.

Statement showing prices current of Wheat, Barley, and Jowar in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1872-73.

		Meerut.		Rohilkhund.		Agra.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie.	
		S.	C.	S.	C	S.	C	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat.	1st April, 1872, ...	24	3	22	5	19	13	20	0	13	15	24	9
	1st July, 1872, ...	20	6	19	15	18	1	13	6	13	4	16	10
	1st October, 1872,	21	1	19	6	17	1	14	13	12	15	16	8
	1st January, 1873,	21	15	14	11	17	8	15	4	12	14	17	3
	1st April, 1873, ...	22	0	19	8	19	9	16	8	15	6	16	2
Barley.	1st April, 1872, ...	34	0	33	15	29	13	27	6	20	0	31	8
	1st July, 1872, ...	31	12	31	0	25	4	21	12	18	15	23	0
	1st October, 1872,	32	5	30	7	24	4	24	4	18	14	22	0
	1st January, 1873,	31	11	23	15	23	2	21	9	18	5	23	8
	1st April, 1873, ...	32	8	26	14	24	14	21	13	17	8	24	2
Jowar.	1st April, 1872, ...	18	7	25	7	17	9	22	7	19	8	25	8
	1st July, 1872, ...	15	3	17	7	13	7	14	12	18	0	15	11
	1st October, 1872,	23	3	21	2	20	8	18	14	21	12	19	5
	1st January, 1873,	24	12	20	15	21	2	23	6	23	11	24	9
	1st April, 1873, ...	28	6	23	11	22	12	23	5	24	5	22	8

4. The rate throughout the year was, it will be seen, generally a little higher than that of April 1872, and the average prices of the year were for these three staples 20 per cent. higher than in the preceding year.

	Average price of 1871-72.		*Average price of* 1872-73.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat, ...	22	15	17	26
Barley, ...	32	15	25	17
Jowar, ...	26	1	20	28

5. The year was entirely free from any such political disturbances as had occurred on the two last celebrations of the Mohurrum festival at Moradabad and Bareilly. These riots had been severely punished; a strong force of Police was held in hand

Freedom from political disturbances.

to check any outbreak ; and care was taken to prevent any collision of the Mahomedan and Hindoo processions. The religious rites of the Mahomedans were duly performed, though with some sullenness, and nothing untoward happened to disturb the arrangements made by the authorities.

Niaz Mahomed's case.

6. The only other event that can be considered to have had any political importance was the capture and trial of a leading rebel of 1857, Niaz Mahomed Khan. This man was an inhabitant of the Rampore State, who entered British territory in 1857, took service under the rebel Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, rose to high command and administrative charge of the Budaon District, and led a force and met Sir Hope Grant in battle in the Futtehgurh District in 1858. He, during the time of his power, made himself especially notorious by searching out, punishing, and in some cases murdering with great cruelty persons who had befriended English fugitives in 1857. After the country was pacified he led a wandering life, frequently visited Mecca, and finally took service with the Nawab of Joonaghur, in whose train he came to Bombay at the time of the Governor-General's visit to that place, when he was recognised and arrested. His offences were clearly proved, though immense efforts were made by his friends to buy off the hostile witnesses ; but before the High Court of Judicature the plea was brought up that, as an inhabitant of Rampore, he did not owe allegiance to the British Government, and therefore was not punishable as a rebel. The question was argued with great learning, and in the end two of the Judges (the Chief Justice dissenting) held that he did owe a temporary allegiance to this Government by reason of his having entered its territories. The question would have been a very serious one, had not the law been altered, as respects acts committed since 1861, by the passing of the Penal Code, under which the act of waging war against the Queen is an offence, irrespective of the nationality of the accused. Niaz Mahomed was sentenced by the District Judge to death, but in view of all the circumstances the High Court

exercised a wise discretion in modifying the sentence to one of transportation for life.

Question of allegiance.

7. The following passages from a letter addressed to the Government of India show the views of this Government on the important question of the allegiance owed to the paramount power by the subjects even of the so-called Independent States of India. They are recorded in order that the question may be borne in mind should any other rebel leader of 1857 be subsequently brought to trial; but the number of such leaders who have not yet been brought to justice is now small :—

"The attention of His Excellency in Council will no doubt be attracted by the views of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on the doctrine of allegiance and treason, in respect of the British Government in India. Niaz Mahomed is a native of Rampore, a State which, as Mr. Justice Jardine amply shows in his judgment, itself owes allegiance to the Queen. He entered British territory, not with a hostile army, but simply as a private individual; and he admits that he took service under the traitor Khan Bahadoor, who was well-known to be a British subject. Had the State of Rampore rebelled, and had Niaz Mahomed invaded British territory as a follower of the Nawab, or by the Nawab's command, his allegiance to his own sovereign (however limited were that sovereign's independence) might have been pleaded in excuse. But nothing of the kind occurred. The allegiance of Rampore to the British Government, scrupulously maintained by its Ruler, devolved upon all his subjects. The obligation was rivetted upon Niaz Mahomed by his own subsequent residence in British territory; and the offence was rendered the more aggravated by his taking service under a traitorous British subject, and by his commanding an army of rebels, also British subjects. Yet Sir Robert Stuart hold that there was no breach of allegiance either express or implied. In his judgment he writes—'In a case like the present, where the facts are either patent on the face of the proceedings, or reasonably demonstrated by evidence, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of such a state of things; nay, even where there is fair doubt on the subject, the offending foreigner, against whom temporary allegiance is sought to be established for the purpose of fixing upon him the violation of the laws of the offended State, is entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and to stand acquitted of the political consequences, and also, but within limits, of the criminal consequences of his conduct.'

"Under this ruling, the subject of any subordinate sovereign or chief in India might on his own account have levied war against the supreme authority, under the laws as they existed in 1857-58, with impunity. And indeed the principle laid down, if followed to its logical conclusion, might

have led to the entire acquittal of Niaz Mahomed, on the ground that he was not accountable to British tribunals for the taking away of life when in command of a hostile army, and under circumstances in which political or strategical necessity might have been pleaded.

"The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that coming to this decision, the Chief Justice may not sufficiently have adverted to the fact that a power, though possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, may yet be in various degrees of subjection to another power; and that allegiance of a subject to his sovereign does not, under such circumstances, exclude allegiance to the Suzerain power. As already said, had the sovereign rebelled against the supreme power, that might have been pleaded in justification of the action of his subject; and even otherwise, His Honor is not prepared to say that the fact of being a citizen of Rampore might not have been advanced in extenuation. A shade of difference may exist between the obligations of loyalty to the British Government on the part of one of its own subjects, as distinguished from that of the subject of a dependent sovereign. But this is quite a different position from that held by Sir Robert Stuart, who apparently would ignore the existence of any relation subsisting between the subjects of subordinate sovereignties in India and the supreme power, and would hold them subject to the same obligations as those of an alien and a hostile Government, and no other.

"The Lieutenant-Governor would have regarded this conclusion as fraught with serious consequences, had not the law, as altered in the Penal Code, altogether omitted the condition of allegiance, and made the waging of war against the Queen, by whomsoever committed, unconditionally a crime. It is true that this section has been construed (Morgan and Macpherson) as still implying that foreigners, not owing allegiance, cannot be guilty of the offence; but Mayne seems satisfactorily to show that that section is general, and that there is no distinction between those who are British subjects and those who are not. And the same conclusion may be drawn from Section 2, which makes every person liable for acts of which he shall be guilty within the said territories.

"Under these circumstances, it may be confidently held that a prosecution of the present kind, under the provisions of the Penal Code, would not fail on the grounds taken by the Chief Justice, inasmuch as the proof of allegiance would not be necessary to constitute the offence."

Lieutenant-Governor's tour.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor's tour in the winter of 1872-73 commenced at Moradabad, passing by Roorkee and Hurdwar, and up the west part of the valley of the Doon. The new cantonment of Chukrata was visited, and many difficult forest questions were decided relating to the rights of the villagers over the pasturage, fuel, and building timber in the forests marked off as

belonging to the State, as well as in those left within the village boundaries. From thence the march led by Seharunpore, Meerut, and Delhi to the head works of the new Jumna Canal, and along that canal to Muttra and Agra. The proposal to transfer from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces that portion of the Delhi and Goorgaon Districts which the canal commands was re-opened and urged (but as yet without effect) on administrative grounds ; and it was arranged that the Customs line should be removed to the canal, thus effecting a considerable saving in establishment and in the cost of keeping up the hedge. From Agra the Lieutenant-Governor visited Mynpoory and Etawah, and there took the rail and returned to Allahabad.

Work done on the tour.

9. During these tours much business is transacted on the spot, in conference with the District Officers and the Local and Municipal Committees, which might otherwise entail much correspondence. The public offices and jails are visited, and schools are inspected, Native gentlemen are received, and the pulse of the country felt. Durbars were held at Meerut and Agra, at which the notables of those divisions were assembled, and occasion was taken to confer public rewards on those who had deserved them.

The Hearsay jail case.

10. Several instances might be given of the advantages derived from the opportunity which these tours afford to the Head of the Government of seeing things for himself. For example, on visiting the Dehra Jail, a civil prisoner was found there whose case was a peculiarly hard, and possibly a representative one. He had lent money to a native lady married to, but separated from, a man with some English blood in him, and had received a bond from her son. On the son's refusing to pay he sued him, when a plea of minority under the English law was put in, and was successful, the suit being rejected by the Court of Appeal. On this the debtor turned the tables on him, sued him for the costs of the case, and threw him into prison. The man was found to be nearly starved with cold ; it was the

depth of winter, and he protested he had no means to pay. Finding him ignorant of the provisions of the law which bore on his case, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the local Judge to instruct him that on filing a list of his property and making that over in payment of his debt he could be released. This was done, and the man regained his liberty shortly after. There is reason to fear that this is not an exceptional case, but that our prisons are sometimes used, not as a means of compelling debtors to give up to the creditor property they have, but as a means of revenge for punishing those that have none.

Law relating to the release of sick civil prisoners.

11. On this and other occasions the attention of Government was drawn to the omission of the law to provide for the release of a civil prisoner who is sick or dying. This power rests with the Government in the case of criminals in jail, and is frequently exercised when there is no hope of saving the prisoner's life by any other means, or when the illness is incurable and the man desires to die among his friends; and the same provisions should apparently apply to civil prisoners, otherwise a sentence of imprisonment may be turned virtually into a sentence of death. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Restoration of the Govind Deva Temple, Bindrabun.

12. Another point brought before the Lieutenant-Governor on his tour was the necessity of repairing some of the great antiquarian treasures of the Province. The Temple of Govind Deva at Bindrabun, near Muttra, is certainly the noblest specimen of Hindu architectural art in Upper India, but it had fallen into great decay. Mr. Growse, the Joint Magistrate of Muttra, who had made the building the subject of close and attentive study, pointed out to His Honor the injuries which it had suffered from the Mahomedans originally, and afterwards from the ravages of time. Immediate sanction was given to undertake all necessary repairs. The Maharajah of Jeypore, with his wonted liberality, has contributed £500, which was the rough estimate made of the sum necessary; but it will need

a much larger expenditure before the temple is put in a serviceable condition. To restore it entirely according to its original design is now impossible, as large portions have been utterly lost.

Repairs to the Taj and the Fort at Agra.

13. Repairs have long been going on to the Taj and the ornamental portions of the Agra Fort, called the Sumun Boorj (or Jasmine Tower), and its neighbourhood. These were ordered, and liberal support promised to such further repairs as may prove necessary. The marble work in the exquisite Motee Musjid and other places, which generally consists of external slabs fixed by the help of iron rods, is found frequently from the corroding of the iron to be in a state of precarious support: it has been repaired where found necessary; but this work will, it is feared, prove a constant source of anxiety and expense. In the Taj attention had been mainly directed to restoring the injured Mosaic work; but the leakage in the roof, and the alarming state of the marble panelling of the entrance arch need looking to more urgently, and it was these repairs that the Chief Engineer directed the local authorities to take in hand at once.

Native Press.

14. Thirty-six Vernacular Newspapers were in existence during the year, against thirty in 1871-72; but the total number of copies in circulation was only 5,917, against 7,594 last year. The number of Magazines was the same, *viz.*, nine, but here, too, the circulation fell from 1,935 to 1,408. One-half the Newspapers are published in Agra, Allahabad, and Meerut, the latter city supplying no less than nine out of the total number of thirty-six. As a rule, the tone of the Native Press is fair and loyal, though want of trustworthy information, and of anything like a broad and enlightened treatment of important questions affecting this country, render these papers singularly unattractive to the English reader. The attention, however, which is paid to matters of local interest, as municipal administration, is a hopeful sign, and indicates the beginning of what may hereafter grow into a healthy public opinion.

15. It has occasionally happened that useful information has been received from the Vernacular newspapers as to crimes that have occurred, or as to the state of public feeling, and the effects which have followed from the orders of Government or of District Officers. But more frequently there has been a tendency to give insertion to rash imputations and to charges based on insufficient knowledge. An instance of this, which occurred at Benares, attracted considerable attention and publicity. The Editor of the *Benares Akhbár* reported in a letter to the Magistrate of the District that a boy had been offered money by the Police to give information about a theft, and that torture had been used. Inquiry was made; the statement turned out to be unfounded; the Editor was prosecuted by the Police authorities for defamation, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer imprisonment for six months. In reviewing the case, the following orders were issued by Government:—

Prosecution of the Editor of the Benares paper.

"There does not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be any presumption of *mala fides* on the defendant's part in making the charges, for he went direct to the Magistrate, and presented privately a written paper with his charges, which he said he had 'heard.' No doubt he was precipitate and rash, but there seems no reason to doubt that he had heard of money being offered to the boy, and the story of torture, &c, had grown possibly out of the boy's mother's alarm. There is no ground whatever for the assumption of enmity or desire to extort money on the defendant's part.

"Such being the case, the proper course was first to offer him the opportunity of retractation, and to have required him to publish in his paper an account of the result of the investigation and an apology for the misstatements he had been induced to make. After that, if the Editor refused, it would have been open to the Police Officers to have proposed a prosecution. Even then, such a step should not have been entered upon without the cognizance and approval of Government. The relations of the public authorities, and especially the District and Police authorities, towards the Press of this country are very peculiar. It has repeatedly been asserted, and even by educated Native gentlemen, that the Native Press is not free, but is liable to be called to account by the authorities, and is under their influence. The statement is groundless; but it is of the utmost importance that no possible ground should be given which might in any way be construed as giving colour to such assertions.

"It is then not only as a measure in itself inexpedient, except as the last resort, but further, as a measure not required till an opportunity of retrac-

tation had been offered, and finally, as a measure that should not have been taken at all without the approval of Government, that His Honor objects to the proceedings against the Editor.

"It may further be remarked that there is much doubt as to the legality of the sentence. The charge was laid, not on the libel contained in the article, but on that contained in the letter, which, if made in good faith, comes under the exceptions contained in Section 499 of the Penal Code. Whatever Mr. S . . . . . may have thought, there was not, so far as appears from the papers laid before His Honor, any proof whatever of *mala fides*; on the contrary, the presumption is directly the other way. The Lieutenant-Governor looks, however, on the prosecution as having been virtually, though not expressly, made in consequence of the article, and has disposed of the argument as if it had.

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers, under the circumstances, that there is ample ground for remitting the fine, and this may accordingly be done, with a warning to the Editor to be more cautious in admitting into his paper reports that may come to his ears, and when he has admitted such reports, and they have been proved, as in the present instance, to be unfounded, that he is bound to retract and apologize.

"Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that no Press prosecution should be undertaken by any Department on account of imputations made against official acts without the express sanction of Government, and all Heads of Departments will be informed accordingly."

Tea cultivation.

16. An enquiry made by the Government of India gave occasion for the preparation of a report on the tea cultivation in the hill districts in the North-Western Provinces, showing its past history and the present average outturn of the crop. The tracts in which tea is grown are the valley of the Doon (which nowhere rises above 2,640 feet) and the hill ranges of Kumaon and Gurhwal, where the plantations vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height above the sea. The following figures are believed to give a pretty accurate estimate:—

		Outturn.		
	Acres under Tea.	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
Dehra,	... 1,801	3,692	407,856	411,548
Kumaon,	... 1,395	125,225	60,475	285,700

The manufacture of green tea in Dehra, to the almost total exclusion of black, is due to the fact that it is brought up by Cabulee merchants who supply Central Asia, when only the

green leaf is in demand. The trade is increasing, and the Dehra crop not being sufficient, the merchants have this year for the first time penetrated Kumaon, and it is probable that in a very short time the planters there will only manufacture the green leaf as in Dehra. The opening up of this Central Asian demand has been a great source of advantage to the cultivation of tea, as the planters now get at their very doors the same average price as they before obtained in Calcutta after incurring the risk of the journey, and charges for freight, brokerage, and commission.

Abandonment of cinchona cultivation.

17. The same success has not attended the cultivation of cinchona, and the attempts to nationalise it in the Himalayas, or in the North-Western Provinces, have now been abandoned. The plant is exceedingly liable to injury from frost, and has often, after being grown under protection till it reached a considerable height, been cut down in a single night. The experiment has been made in all kinds of altitudes, but as no place in the North-Western Provinces is entirely free from frost, it has nowhere succeeded, and has at last been given up.

Experiment in sericulture.

18. On the other hand, the attempt to cultivate silkworms has been taken up in the Doon by the Superintendent, Mr. Ross, with much zeal and some prospect of success. The Doon has many advantages. In its cool climate the mulberry grows freely. The women of the Goorkha Regiment stationed at Dehra are handy at reeling, and ready to undertake the work; the cocoons produced have been valued at a sum sufficient amply to cover the cost of production; and there is a further possibility of creating a trade in the eggs, which are much sought after in Italy, and can be kept in the higher altitudes of the hills safe from hatching or spoiling. An advance has been made to Mr. Ross, and also to a planter, Captain Murray, to enable them to give the experiment a fair trial.

Transliteration of Vernacular names.

19. The transliteration controversy went on briskly through the year, the Lieutenant-Governor in two despatches recording his objections

to the system called Hunterian (as being advocated by Mr. Hunter, and based with slight modifications on that of Sir W. Jones), which had been adopted without any consultation with the Provinces by Lord Mayo's Government, and accepted by the Indian Council. In the end it was decided that the time had passed for reconsideration of the scheme, but that it should not be extended to any places which are of general notoriety, and the spelling of which on the phonetic or traditional plan has been established by universal custom. Lists of these names have been drawn up for the North-Western Provinces, and also lists of such vernacular words as are in common use, and are as it were naturalised by Anglo-Indians, having no equivalent in the English language. These lists will be found among the Appendices to this Report.

The Revenue Code, N.-W. Provinces.

20. The chief legislative work of the year was the codification of the laws relating to the assessment and administration of the land revenue, which were to be found in numerous Regulations, some passed when the Benares Provinces were first given over in 1775, others extending the Benares and Bengal Code, with more or less modification, to the Ceded in 1801, and to the Conquered Provinces in 1803; and others again passed from time to time as occasion required, and embodying the results of the growing knowledge and experience of the lawmakers up to the present day. The work was begun by Mr. F. Stephen, and a rough draft made by him; but it was entirely recast and greatly amplified by a Commission which sat at Nynee Tal throughout the summer of 1872, and which consisted of the chief Revenue Officers of the Government and several of the Settlement Officers then in recess. The result of their work was a Bill which was presented to the Legislative Council in November 1872 by the Hon'ble J. Inglis, the North-West Member of the Council. It was carefully discussed there, and finally, after undergoing considerable alterations, it was thought better not to pass it till another year, but to allow time for the expression of Native

public opinion on it, and for further examination of its provisions by the North-West authorities.

The Rent Bill.

21. A new Rent Bill was introduced at the same time and postponed for similar reasons. The chief innovations in the two Bills were the same. Rent suits are to be heard in future in the Rent and Revenue Courts only, not in the Civil Courts. Suits for enhancement of rent (the most difficult class of all) are to be tried only by officers of experience specially empowered for that purpose by the Government. Decrees of enhancement are not to be given against cultivators with occupancy rights oftener than once in ten years. The grounds on which enhancement of rent can be decreed are made clearer and more definite. The rights of a proprietor in land are distinguished from the rights he acquires as a cultivator in the fields he cultivates, and in future the sale of the former for debt will not involve the loss of the latter, and the ex-proprietor, instead of becoming a homeless outcast from his ancestral village, will only sink into the position of an occupancy tenant of his hereditary fields, holding them at somewhat favourable rates. The two Bills became law at a meeting of the Legislative Council held at Agra on 24th November, 1873, and a fuller exposition of their details and effect, and the discussions regarding them, will be given in the report for the year 1873-74.

Sale of landed estates in N.-W. Provinces.

22. No such progress has been made towards discovering a remedy for another evil in our Revenue Law as it at present exists,—the frequency with which property in land is sold up by decree of Court, and passes from the hands of the hereditary landowners to the grasp of the money-lending class. The subject has engaged the close and anxious attention of the Government throughout the year. The political danger of these sales was first brought into clear light by the events of 1857, when the ousted proprietors, almost without exception, turned against the purchasers and drove them out, and then joined

the rebel side through the imperious necessity of opposing a Government which would restore their oppressors. Since the country was pacified the evil has gone on increasing, and almost every Revenue and Settlement Report contains notices of the lasting discontent it causes, and the elements of disturbance it involves. The land is steadily passing—slowly in some parts, more rapidly in others—from the hands of those who are connected with it by the ties of centuries, whose interests are bound up in its welfare and that of the cultivators, and whose local influence it is essential to secure on the behalf of order and good government, into the hands of those who treat it merely as an investment, who never go near it, and whose sole idea is to send an agent to screw the highest possible rents out of it. The remedies proposed have been various; but the main principle of all the scheme is to make proprietary right in land unsaleable in future, providing that all a landowner can do is to alienate it for a time on mortgage; while debts already secured on the land should be defrayed by temporary farm or mortgage, not by permanent transfer. But the very magnitude of the evil, the hold it has got on the country through lapse of time, and the immensity of the interests involved, combine to make any remedy difficult, if not impossible; and no scheme has yet been devised by which the weak landowner can be protected from the effects of his own weakness and folly without injuring other proprietors, lowering the value of land, and causing some loss to those who had advanced money on the faith of the established policy of Government.

Sale of landed estates in Jhansie.

23. The case is somewhat different, however, in the Jhansie Division, which was annexed to the British Government so lately as from 1843 to 1853, and in which a proprietary title was unknown until the introduction of British rule. In this division (comprising the Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore Districts) the compulsory sale of ancestral property under the decrees of the Civil Courts is an innovation, and the debts for which the process is put in action were incurred under a system in which the lenders had no just ground of expectation that the Govern-

ment would interfere to enforce their recovery. The difficulties which are found elsewhere have not had time to take root and gather head in Jhansie, and there is still hope that a Bill may be introduced to give relief to landed estates in this part of the country.

Alteration of the instalments of revenue.

24. The proportions in which the instalments of the land revenue are paid, and the dates when they fall due, were considered and revised by the Government. Originally, under Native rule, and in the earlier years of British administration, revenue was paid in small instalments during every month of the year except two. When the thirty years' settlement was introduced a better system was adopted, by which the revenue was paid according to harvests in the spring and autumn, two instalments being fixed for each harvest. These varied in date according to the time of ripening of the harvest, falling earlier in the south-eastern, and later in the north-western districts; and they sometimes varied in amount according to the value of the harvest, though more generally one-seventh of the revenue was demanded with each instalment. It remained now to carry on this reform still further. It was urged that the two instalments for each harvest were vexatious, coming as they did within a month of each other, and that in reality most landowners paid the two sums in one. A further argument was put forward that the khureef or autumn harvest was unduly burdened by having half the revenue imposed upon it: this harvest produces for the most part the coarser grains, pulses, and millets on which the poorer population live, and which are stored for consumption, not, as a rule, sold; while the spring harvest produces those (wheat, barley) which enter the market and are the chief subjects of trade, and which therefore supply the cultivator with the actual cash with which he pays his rent. On the other hand was the fear arising from the improvident character of the people, that if the tax-gatherer did not knock at their door the very moment they had money, or money's equivalent, in their pocket, they would spend or consume it, and be unable to meet the demand of the State. In the end, the decision

arrived at was to approximate as closely as is possible and safe to the actual courses of the crops. The autumn harvest varies much in its constituents ; in some places much rice is sown which is reaped early, while the millets and pulses come later, and the cotton-picking continues for a month after they are cut. In such tracts two instalments are needed ; but where there is little rice or cotton, and the crops are ready nearly about the same time, the whole dues on the khureef will be taken in one season. In the spring harvest (or rubbee) the wheat and barley are generally cut and carried within a short period, and in this case two instalments are unnecessary. The general result will therefore be to reduce the number of instalments to three ; sometimes to two ; while it is enjoined on Settlement Officers carefully to apportion the amount of each instalment to the value which will have been realised from the ripened crop. The demand for rent by the zemindar on the tenant is to be so timed as to admit of the crop being cut and stored before the rent is asked for : and this has been provided for in the new Rent Act. The time of the payment of the Government revenue by the zemindar is to be fixed so as to fall about three weeks later, and to admit of his having collected his rent from the cultivator.

Acreage tax in the Family Domains.

25. The only other point connected with the Revenue Administration of the year that deserves mention here is the exemption of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares from the acreage tax imposed on the rest of the permanently-settled districts in the North-Western Provinces. It was held by this Government that these Domains were legally liable to this tax, which was imposed in 1871 as a local cess to meet the cost of village police, roads, schools, and other improvements ; but His Highness had always shown his readiness to contribute his share towards these purposes, and to perform the duties incumbent on an improving landowner ; and the Lieutenant-Governor, in deference to the wishes expressed by the Maharajah, and having regard to the honor and dignity of the Maharajah, which the British Government

will ever hold in view, and having regard also to the efficient manner in which the Maharajah has fulfilled the objects for which Act XVIII. of 1871 was passed, exempted his private estates (known as the Family Domains) from the tax.

Criminal Tribes Act.

26. In last year's report (introductory chapter, paras. 58-9) a sketch of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act was given; and it was shown that there were two parts in it, by one of which a criminal tribe is registered and supervised in its own residence, while by the other it can be removed to a place chosen as a reformatory and there set to labor. The first of these two systems has been put in force during the year against the Bowreeahs of the Bedowlee Settlement in the Moozuffernuggur District, and the Aherias and Habooras of 15 villages within the Etah District. The Aherias number 209 males and the Habooras 36; they are well-known robbers, but have enough land to live on, and the check of registration and roll-call will, it is hoped, force them to live by the cultivating of these lands, and to abandon their wandering habits. The Bowreeahs are a larger and more important body, numbering 832. They were settled in their present habitation, which was then nearly waste, many years ago, and a branch was led from the canal to Bedowlee expressly to help their cultivation, and secure their means of livelihood. The temptation of steady and moderate profits has not been sufficient to overcome their long-acquired habits, and after they found out that the law, as it then stood, could not restrain them, bodies of Bowreeahs have from time to time issued forth to plunder, travelling as far as to Calcutta. This the present Act prevents or makes punishable. There has been no time as yet to make proof of its efficacy, but there are good grounds for hope that the measures now taking may bear fruit in the next generation, if not sooner.

Legislative enactments of the year.

27. The Acts passed in 1872-73 which especially affected the North-Western Provinces were the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), the amendment of Act X. of 1859 (Act XXII. of

1872), and the Canal Act (Act VIII. of 1873). The latter was sufficiently noticed in last year's report while it was still before the Council; the other two demand some more detailed remarks.

Amendment of Act X. of 1859.

28. By Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Act) certain powers were conferred on "Deputy Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions," but the nature of a Sub-division was nowhere defined. It had, however, always been the custom for Collectors to place their Deputies in charge of the different Tuhseels of the District, and for those Deputies to receive petitions and try suits arising within those Tuhseels; and it was assumed (what was indeed no doubt the case) that the intention of the law was to continue the existing practice, and that the word Sub-division had been used as a synonym for Tuhseel. For thirteen years therefore Deputy Collectors placed in charge of Tuhseels had exercised these powers. The High Court, however, held in a case that came before them in appeal, that a Sub-division was a different thing from a Tuhseel, and that Deputy Collectors who had not been placed by Government in charge of Sub-divisions had no jurisdiction to try cases taken up by themselves on petition; and also that the petition must be presented at a Court within the Sub-division, and not at the Head-Quarters of the District. This decision invalidated an immense number of cases decided ever since Act X. of 1859 came into force, and threatened to flood the country with a revival of litigation which had been deemed to be settled. It was therefore necessary to apply to the Legislature for a validating Act, and, as such, Act XXII. of 1872 was framed, declaring in the widest language possible that all decisions passed by Deputy Collectors were legal and valid, whatever the character of their investment with these special powers, and whatever the place in which the suit had been preferred.

Cotton outturn.

29. The annual return for 1872-73 showed an area of 1,266,011 acres under cotton (about $\frac{1}{20}$ of the entire cultivated area of the North-Western Provinces), and an estimated outturn of

97,570,480lbs. (or 325,235 bales of 300lbs. each) of clean cotton. The average produce on this calculation is 79lbs. per acre, and it is believed, from all the information in the possession of Government, that 80lbs. an acre is as large an amount as can safely be assumed for the North-Western Provinces generally. There is, indeed, much conflict of opinion on the subject, and the produce is undoubtedly larger in the western than in the eastern districts, but the figures above-named may probably be accepted. It agrees closely with the outturn of the Government Model Farm at Boolundshuhur (one of the best cotton districts in the province), where 33½ acres sown with indigenous cotton produced 267lbs. of "kupas" (cotton and cotton seed together), or 80lbs. of clean cotton. The exotic varieties on which experiments were tried were less productive. Similarly at the Allahabad Model Farm the average produce on 16 acres was 84lbs. per acre. It is true that at Cawnpore from 300 to 446lbs. were produced, but the cultivation there was of an exceptional character, as much as 70 tons of manure per acre having been placed on the land. The ordinary agriculturist does not cultivate under these conditions, and consequently such an outturn can be no guide to the average produce.

Infanticide measures.

30. The operations for the suppression of female infanticide continued to be actively carried on under the special Act (VIII. of 1870) passed for this purpose. A full account of the nature of the measures taken under this law was given in last year's report, and need not be recapitulated here. The number of villages, however, under the Act during the year was 4,959, with a population of 485,938. Among these all births and deaths were registered; all suspicious deaths were enquired into, and, where necessary, *post-mortem* examinations were held, and in five cases the offence of child-murder was proved. When the Act was first introduced these villages had 96,358 boys to 47,912 girls, the girls being thus 33·2 per cent. of the whole number of children; at the end of March, 1873, the boys were 101,093 and the girls 54,712, and they had thus risen to 35·2 per cent.

Change in the rules for suppressing infanticide.

31. A change was made during the year in the standard ratio which is thought sufficient to justify a strong presumption of guilt, where the numbers are large, and no special circumstances can be alleged. This standard was at first fixed at 40 per cent., *i. e.*, where there are only 40 girls to 60 boys, the number of children being large, it was held that the difference in the numbers could hardly be due to natural causes. The Government of India thought it safer to lower the standard to 35, so that it now has to be shown that there are 65 boys to 35 girls, or nearly 2 boys to 1 girl, to establish the presumption on which, in default of any rebutting evidence, the Act is put in force.

General census of the North-Western Provinces.

32. The necessity for a steady enforcement of the provisions of the Infanticide Act is clearly demonstrated by the results of the general census of these Provinces. The great disparity between the relative proportions of males and females in the population can be satisfactorily explained in no other way, after making allowance for all causes which may affect the life of females in this country, or may prevent the entry of the names of females in the census returns, than by the hypothesis that the crime of female infanticide is carried on by large sections of the people. Even without the aid of infanticide, however, the death-rate among children is very high, owing, no doubt, to the specially unfavourable conditions of food and care which attend the early years of the children of the poorer classes. Nevertheless, the population of these Provinces has increased by 3·65 per cent. in seven years, or by 0·52 per cent. per annum. The annual increase in the United Kingdom in the ten years from 1851 to 1861 was 0·56.

Mortuary registration

33. Under the new system by which deaths are reported by the Village Police and registered by the clerks at Police Stations, considerable progress has been made towards obtaining full and accurate returns. Much, however, has yet to be done before sufficiently reliable data are forthcoming to form a trustworthy

estimate of the average length of life in these Provinces. The number of deaths registered was 703,248 on a population of thirty-one millions, or a proportion of 23 per thousand as compared with 19·5 in 1871-72. This gives an average life-value of forty-four years, which is very near the English standard. There is little doubt, however, that the death-rate is really much higher, and the average length of life much lower, than this; and a materially higher rate of mortality must be shown, especially among children, before the returns can be accepted as fairly correct.

Principal causes of death.

34. By far the most fatal disease was fever, the number of deaths entered under this head being no less than 490,436, or 15·87 per thousand, which is nearly treble the number five years ago, and higher by 69,305 than in 1871-72. But a considerable portion of this increase must be put down to improved registration, and it is still doubtful whether over-irrigation from canals can justly be blamed for so much as is real. The other most fatal diseases were bowel complaints, which carried off 19,494 persons; small-pox, which killed 20,073; and cholera, which claimed 50,565 as its victims.

Cholera quarantine.

35. After two years of comparative immunity, these Provinces were in the year under review again visited by cholera. The disease had its origin in Oudh, whence it spread to the Allahabad and Jounpore Districts in the beginning of 1872-73, and towards the close of the year it passed northward into the Divisions of Agra and Rohilkhund. It was perhaps partly owing to this peculiar character of the cholera epidemic of 1872, which did not march on with a regular course, but skipping here and there alighted on towns or villages, carrying off a few lives, and then relaxing its hold, that the failure of all attempts to keep out the disease by quarantine is due. A careful account was drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Planck, of the cordon round Roorkee, which may be summarised as the record of a crucial instance of failure. Cholera broke out in August on the 7th, 8th,

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and 15th at different places around the cantonment, and continued to prevail till the end of September, visiting 60 villages in all. A cordon of Chowkeedars was established on the 17th, and as that was found ineffectual (the Chowkeedars being beaten and shoved away by the people), on the 18th posts of Sappers and Miners were substituted for them. A completely efficient quarantine was thus kept up till the 12th September, when the Sappers and Miners were replaced by Police; yet, in spite of this, between the 2nd and 9th September, six cases occurred among the Europeans in the cantonment, of which three ended fatally, and the mortality within the cordon was greater than in the crowded town of Roorkee outside. The only known violation of the cordon was on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Regimental Surgeon, who went out three times, from charitable motives, to visit and succour places afflicted with cholera in the neighbourhood. It is barely possible that the outbreak in the cantonment was connected with these visits: but for this element of doubt, it would be safe to pronounce the quarantine to have been a useless and vexatious precaution.

Jails.

36. There are in the North-Western Provinces six Central Jails (to which long-term prisoners are drafted), 33 District Jails, mostly tenanted by short-term prisoners, and 22 Lock-ups for persons under trial. Accommodation is provided for 20,468 prisoners; the daily average was higher than in 1871, being 16,788 against 15,962; however, the number on the 1st January 1873 was 17,467, as compared with 15,762 on the 1st January 1872, which shows that the gradual increase in the jail population is still going on. This increase, as past experience abundantly proves, arises from the badness of the season and the higher prices of food of the prisoners. Of the entire number of prisoners, 3,469 were employed in manufactures, and £8,720 were paid into the Government Treasuries as the earnings of their labor. The net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 42-13-8, which is slightly higher than in 1871, owing to the increased price of provisions. The average mortality has risen from 4·15 per cent. in 1871 to 4·8 per cent. on

average strength of population. The death-rate in six jails was again excessive, and the causes which led to this are undergoing most careful investigation with a view to their being remedied if possible.

37. Serious apprehensions were expressed in the course of the year that when female prisoners are released from jail they sometimes do not return to their homes, but resort to an immoral life; and some very sad and lamentable instances were adduced to substantiate this fear. The danger does not attach to the period of imprisonment, for it has been distinctly ordered that nowhere, and under no circumstances, shall a female prisoner be ever under the charge of a male warder. The opportunities and temptation to immorality are not great in a jail. But the fear was that not unfrequently women of respectable morals may be imprisoned, and on being released, through the strangeness and helplessness of their position, being far from their friends or families, they may fall into a life of infamy; and this risk arose chiefly from their being released at the jail door, far from their home, and with no friends to meet them. Orders were accordingly issued that, wherever it is practicable, females should only be imprisoned in the jails of the districts in which they live, and that the barrack accommodation should be increased for this purpose; but where it is absolutely necessary to transfer them to Central Prisons, they are to be returned to the jail of the district to which they belong, at least a fortnight before the date of their release. The Superintendent of the Jail is then to send intimation to the Magistrate, who will summon some one or more relatives of the woman to receive her at the jail door. If no one is present to receive her on the day of her release, the Superintendent has authority, if she wishes it, to retain her at the jail for a few days till her relatives come. In making these arrangements, the Superintendent must of course exercise a careful discretion according to the age and appearance, as well as family and respectability, of the woman in each case.

Release of female prisoners from jail.

Dispensaries.

38. The number of dispensaries open during the year was 135, four more than in 1871. Of these 93 are civil hospitals, at which patients are received for medical treatment, and at 41 medicines only are dispensed. One is managed by a European Apothecary, and 33 by Sub-Assistant Surgeons, men who have received a complete medical and surgical education, mostly in the Calcutta College; the rest are under Hospital Assistants, who are Native Doctors of a lower class. All are under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district. The total number of in-door patients, which was 19,669 in 1871-72, was now 21,927, of whom 16,179 were cured or relieved, and 2,888 died. The number of out-door patients was 739,346, against 696,169 in 1871-72. Local injuries, fever, and diseases of the digestive system were the most common ailments amongst in-door patients, and the two latter and skin diseases amongst out-door patients. The number of important operations performed was 2,367, and the total number of operations was slightly less than in the previous year, having fallen from 53,917 to 51,340. No less than 94 per cent. were successful, and the amount of suffering alleviated or prevented must have been very great. The uniform and rapid increase in the number of patients year by year proves that Native prejudices against European medicines are gradually giving way, and that the superior efficacy of scientific treatment is becoming more felt and appreciated. There are three institutions, two at Bareilly and one at Nynee Tal, where females are regularly trained in medical and surgical science. Some of these women have already set up successfully as private practitioners.

The grant-in-aid system to dispensaries.

39. These useful institutions are partly kept up by the State and partly self-supporting. They are managed on the principle of grants-in-aid. When the people of any place show sufficient interest in the subject to erect a suitable building at their own cost, and guarantee a fixed subscription to cover the salaries of menial establishments and the contingent expenses, the

necessary medical staff is granted and paid for by Government. The total income of the year was £23,721, of which Government contributed £10,451 in the shape of pay of establishment, and £1,033 cost of European medicines supplied; £12,237 was made up from local receipts, such as grants from municipalities, interest of endowments and funds invested, and subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives. The expenditure amounted to £23,261. The surplus subscriptions are regularly invested in Government funds, and the total capital of this kind (not including some endowments in land) amounted at the close of the year to £27,680.

Vaccination.

40. The increase in the activity and strength of the Vaccination Department noticed in last year's report still goes on, and the number of persons vaccinated was 414,416, against 322,887 in 1871-72. This has been attained by a very large increase in the staff of operators, who are now 361 as against 272 last year. The cost of the department rose in consequence from £8,232 to £9,422. The proportion of successful cases to all operations, excluding those in which the result was unknown, was 87·03, but in primary operations alone the proportion is 88·7, against 88·4 last year. Of the entire number of vaccinators, 225 were paid by Government, 83 by municipalities, 36 from local funds, and 17 by Native chiefs and landlords. Many of the new vaccinators being somewhat inexperienced and strange to the place where they were employed, it was not to be expected that the amount of work done should increase at first in a corresponding ratio to the establishment. Accordingly the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during the five months of the vaccine season fell from 1,187 per mensem to 1,144. But the cost of each successful case was only 0-4-6 as compared with 0-5-0, the total expenditure being £9,421 in 1871-72. Of the total number vaccinated, 50·3 per cent. were males and 49 7 per cent. females; only 95,528 infants under 1 year old were vaccinated, which is estimated to represent about 10·3 per cent. of the probable number of births. Though the strange reluctance of the natives generally

to avail themselves of this means of escape from one of the most terrible scourges of the country is yielding but slowly to the influences brought to bear on it, yet the returns year by year bear witness to the increased energy of the department and the widening scope of its operations. Next after the enlarged number of persons operated on, the most encouraging sign is the extent to which landholders and municipal bodies are identifying themselves with the system by paying for vaccinators at their own expense. This practical adherence is the best test of their appreciation of the benefits of the protection which vaccine virus affords.

Lunatic Asylums.

41. There are three Lunatic Asylums in these Provinces,—those of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The present year was the first complete year of working of the Agra Lunatic Asylum. The total number of patients treated in the three asylums during 1872-73 was 625, against 582 in 1871-72. The yearly percentage of deaths has fallen from 10·35 to 9·09, the lowest figure yet reached. The entire cost of all three establishments for the year was £3,806, against £2,938 in 1871-72. By far the greater part of this increase was due to the higher price of food.

Municipalities.

42. There are now seventy-eight Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces, Act VI. of 1868 having been extended to thirteen new towns during 1872-73. Considerable progress has been made in giving the people a voice in the selection of the members of the Municipal Committees. The total number of members is 1,079, of whom 319 are official, 654 (or 86 per cent.) are appointed by popular election, and the remainder are nominated by District Officers.

The income of the Municipalities for the year under report amounted to £184,926, exclusive of opening balances, and was composed as follows:—

Octroi,	...	...	...	£140,093
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands,	...	...	...	„ 3,307

Tax on professions and trades,	...	...	£ 8,409
Do. on carriages, horses, &c.,	...	...	„ 1,252
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.,	...	...	„ 1,478
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868,		...	„ 956
Total income from taxation,		...	£155,495
Miscellaneous,	...	...	„ 29,431
	Total,	...	£184,926

The total expenditure amounted to £184,006, of which the following are the details :—

Collection, ...			£ 18,183
Head Office, ...			„ 3,956
Police, ...			„ 39,232
Conservancy, ...			„ 26,385
Lighting, ...			„ 4,899
Watering, ...			„ 2,701
Original Works, ...			„ 46,793
Repairs, ...			„ 20,981
Education, ...			„ 4,012
Vaccination, ...			„ 796
Dispensaries, ...			„ 2,737
Other Charities, ...			„ 1,086
Miscellaneous, ...			„ 12,245
	Total,	...	£184,006

The year opened with a surplus of £35,635, and closed with a surplus of £36,555. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but in many towns the Act was in force for a portion of the year only, and the Committees had not time to devise any public works. In the 65 towns where the Act was in operation for the past two years, the surplus falls from £35,765 in 1871-72 to £33,508 in 1872-73, the decrease of £2,257 being due to a large expenditure in the latter year on local improvements.

The duty of confining the octroi to its legitimate sphere of a tax on consumption has continued to receive the earnest attention of Government. The measures taken to secure this end, and the results which have attended them, are fully reviewed in the Municipal Chapter of the Report. In that chapter will also be found a detailed account of the mode in which the Municipal funds have been expended. The figures,

both of receipts and charges, of every Municipality are given in the Appendices to the Report, as well as a statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles subjected to octroi, the consumption or expenditure per head represented by the imports, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

43. The changes made in the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 by Act XXII. of 1871 were noticed in para. 83 of the introductory chapter of the report for 1871-72. That these changes were advisable may be judged from the fact that during the year they enabled the Act to be extended to many places in which little or no provision had hitherto existed for police or conservancy. At the close of 1872-73 there were 315 towns and cantonments administered under the Chowkeedaree Act, against 275 at the end of 1871-72. There has thus been an increase of 40, notwithstanding that during the year 13 towns which had hitherto been under Act XX. of 1856 were erected into municipalities. On the other hand, in the case of two towns the converse change took place. Thus the entire number of new towns which were brought under Act XX. of 1856 during 1872-73 was 51.

The total collections from the tax in 1872-73 amounted to £32,711, against £33,261 in the previous year, the apparent decrease of £550 being due to receipts from sources other than taxation having been included in 1871-72. In the year under report these were shown separately, and amounted to £1,161, bringing up the total income to £33,872.

The expenditure for each of the past two years is as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Collection Establishment, ...	£ 2,893	£ 2,838
Head Office ditto, ...	„ 511	„ 367
Police ditto	„ 17,606	„ 17,043
Conservancy ditto, ...	„ 4,564	„ 5,197
Local improvements and public works,...	„ 7,500	„ 7,275
Miscellaneous, ...	...	„ 459
Total, ...	£33,074	£33,179

It is satisfactory to find that reductions in the Collection, Head Office, and Police Establishments have enabled larger

sums to be set apart in these towns for conservancy and local improvements.

Revenue Administration.

44. The total demand on account of Land Revenue (including the demand from land not on the Revenue-roll) for the Revenue year from 1st October 1871 to 30th September 1872 was £4,112,693. Of this £4,091,708 were collected, leaving a balance of £20,985. More than one-third of this (£7,651) was a merely nominal balance, *i.e.*, due to reductions in assessment not yet sanctioned, or to land taken up for public purposes. Of the rest, £7,144 were in course of liquidation at the close of the year, £3,768 were doubtful, while only £2,417 were set down as irrecoverable. The initial outstanding balance of the year was £84,908. By the end of the year this had been reduced to £18,284, a lower figure than has been reached for the last seven years.

Settlement.

45. The progress of settlement operations during the year has been very satisfactory. Of the nineteen districts at present under settlement, there are only six in which the demarcation of village boundaries has not been completed.

* Dehra Doon, Bijnour, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Azimgurh.

46. During the year, measurements were finished in six districts,* and inspection in five (Moozuffernuggur, Kumaon, Bijnour, Shahjehanpore, and Mirzapore). Assessments were completed in Dehra Doon, Allygurh, Kumaon, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Etawah, Etah, and Jaloun. In Etah and Mynpoory the entire work of settlement has been brought to an end, and in Meerut, Allygurh, Furruckabad, and Etawah the conclusion is rapidly approaching.

Excise.

47. The Excise Department deals with distilled liquor, opium, and drugs. The excise on liquor is mostly collected under what is known as the Suddur Distillery system, under which distillation is carried on only at appointed places, under the inspection of Government officers, and a still-head duty paid on every gallon that goes out; each still-owner has also one or more

shops for the retail vend of the spirits thus manufactured, and for these he pays a yearly rent to Government by way of license. But in the wilder and less populous tracts the monopoly of sale of country-made spirits is sold by auction to the highest bidder. This latter is also the method always followed in levying the Government revenue from intoxicating drugs, with the exception of opium, the monopoly of which Government reserves to itself. The opium is bought from the cultivators, and is sold at the Government treasuries or by licensed vendors at a price which leaves a large margin of profit to the State.

The revenue from Excise during the first six months of the year under review was £97,207, or slightly more than the corresponding receipts of the previous year. The cost of the department was £4,983.

Stamps.

48. The gross receipts from Stamps were £320,437, of which £241,756 are due to the purchase of stamps for litigation, and £87,629 to stamps used for deeds, promissory notes, and other documents requiring to be recorded on stamped paper. The receipts under both heads are in excess of those of the year before.

Income Tax.

49. The year under review was the last year of the Income Tax. It was marked by the exemption of all incomes less than £100 a year. The net demand was £65,449, of which £65,386 were collected.

Police. Crime reported.

50. The effect of the unprosperous agricultural year was visible as usual in the Police returns. The number of offences reported was much larger than in the preceding year; the proportion was also higher, and altogether the work done by the Police was considerably greater.

Percentage of convictions.

51. The percentage of convictions to crimes reported is sensibly higher than last year, being 25·71 per cent. The percentage of convictions to cases brought by the Police into Court is 81·5, so that

more than four out of every five cases judicially prosecuted were successful. This is a result for which the department may well take credit, for it testifies to judgment, energy, and skill. Thirty-two per cent. of stolen property was recovered during the year.

Special crimes of the year.

52. There is nothing specially to remark regarding the crime register. Violent crimes were not more common than usual during the year, and numbers of more heinous offences did not differ much from those of 1871-72. There was, however, a considerable increase of petty crime, the ordinary accompaniment of bad harvests.

Strength of Police Force.

53. The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal Police Force is 82,988 men, or 27 for every 10,000 of the population. The force is recruited from among all castes and religions.

Village Police.

54. The reconstitution of the Village Police has been almost completed during the year, and in all but a few districts these men now receive fixed wages besides their traditional perquisites, instead of irregular and uncertain payments in money or in grain or land.

Cost.

55. The entire cost of the Department was £472, 376. Deducting the cost of Municipal and Village Police, the expenditure on the Constabulary Police has been £259,437, or £20,000 less than last year. This reduction of expense has been accompanied by a marked increase of efficiency.

Civil Justice.

56. The Civil Justice returns show that the total litigation of the year 1872 was between six and seven per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. The value of property in suit was estimated at £2,147,528, or £69,665 less than in 1871, and the average per suit was £21-9-0 against £23-2-0 in the previous year. The work appears to have been done, on the whole, in a creditable manner, and the judgments of the Subordinate Courts for the most part remained undisturbed

under appeal, the percentage of successful appeals being only 29·3. The costs of litigation averaged £2-16-0 per suit.

Criminal Justice.

57. The work done by the Criminal Courts during the year was, as was to be expected from the increase of crime already noted, heavier than that of the year before. The percentage of convictions to trials is 69, the same as in 1871. The bulk of the crime reported during the year was not of a heinous character, and in four out of every seven cases the punishment was fine only. The proportion of fines realized to fines imposed was 76 per cent. The proportion of appeals that succeeded before the Sessions Court was only 24 per cent.

Registration.

58. The work of registration of documents in the North-Western Provinces is mainly performed by the Tuhseeldars, or Native Sub-Collectors of Revenue, who are paid fixed monthly salaries, in addition to their ordinary pay, for performing this duty. Registration is compulsory or optional, according to the nature of the document to be registered; under the former class fall chiefly deeds of sale and mortgage of immovable property of more than £10 in value, and leases for terms exceeding one year. The gross receipts of this department were £30,932, and the net receipts £16,176. The number of documents registered during the year was 66,454, whose registration was compulsory, and 78,318 whose registration was optional. All these figures are considerably in excess of those of the previous year.

Education. Progress in the last twenty years.

59. The great increase in the number of schools directly under Government or assisted by State grants-in-aid which has been made since 1850, will be seen from the following table:—

	1850.		1860.		1872-73.	
	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Directly under Government, ...	75	4,708	2,884	93,956	4,363	160,178
Aided, ...	1	300	9	1,643	373	20,136
Total, ...	76	5,008	2,893	95,599	4,736	180,314

60. Some portion of this increase is only apparent, being due to the drawing of boys from the indigenous schools, or those wholly independent of State aid, to the schools supported by Government. The number of such transfers, however, cannot be large; and the instruction given in the Government institutions is much superior to that imparted by the indigenous schools.

Classification of schools.

61. The aided schools and schools under direct Government management are classified according to the same principle of territorial division as is followed in the revenue administration of the Provinces. The lowest class is that of the Village or Hulkabundee Schools, called also generally Lower Vernacular Schools. These are intended primarily to supply the wants of the agricultural population, and give a plain elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography. Next come the Tuhseelee Schools, which ordinarily teach a second oriental language (Persian) besides the vernacular; these are mostly classed as Middle Vernacular Schools. But some Tuhseelee Schools are counted among the Lower Vernacular class, and some Village Schools among the Higher Vernacular, according to the standard of teaching. Above these are the Zillah or District Schools, which are styled Higher English or Middle English Schools, as they are classed as inferior or superior; there are twelve of the former and fourteen of the latter under the direct control of Government. The twelve High Schools, with the school departments of the Colleges, teach up to the College Entrance standard; while the fourteen inferior Zillah Schools, together with the lower department of the Bareilly College, do not attempt to carry their pupils so far. Lastly, there are the four Government Colleges of Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Benares, which prepare students for the University examinations. The Allahabad College is the central college of the Provinces. The Sanskrit and English-Sanskrit Departments of the Benares College furnish a High Vernacular institution. The Normal Schools educate about 500 candidates for the office of teachers in the Village Schools; the higher schools are supplied with teachers from the Colleges.

Indigenous schools.

62. The indigenous schools teach Arabic and Persian, (Musalman schools), or Sanskrit and Hindee (Hindoo schools), and in many cases such elementary arithmetic as is required by petty traders. These schools provide for the instruction of somewhat less than one-fourth of the total number of boys at school in these Provinces. The corresponding proportions for aided and Government schools are respectively above one-twelfth and a little more than two-thirds.

Proportion of school-going population.

63. From statistics which have been collected during the year, it appears that in these Provinces there are about 2,800,000 boys of what is here reckoned as the school-going age,—that is, from 6 to 13 for nine-tenths of the population, and from 6 to 16 for the richer classes, who form the remaining tenth. The proportion of those who are actually at school is about 8 in 100, and of these about 1 in 13 is learning English. In other words, among 10,000 of the people there are about 833 boys of school-going age; of these 67 are at school, and 5 are learning English: 44 of the 67 are at Government schools. There will also be a nearly equal number of girls, of whom about 3 learn (ordinarily the merest rudiments of) reading and writing in their mother-tongue.

Prospects of education.

64. While, therefore, the progress made hitherto, especially of late years, has been satisfactory and encouraging, there yet remains a vast amount to be done before the educational institutions of the country are at all adequate to the wants of the people. There is not, however, much room to look for increased funds for education from Provincial Revenues. The local cess of the new settlement, the introduction of which has recently given such an impulse to education, has now been assessed in every district. The principle is that one-tenth of this cess, and a portion of the acreage cess levied from permanently-settled districts under Act XVIII. of 1871, should be set aside for the education of the tax-payers, to b

expended in the districts where it is raised. The whole allotment comes to about £40,500, and is to be devoted to the erection and maintenance of village schools, the number of which is calculated at 3,800, to give instruction to 135,000 scholars. The number at present is 3,678, and the number of scholars 133,000. No further increase of educational funds can, however, arise from this source. Education must now look to other quarters for fresh help; and if in the future there is to be anything like the rapid extension of popular instruction which has taken place since 1860, it must be by aid of the contributions from municipalities, and of such increase of endowments by wealthy native gentlemen, and of the number of private and aided schools, as may perhaps reasonably be expected from the awakening, by what has already been done, of a more general sense of the advantages of education.

Expenditure.

65. The total expenditure on education (setting aside the Curator's Depôt and the grants for the encouragement of literature) has been £130,038, of which £113,848 were borne by Provincial Revenues, and the rest were made up of fees, endowments, contributions by private persons, and contributions by municipalities.

Female education.

66. The number of female village schools has slightly fallen off, but the number of scholars has risen from 7,917 to 8,130. The subject is one of excessive difficulty. Unless the people themselves will take up the work, Government can do very little. As yet there are hardly any signs of a sincere desire to co-operate with the State in raising the intellectual status of the female sex; and the only course is to wait with patience until the benefits of the education of boys shall have been so clearly revealed to the people that they may begin to see the advantage of extending the blessings of education to their girls also.

Aided schools.

67. The aided schools enable the Government to educate some 20,000 boys at a much less cost than would be possible under direct

Government management, except in the Colleges and female schools. This will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	Cost per head to Government in					
	Government Schools.			Aided Schools.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges, ...	617	10	7	626	6	0
Higher English Schools, ...	71	11	7	12	11	11
Middle do.	32	2	3	8	13	4
Higher Vernacular Schools, ...	2	12	7	2	5	5
Lower do. do,...	2	11	1	1	7	2
Do. do. Female, ...	3	8	2	4	6	8
Normal Schools, ...	134	9	1	27	0	9

68. The teaching in the English-speaking schools is, on the whole, inferior to that of the Government Professors and Masters, but it is remarkably cheap, and furnishes a means of extending instruction of a most useful kind, at a small cost to the State, by the operation of the grant-in-aid rules.

Government help to indigenous schools

69. The attention of the officers of the Education Department has been specially called to the duty of fostering the indigenous schools of the country, which are the spontaneous outcome of the desire of the people for that kind of education which they find most useful and needful for their sons. The teachers are encouraged as far as possible to use the Government school-books in place of, or in addition to, their own narrow traditional course of instruction. It is satisfactory to know that considerable readiness has been shown to accept aid of this nature from Government, who will supply the books required. Here, however, State interference must stop; for a closer scrutiny, unless voluntarily undergone in order to qualify the school for a grant-in-aid, would only excite alarm and mistrust. So long as these schools teach sound learning in any part of their course, they are doing the work of the Government, and should be encouraged as coadjutors of our own institutions.

70. Railway works have been vigorously pushed on during the year. (1.) The Agra District State Railway, which is to run from Agra *vid* Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and Sambhur to Ajmere, has been kept continuously in progress, and most of the larger bridges have been finished. The Jumna bridge at Agra is in course of building, and it is expected that the masonry work will be completed against the arrival of the iron portion of the structure from England. (2.) A line of Railway from Gwalior to Agra is under survey. (3.) The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway line has been carried as far as Moradabad, Chundowsee, and Lucknow in the course of the past year. Of the three large bridges on this line, the Ganges bridges at Cawnpore and Rajghat and the bridge over the Ramgunga at Bareilly, the Ramgunga bridge is the furthest advanced towards completion; but on all three good work has been done.

Railways.

71. The year was one of plentiful and seasonable rains, and the area under irrigation from canals was therefore considerably less than in the three dry years from 1868 to 1871. The number of acres watered was, however, greater than in 1871, being 940,500, against 852,500 in the latter year. The increase was visible in the areas watered for both the spring and the autumn harvests. The gross income of the year was £286,671, of which £231,265 were the direct proceeds of the water-rates, and the rest was the estimated addition to the land revenue arising from increased facility of irrigation. The working expenses of the year were £129,798, and the net direct income was £101,407, the net income direct and indirect being £156,873. These sums represent percentages of 3·46 and 5·35 respectively on the capital invested.

Canals. Area irrigated.

72. The works of the Agra Canal, which is taken off from the Jumna near Delhi, and will water the country on the right bank of the river, were vigorously pushed on during the year. The expenditure was £108,974, making the whole sum laid out on this work for so far £421,367. The first 32 miles

New canals.

of the canal will be opened in March 1874. The collection of materials and housing of establishment destined for the Lower Ganges Canal were completed during the year, and the work itself was begun. This canal, which is taken off from the Ganges at Nurora in the Allygurh District, will add greatly to the irrigation of the Doab. An experienced officer was deputed to carry on the surveys for the projected canals in Bundelkhund; these canals will be drawn from the Cane, Dussan, and Betwa rivers. Lastly, a considerable sum was laid out on the improvement of various details of the Ganges Canal, and of the system of distributing channels.

Canal Act.

73. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII. of 1873) was passed early in 1873, and draft rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act have been submitted to the Government of India for approval. The chief feature of novelty in the Act is the introduction of what is called the *owner's rate*. This rate is intended to enable Government to claim from the owner of lands irrigated subsequently to the late revision of settlement that yearly sum which he would have paid in the shape of increased land revenue had the lands been under canal irrigation when they were assessed by the Settlement Officer.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

1.—Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

Area.

1. The territories under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces lie between 23° 51′ 30″ (Mirzapore) and 31° 5′ 30″ (British Gurhwal) north latitude, and 77′ 3′ 45″ (Moozuffernuggur) and 84° 43′ 30″ (Ghazeepore) east longitude. They comprise an area of 82,213 square miles, exclusive of Native territory.

Boundaries.

2. The Province is bounded on the north by the Native State of Tehree or Gurhwal, Thibet, Oudh, the Nepalese Terai, and the Chumparun District of Lower Bengal; on the east by the Behar Division of the Lower Provinces; on the south by the Chota Nagpore Division of the Lower Provinces, the Rewa State, the Native States of Bundelkhund, and the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces; on the west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, the District of Goorgaon in the Punjab, and the river Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, beyond which point the latter stream forms the boundary separating the North-Western Provinces from the Native States of Sirmoor and Jubal.

General appearance.

3. The greater portion of this area consists of a gently inclined alluvial plain dipping towards the south-east, and open towards the east and south. To the west, from Muttra to Mirzapore, this plain abuts upon the outlying spurs of the great elevated plateau of Central India. It is traversed by great rivers, the principal of which are the Jumna and the Ganges, which enclose between them the tract known as the Doab. To the

north-east lie the plains of Rohilkhund and Oudh, and to the south-east the plains of the Benares Division. To the west of the Jumna lies the tract known as Bundelkhund, which for a few miles from the banks of that river to the south (up to forty miles in Humeerpore and Jaloun) differs little in appearance from the Doab. Beyond this, hills appear, at first isolated, and then gradually assuming the appearance of groups and ranges, until they are finally merged in the Kymore and Vindhyan ranges in the western portions of Banda, Humeerpore, Jhansie, and Lullutpore; further south of this lies the trans-Gangetic portion of the Mirzapore District, where the hills approach that river more closely, and actually touch it at Chunar. Thence to the south and west lies an extensive block of hilly and broken country covered with forests, connected with the great jungles that stretch across Central India, from the Sone to the Godavery, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. The scenery of south Mirzapore resembles that of western Bundelkhund, the land being hilly and stony, and covered with jungle. There is little cultivation, except in the valleys and the few plains that occur at intervals. The edge of the plateau itself, where it leans over the Gangetic plain, consists of a very steep descent, pierced at intervals with openings that have admitted, after great labor and expense, of roads being made to connect the uplands with the plains. These tracts compare unfavorably with the Doab and other alluvial plains already mentioned, which are for the most part highly cultivated and fertile. Turning to the north, close to the hills, we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the Terai, and between this and the hills a dry tract, called the Bhabur, and further west the *doons* or valleys, and then the Himalayan ranges. The Terai commences where the springs fed from the drainage of the Himalayas, after disappearing amid the boulder detritus of the Bhabur, again come to the surface at irregular intervals, and unite to form extensive swamps. The Bhabur is a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the débris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, at the base of the hills under Kumaon. Except in the

upper portions close to the hills, where cultivation is extensively carried on by means of small canals, the face of this tract also is covered with grass jungle. Wells cannot be dug, and without the canals crops could not be raised.

The Doons.

4. To the west of the Bhabur come the Kotah, Patlee, and Dehra *doons*, or valleys, lying nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas, but bounded externally by hills of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation, known under Dehra as the Sewalicks. The largest of these valleys is the Dehra Doon, which towards the centre is 2,640 feet above the level of the sea, and, especially towards the west, is fertile and highly cultivated. There is little cultivation as yet in the eastern Doon of Dehra and the other *doons*, which are chiefly valuable as timber reserves, containing vast forests of *sal*, *bakla*, and *sain*.

Himalayas.

5. The Himalayan tracts under the Government of these Provinces consist of the Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, belonging to the Kumaon Division, and the tract to the west of Mussoorie, known as Jounsar Bawur, adjoining the hill station of Chukrata. The Kumaon Division embraces the ranges and valleys from the plains to Thibet. The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly, as in the Dehra Doon, and sometimes gradually, as further east from the Doons or the plains, to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, except at the point of exit of the rivers, when, as might be expected, the outline of the mountains is much modified. Between this and the second range a difference is observable of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet; but the elevation gradually increases again, until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the Snowy Range. We then meet the peaks of the Trisoul (23,382 feet), Nundee Debi (25,661 feet), and Nundee Kot (22,538 feet); these are all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas, which probably has a mean height of 18,000 to 20,000 feet. It is nearly uniform at about these elevations throughout a great part of the chain, but gradually diminishes towards both ends.

Jounsar Bawur, separated from the Kumaon Division by the Native State of Tehree, comprises a large tract of similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tons or Supin rivers. Cultivation all through these hill tracts has since the British occupation increased fully 40 per cent., and of late years has still more rapidly advanced. These tracts form also the great timber reserves of the N.-W. Provinces, and in a small degree supply the iron used in local manufactures. The development of these industries are now obtaining a full share of attention from Government.

The new cantonment of Chukrata lies in Jounsar Bawur, and that of Ranecklet in Kumaon, some 26 miles north of Nynee Tal.

Forests.

6. Central and Western Rohilkhund, and the Doab, the eastern portions of Bundelkhund, and the districts of the Benares Division lying along the left bank of the Ganges, are scantily wooded. Large bare plains are common, and, with the exception of patches of scrubby dhâk jungle, there are no forests. The hilly portions of the Mirzapore District beyond the Ganges, and Western Bundelkhund, are covered with large forests of small but useful timber trees and bamboos, and in the former there is some teak. The only drawback to these forests being more extensively utilised, is their distance from the plains and the difficulty as to carriage. The mhowa tree too is grown extensively in Bundelkhund and also in the lower Doab for its flowers, fruits, and timber. In Rohilkhund and the Benares districts north of the Ganges large groves of mango trees are found. In all the districts bordering on the Terai, there are extensive forests preserved by Government. Some of them for many square miles contain little valuable timber, though sufficient for local agricultural and domestic purposes; others, again, are more valuable. The hills, Bhabur, Doons, and Terai are covered with immense forests, containing an almost inexhaustible supply of timber for all purposes, and now, under careful supervision, capable of supplying all the wants of these Provinces from those portions near the base of

the hills that are easily accessible. Railway sleepers of deodar are obtained from the Jounsar Bawur forests and those leased from the Tehree State, but all other descriptions of timber are procured in abundance from the Doon and Kumaon forests.

2.—Hydrography.

Ganges.

7. The principal river is the Ganges, flowing with a south-easterly course through these Provinces, from its source in the mountains of native Gurhwal, to its junction with the Ghogra in the south of the Ghazeepore District. It receives numerous affluents on its left bank, which themselves are in a measure the great drainage arteries of the tracts through which they flow,—such are the Ramgunga, Goomtee, and Ghogra. On the right bank near Hurdwar the great Ganges Canal is drawn off, and opposite Allygurh a second weir is in course of construction, which will largely supplement the lower supply. The principal towns along its banks are Anoopshuhur, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazeepore. The Jumna also rises in native Gurhwal to the west of the Ganges, and taking at first a south-westerly course, enters the Dehra Doon near Kalsee. Hence it flows for nearly two-thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, until it meets with the outlying spurs of the Bundelkhund ranges, and turns at first gradually, and then abruptly, more and more towards the east, until at length it unites with the Ganges at Allahabad. On the right bank the Jumna receives the Ramgunga, Chumbul, Betwa, and Cane,—all rivers of considerable size that drain the eastern portions of the Rajpootana, Central India, and Bundelkhund States. On the left bank, close to its entrance into the plains, the Jumna gives off the Eastern Jumna Canal. The principal towns on this river are Delhi, Muttra, Agra, and Calpee, all situated on the right bank, and Etawah and Allahabad on the left bank.

The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hurdwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second; at

Benares the breadth of the Ganges during the cold weather is set down at 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rains at the same place the breadth is 3,000 feet, and the rise 43 feet.

Other rivers.

8. The Ramgunga, fed by numerous small streams rising in the Terai, waters the plains of Rohilkhund, and eventually joins the Ganges on the left bank near Kunouj. The Goomtee rises in the swamps of Phillibheet, and flowing past Lucknow, enters the Jounpore District of the Benares Division, forming the great commercial highway for midland Oudh to the Ganges. Further east flows the Ghogra, called in the first portion of its course the Kalee, where it forms the boundary between Kumaon and Nepal, then known as the Sardah from its entrance into the plains at Burumdeo, as far as the middle of Oudh, and thence on to its junction with the Ganges as the Ghogra or Sardah. This river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. The Sardah receives in Kumaon all the rivers that do not find their way to the Ganges, as well as the whole drainage of the Nepal Himalayas and Eastern Oudh, through four degrees of longitude.

Jheels.

9. Jheels, or natural reservoirs of water, are abundant throughout the whole of the Benares Division to the east of the Ganges, except the tracts immediately adjoining that river, and in some places attain a size of 20 or 30 square miles. As might be expected, to the west of the Ganges in Mirzapore, and to the west of the Jumna in Bundelkhund, owing to the hilly nature of the country, these jheels do not exist. In Bundelkhund, however, immense artificial reservoirs have been formed by the former Chandel rulers by embanking the mouths of the valleys. These are found in the Muhoba Pergunnah of Humeerpore and in Jhansie. The jheels of the Doab are numerous, though small, to the south, and appear only at great intervals to the north. In Rohilkhund, to the extreme east, large tracts of

country are covered with swamps, which form a belt all along the eastern frontier towards the Sardah, covered with dense, and in many cases impenetrable, jungle, that gives cover to large number of tigers, deer, and wild pigs. In Lower Kumaon the lakes of Nynee and Mullooa are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque beauty. These jheels or lakes are used for irrigation only.

Canals.

10. The canals of these Provinces irrigate nearly one million acres annually, and in seasons of drought even more, and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal canals are those which form what is known as the Ganges Canal system, which draws its head-waters from the Ganges at Hurdwar, and running through the Doab, again joins the Ganges at Cawnpore. It consists of 654 miles of main canal and 3,078 miles of distributaries, watering a tract of country in the Doab 320 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth. In the Moozuffernuggur District a branch is given off to Futtehgurh, and in the Allygurh District a branch to Etawah, and the western portion of the Cawnpore District. The Eastern Jumna Canal is taken off from the Jumna in the upper portion of the Seharunpore District, and again joins the Jumna at Delhi. This canal waters a tract about 120 miles long and 15 broad between the Jumna and the Hindun, and consists of 130 miles of main canal and 619 miles of distributaries. The Doon Canal consists of five small canals, aggregating 67 miles in length, and irrigating about 13,000 acres. The Rohilkhund Canals are small, and have not yet been completed. There are also several small canals in the Humeerpore District, with a total length of 33 miles, but irrigating less than 1,500 acres.

Communications.

11. The East Indian Railway runs through the middle of these Provinces from the Ghazeepore District to the city of Delhi, a distance of 534 miles. At Ghazeeabad the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway carries on the line through Meerut and Seharunpore to the Punjab, a distance of 123 miles. From Allahabad a line to Jubbulpore connects the East Indian Railway with the Great

Indian Peninsula Railway to Bombay and those of Western India. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways join the East Indian Railway at three points,—first, the Jounpore and Fyzabad line at Benares, still in process of construction; second, the Cawnpore line to Lucknow, and thence through Shahjehanpore to Bareilly; third, the Allygurh line to Bareilly, with a branch line to Moradabad. The State Railway from Agra by Bhurtpore joins the Rajpootana State Railway through Jeypore to Delhi.

Principal trade roads.

12. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Kurmnassa, the boundary between these Provinces and the Lower Provinces, in the Benares District, then passing the Ganges at Benares, re-crosses it at Allahabad, and runs through the principal towns of the Doab to Delhi. It is the main line for the entire traffic of these Provinces. The traffic of the hills passes through Dehra to the west, Kotdwara for Gurhwal, and Ramnuggur, Huldwanee, and Burumdeo for Kumaon. The last place is also the great mart for Nepal produce. The Nepal trade more to the south-east usually passes through Goruckpore. There are four principal routes through which the sugar and cotton of Rohilkhund are exported to the Punjab and the west,—first, that through Moradabad to Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur; second, through Moradabad and Anoopshuhur; third, through Bareilly, Budaon, Kassgunge, and Hatrass on to Agra; and fourth, the lines from Bareilly and Shahjehanpore to Futtehgurh; in return for the sugar and other commodities salt is carried back from Delhi and Rajpootana. The great lines of communication with the Bundelkhund States and Central India are the high road from Agra through Gwalior, that from the Phuphoond station of the East Indian Railway through Jaloun, and from Cawnpore through Calpee, all of which meet at Jhansie, and are continued on through Lullutpore to Saugor. Roads from Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad meet at Banda, and pass through the States of Adjeygurh and Punna to Dumoh and Saugor. The principal lines to the south are those from Allahabad and Mirzapore, which join at Mungawa, and passing through Rewa go on to Jubbulpore. Main lines

of roads connect Oudh with the Grand Trunk Road at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad. The Benares Division is equally well supplied with roads. First class metalled roads connect Jounpore with Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Benares, and further east a metalled road is continued through Azimgurh to Goruckpore. Azimgurh is also connected directly with Benares and Ghazeepore, and cross-roads run north to Lucknow and Fyzabad through Bustee, Goruckpore, and Sarun to Patna. All these main lines are connected with each other by district lines, which fully supply the means for internal communication.

Climate.

13. With the exception of the Terai and the portions of the Districts of Seharunpore and Moozuffernuggur near the canals, the districts of these Provinces are, as a rule, healthy. The cold season commences with the close of the rains in October, and lasts until April in the upper districts. In the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning of March. In the winter months there is ordinarily a fall of rain which is eagerly looked for to improve the spring harvest; but it is very uncertain both in time and amount. The hot weather succeeds, and lasts until the beginning of the rains. During this time the hot westerly winds usually blow during the day. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from 86° to 109° in the shade, the average being about 94°. As a rule, the rains set in about the latter end of June, and continue until the beginning of October. The average yearly fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches, and Nynee Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool than that of the Upper Doab, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of the Lower Provinces.

14. The prevailing diseases are fever, bowel-complaints, small-pox, and cholera. The deaths from fever are, as a rule, twelve to fourteen times as numerous as those from any cause. Fever is particularly rife in the Terai, Bijnour, and those districts of Rohilkhund and the Upper Doab down to Cawnpore, where the natural moisture of the soil and air has been increased by canal-

irrigation. In the Districts of Bundelkhund, where the black soil known as *mar* prevails, a kind of low fever is endemic, owing doubtless to the soil being peculiarly retentive of moisture. In the jheel tracts of the Benares Division fevers are common, but, owing to the village sites being, as a rule, placed on some rising ground, the mortality is not so great as in the Upper Doab. Deaths from bowel-complaints come next, and are most numerous in the fever districts, increasing in proportion in times of scarcity, when people are obliged to live on inferior and scanty food. Small-pox and cholera are epidemic and irregular in their appearance, and the length of time the outburst lasts. Small-pox at present seems to be prevalent principally in the northern districts, and cholera in the south.

Staples.

15. Grain, consisting of wheat, barley, and the millets jowar and bajra, and in Bareilly and the Benares Division rice, forms the staple food product of these Provinces. Oil-seeds, cotton, indigo, safflower, lac-dye, and saltpetre are also largely exported.

The principal imports are metals, piece-goods, spices, and European wares. Rice too is largely imported into Ghazeepore and Goruckpore. The only important manufactures are those of leather at Cawnpore, and kincobs at Benares. Brass and copper utensils for cooking purposes are manufactured in every considerable town.

3.—Political.

History.

16. The history of these Provinces is simply that of Northern India, and may be very briefly summarised here. From very early times Delhi was the seat of a Hindu monarchy, which fell with the western provinces before the arms of Mahomed Ghorie at the close of the twelfth century. He was followed by successive dynasties of Mussulman rulers, who extended their conquests on all sides, and included under their sway the entire tract now known as the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of Kumaon and Gurhwal, both of which remained independent until the close of the last century. The first acquisitions

of the British were made in 1775, when the Districts of Benares, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, Jounpore, and a portion of Azimgurh were ceded by Asoph-ud-doulah, the Nawab of Oudh. These were followed by Goruckpore, Bustee, the remainder of Azimgurh, and the Doab Districts as far as Etah, and Rohilkhund in 1801. The Upper Doab, the Delhi territory, and the districts to the west of the Jumna, now in the Punjab, were conquered by Lord Lake in 1803, and added to the British dominions. In 1815 the hill districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Doon were taken from the Nepalese. In Bundelkhund the Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore, and Pergunnahs Jeitpore and Muhoba in the Humeerpore District were acquired by lapse, forfeiture, or treaty since 1840.

In 1833 the North-Western Provinces were formed into a fourth Presidency, known as Agra, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first Governor, and the first Lieutenant-Governor in 1835. The next important event was the sepoy revolt in 1857, during the incumbency of Mr. Colvin, after which the tracts to the north-west beyond the Jumna were transferred to the Punjab, and the frontier between Bundelkhund and Gwalior was finally adjusted by the cession to the latter state of the villages lying to the west of the Pahooj river. Since 1861 there have been no territorial changes of importance, and attention has been principally directed to the revision of the assessment of the land revenue, the re-organization of the police, the suppression of infanticide, the establishment of municipalities, the revision of the revenue and rent laws, and the development of the resources of the country by the construction of canals, railways, and roads.

Form of administration.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these Provinces. In each Division there is a Commissioner; and in each District a Magistrate-Collector. These districts are also divided into Regulation and Non-Regulation. The Regulation Districts are those in which all the Laws and Regulations applicable to these Provinces are in force. The Non-Regula-

tion Districts are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and in which the chief executive authority is invested with civil as well as criminal and revenue jurisdiction.

Non-Regulation tract.

18. The Non-Regulation tracts of these Provinces are the Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai, forming the Kumaon Division; Jounsar Bawur, an outlying pergunnah attached to the Dehra Doon District, which was itself Non-Regulation until July, 1871, and the Districts of Lullutpore, Jaloun, and Jhansie, forming the Jhansie Division. The administration of the Jhansie Districts closely resembles that of the Punjab. The chief executive officer in the district (here styled Deputy Commissioner) has civil, criminal, and revenue functions, and the Commissioner has the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, but these powers are exercised in subordination, not, as in Kumaon, Jounsar Bawur, and Doodhee, to the local Government, but to the High Court. The Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares in the Benares Division are in revenue matters subject to the Board of Revenue as the supreme controlling authority, with a Deputy Superintendent as the head of the local Courts. The only remaining Non-Regulation tract is Pergunnah Doodhee in the Mirzapore District, a wild tract of hill country as yet little civilized or cultivated.

Civil administration.

19. The Civil (Judicial) administration of the Non-Regulation districts, as already noted, is in the hands of the executive officers. In the Regulation districts there are three classes of Civil Judges—the Moonsiff, or Court of lowest original jurisdiction; the Subordinate Judge, or intermediate Court; and the District Judge, who has also criminal jurisdiction in Sessions cases. There are one or more Moonsiffs in every Regulation district; while the other Civil Courts are distributed over districts or groups of districts as convenience requires, and all are subordinate to the High Court in Allahabad. The revenue jurisdiction in each district is in the hands of the chief executive authority subordinate to the Commissioner of the Divi-

sion within which the district is situated, while Revenue Officers are under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue. Each district has a Superintendent of Police subordinate to the Inspector-General, who is in immediate communication with the local Government.

20. With few exceptions, the land tenures of these Provinces may be divided into three great classes,—zemindaree, putteedaree, and bhyachara. Zemindaree tenures are those in which the whole land is held and managed in common, and the rents and whole profits of the estate are thrown into one common stock, and divided amongst the several proprietors, whose rights are estimated according to fractional shares, whether of a rupee, or of the local unit of land measure known as a beegah. Putteedaree tenures may be divided into perfect and imperfect putteedaree or bhyachara. Perfect putteedaree is that tenure wherein the whole lands are held in severalty by the different proprietors, all of whom are jointly responsible for the Government revenue, though each is theoretically responsible only for the quota represented by the proportion of the land he holds to the whole estate. Imperfect putteedaree is where portions of the land are held in severalty, and portions in common, with a joint responsibility for the Government demand. In this case the revenue is primarily made up from the rents of the common lands, and the remainder by a *bâchh* or cess proportioned to the holdings in severalty, and calculated either by custom or on a fixed scale. Talookdaree estates are those in which the profits remaining after the Government revenue has been paid are divided amongst different proprietors or classes of proprietors, the one superior and the other inferior. In such cases a sub-settlement is usually made between the inferior proprietors and the superior, who is known as the talookdar. An estate may pass by the agreement of the sharers from one class to another, the joint responsibility remaining inviolate. The tendency is to increase the number of perfect putteedaree holdings by a partition of the common lands.

Character of land tenure system of survey and settlement.

Survey.

21. The Great Trigonometrical Survey has triangulated and fixed the position of the principal towns and villages in these Provinces. The Topographical Survey is now employed in filling in the details. Next comes the Cadastral Survey, giving the village boundaries and fields, and revising the records of the old Revenue Survey. The Settlement Survey gives a number to all these fields, and an index to the map, showing the occupant and owner, and his rights and liabilities. The recent settlements have been framed on a calculation of the rental assets, half of which, *plus* ten per cent. for cesses for roads, post offices, schools, and police, forms the Government demand. Eight districts are at present under settlement, and in all the rest settlement operations have practically been concluded for terms of twenty or thirty years. The system of settlement is more particularly described in the following paragraphs.

Stages of the work.

22. The successive stages in the work of settlement are :—

(1.) Demarcation of village boundaries.

(2.) Survey and preparation of village maps.

(3.) Inspection of specially appointed Settlement Officers for the purpose of appraising the rental value of each village.

(4.) The assessment of the new revenue demand.

(5.) The preparation of village registers.

Demarcation of boundaries.

23. The demarcation of village boundaries involves the settlement of boundary disputes between the proprietors of adjacent villages. The maps of former surveys were generally roughly and inaccurately drawn on paper of insufficiently durable quality. Opportunity has therefore been given for the resuscitation of many disputes which had been settled at previous surveys. The boundaries now fixed are so thoroughly stereotyped by accurate survey, the use of lasting material, and the erection of solid masonry pillars along the boundary lines, that there is little fear of any necessity arising hereafter for a

revision of this branch of the work. The boundary demarcation has now everywhere nearly approached completion. Some notion of the amount of work involved under this head may be gained from the fact that there are in these Provinces 85,420 villages, the boundaries of each of which must be made the subject of separate investigation.

Survey and preparation of village maps.

24. The next step is the survey and the preparation of village maps. This is a work of great labor and some difficulty. It entails the chain measurement of every field and separate plot of ground in every village. The cultivated area of the Province is 26,990,906 acres, the uncultivated area 17,105,600 acres. The average size of a field in the cultivated area, and of a plot in the uncultivated area, may be taken to be one and five acres respectively. By this estimate the number of plots in the North-Western Provinces requiring separate mapping are 30,412,086. The work has been done entirely by native surveyors of a very low standard of education, but whose work under efficient supervision is surprisingly rapid, neat, and accurate. The area measured under the supervision of each Settlement Officer varies during the season from 550 to 900 square miles, according to the greater or less proportion of cultivated land. The measurements of the districts which have come under survey during the last few years have, on the whole, been so thoroughly and carefully made, as to form a trustworthy basis for future settlements, and to render a complete survey unnecessary at any future time.

Inspection by Settlement Officer.

25. The inspection by the Settlement Officer is the real work of assessment. The Settlement Officer visits each village within the district or portion of a district committed to him. He investigates in each case the nature of the soil, irrigation, class of cultivators, and other local conditions, and at the same time makes a valuation and appraisement of the land in every part of the village, recording in his note-book as he goes the results of his investigations and valuations. This work is continued until the approach of the hot season.

Assessment.

26. At the close of the camping season the Settlement Officer examines the statistics of the tracts which he has been inspecting, contrasts village with village, and compares the rates paid in every part of the inspected area. He is thus enabled to deduce fair average rates for each class of soil under all the varying conditions which have been found to exist. He applies these average rates (which are first submitted with a detailed report for the sanction of the Board of Revenue) to each class of soil in every village which has come under inspection, and obtains by this process a fair average rental in each case. This is the basis of the new revenue. The portion of the average rental thus assumed, which is taken as land revenue, is, as already noted, about 50 per cent. It may range slightly above or below this standard, but not to any great extent. In addition to this demand, 10 per cent. on the revenue is levied under the head of local cesses, and is divided between the items of roads, post office, schools, and police.

Preparation of village records and registers.

27. This is a work of immense labor and detail, and very costly. The necessity for it has been entailed to some extent by the incompleteness of records of past surveys and settlements, but to a greater degree by neglect to maintain the correctness of the records of previous settlements, from year to year, by the entries of the changes continually taking place. The entire registers have therefore had to be prepared afresh.

The basis of the new record is the survey field-book, which is compiled *pari passu* with measurement, and in which is entered the serial number, the area, and the name of the cultivator of each field. These entries are subsequently re-distributed (in the same way as day-book entries are posted in a ledger) in a register showing opposite to the name of each cultivator the fields which constitute his holding, and which generally make up an area of about five or six acres. Other registers are prepared, in which the joint and several rights and interests of the members of proprietary bodies are recorded. The disputes

which attend an investigation into the correctness of these registers are numerous, and the decision of them involves a large amount of judicial work, which is done chiefly by a staff of native revenue officials, whose judgments are subject to an appeal to the Settlement Officer. The number of cases of this kind generally varies from 8,000 to 10,000 in each district for every year of settlement operations.

Fairing out of records.

28. After the settlement of these disputes, triplicate copies of the registers and maps are made for the use of the district officials and of the proprietors. Some notion of the laboriousness of this work may be gathered from the fact that during the past year about a million of entries have been made in the field-books, and probably nearly double the number in the ledger registers; and as each of these entries has to be copied three times, the total number of entries recorded during the year may be reckoned at about eight millions. In addition to these are the entries made in proprietary registers, and tables of a statistical character, containing information of the number of wells, groves, cattle, and other agricultural details of each village.

4.—Civil Divisions of the British Territory.

Civil Divisions.

29. For administrative purposes, these Provinces are divided into seven Divisions, each under the superintendence of a Commissioner; these are the Commissionerships of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhund, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansie, and Kumaon. Rohilkhund contains five districts, Jhansie and Kumaon three each, and the rest six districts each, or thirty-five districts in all. Each district is again sub-divided into tuhseelees, or sub-collectorates, and these again into fiscal sub-divisions, known as pergunnahs, tuppehs, puttees, or talookas.

5.—Details of the last Census, Tribes, and Language.

Population.

30. Amongst the appendices to this report will be found a statement of the population of each district, based on the records of the census of 1872. Enumerations of the population were made

in 1848, 1853, and 1865; and the work has on each successive occasion been done with increasing accuracy. The total population at the census of 1865 was 29,684,347, and the number of houses 6,125,578, or 4·86 persons to a house. In 1872 the population numbered 30,769,056 souls, inhabiting 6,359,092 houses, or 4·83 persons to each house. The total male population has risen from 15,911,790 in 1865 to 16,406,833 in 1872, while the females have increased from 13,772,557 to 14,362,223. The increase in the total population has been 3·65 per cent., the females adding 42·8 to every thousand of their number, while the males add 31·1. Classified according to age, there are 6,499,308 boys of 15 years of age and under, and 5,271,144 girls, 9,907,530 male adults, and 9,091,079 female adults. According to occupation, 2,045,940 are returned as landowners, 15,330,027 as agriculturists, other than landowners, and 13,387,580 as pursuing avocations not connected with agriculture.

The population, classified according to their religion, shows an increase in the number of Hindus from 25,495,871 in 1865 to 26,569,068 in 1872, or 4·2 per cent. The Mussulmans, on the other hand, appear to have remained almost stationary, the total population for 1872 showing 4,189,348, against 4,188,476 in 1865. The Christians in 1872 numbered 10,640 souls, of whom 5,909 were males, and 4,731 were females. The average population per square mile in 1865 was 368, and in 1872 was 378 (201 males, 177 females). The most densely populated Division was Benares, and the most densely populated District was the Benares District. The most thinly populated Division was that of Kumaon, and in it the Gurhwal District supports fewer inhabitants to the square mile than any other district in these Provinces. In the plains the south-western portions of the Mirzapore District and the Jhansie Division have the fewest inhabitants to the square mile.

Language.

31. With the exception of the aboriginal tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who inhabit the debatable land in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act

as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindee. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed; but the former, which is the result of the mixture of population, caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population also, decreasing, however, as one advances further among the Hindu classes of the cultivators.

The following table gives the names and numbers of the principal Hindu castes according to the census of 1872:—

Brahmans,	...	...	...	3,234,342
Rajpoots,	...	...		2,395,688
Buniyas,	...	...	..	1,025,342
Other castes,	...	..	...	19,910,230

Details of the principal "other castes"

Chumárs,	...	...	...	3,870,801
Ahcers,	...	...	...	2,246,933
Koormees,	...	...	...	945,959
Kuhárs,	...	...	...	726,160
Jats	...	...	...	724,096
Kachees,	...	...	...	1,056,264
Lodhas,	...	...	...	642,334
Gureriyas,	...	..	...	587,848
Hajjáms,	...	...	...	465,381
Telees,	...	...	...	452,163
Komhárs,	...	...	...	436,517
Lohárs,	...	...	...	373,345
Burhais,	...	...	...	364,514
Kayaths,	...	...	...	342,829
Goojurs,	...	...	...	258,855
Mehtars,	...	...	...	334,599

A few of these tribes are more numerous in certain parts of the country than in others, and some, as the Jats and Goojurs, may be said to be confined to particular tracts, but the vast majority are pretty equally distributed over the whole of the Province.

The Mussulman population is traditionally divided into Sheikh, Syed, Moghul, and Pathan. The last three classes are well marked and really distinct from the others, but the denomination of Sheikh is very loosely applied. Properly speaking, it denotes descent from the Arab invaders of India, as Pathan does that from the Afghan, and Moghul that from the Mongolian conquerors; but it is generally assumed by all Mahomedans who do not come under the other three classes. The Syeds are returned as numbering 166,016 souls in 1865, and 152,965 in 1872; the Moghuls are entered as 40,782 in 1865, and 37,216 in 1872; and the Pathans as 509,082 in 1865, and 537,391 in 1872, while the Sheikhs are returned at 1,125,548 in 1865, and 2,128,244 in 1872. The remaining Mussulman population is made up of Jullaha (weavers), Bhistee (water-carriers), Kassaees (butchers), Rungreze (dyers), and other classes which take their name from their trade, and maintain among themselves caste distinctions as to marriage, &c. (though not as to food), which they have adopted from the Hindus. The most numerous of these inferior classes is the Jullaha. Throughout the North-Western Provinces, but principally in the Upper Doab, are found extensive settlements of converted Hindus, chiefly Rajpoot, Jat, and Goojur. The richer and more educated members are often in no way distinguishable from other Mussulmans; but the poorer and more ignorant converts are for the most part but half-converted; they retain their class customs and family superstitions and traditions, and sometimes among the Mussulman Rajpoots have two names, one Hindu and the other Mussulman. They numbered 32,638 souls in 1872.

6.—Changes in the Administration.

32. The administration throughout the year was that of Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor. The changes in the administration of the land revenue are noted in the ensuing chapter.

7.—Relations with Military States and Frontier Affairs.

33. None of these were sufficiently important to deserve notice.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Changes in the Administration.

34. The administration of the land in these Provinces is conducted by the Board of Revenue, subject to the control of the Local Government. The changes which took place in the Board of Revenue during the year were as follows:—

During the month of March, 1872.	Mr. H. S. Reid, *Offg. Senior Member* Mr. F. O Mayne, *Offg. Junior Member.*
From April, 1872, *to 24th December*, 1873	The Hon J. F. D Inglis, C.S.I., *Senior Member.* Mr. H. S. Reid, *Junior Member.*
From 25th December, 1872, *to 31st March*, 1873.	Mr. H. S. Reid, *Offg. Senior Member.* Mr. W. A. Forbes, *Offg. Junior Member.*
From 1st April, 1873.	The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, C S I, *Senior Member.* Mr. H. S. Reid, *Junior Member.*

35. The above changes were caused by the death of Mr. Mayne and the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis to Calcutta during the cold weather of 1872-73.

2.—Surveys.

Professional Survey Staff.

36 The professional Survey staff have been working in the Moradabad, Muttra, Humeerpore, and Agra Districts, and have measured in all 994,237 acres in the first three districts, and in the fourth 261 villages. The particulars of the work are shown below:—

District.	Area measured before 1872-73.	Area measured during 1872-73.	Total.
Moradabad, ...	272,501	373,042	645,543
Muttra, ...	301,542	386,048	687,590
Humeerpore, ...	*Nil.*	235,147	235,147
Agra, ...	*Nil.*	261 villages.	261 villages.

They will take up the survey of the only remaining district (Banda) in the ensuing year. An enquiry is on foot as to the comparative cost of survey by the Settlement and by the professional Survey staff.

3.—SETTLEMENT.

Revision of settlement made under Regulation IX. of 1833.

37. During the last eighteen years nearly the whole of these Provinces, except the permanently-settled Province of Benares, has been undergoing revision of settlement. At the beginning of the year under review there were only four districts—those of Moradabad, Agra, Humeerpore, and Banda—which were still under the settlement of 1833; and in each of these the term of that settlement expired on the 1st July, 1872. From the details which follow, it will appear that in the Humeerpore and Moradabad Districts considerable progress has already been made in measurement and survey.

Division of work.

38. It will be convenient to consider the work of settlement under the different heads of—(1) demarcation of village boundaries, (2) measurement, (3) inspection, and (4) assessment. The results shown in the following paragraphs are those of the revenue year between 31st May, 1872, and 1st June, 1873.

Settlement where concluded.

39. The settlement of the following districts had been completed before the beginning of the year under review:—

Dehra (except Jounsar Bawur)
Scharunpore.
Goruckpore.
Bustee.
Jhansie.
Lullutpore.
Gurhwal.
Boolundshuhur.
Budaon.
Bareilly.

The assessment of Moozuffernuggur, which had been sanctioned, has been re-opened, and is now under revision.

Demarcation of village boundaries.

40. The following statement shows the work done in marking out village boundaries up to the end of the year under review. It will be seen that in only six districts this part of the settlement

work yet remains incomplete ; and in three of these—Muttra, Agra, and Cawnpore—the work still to be done is very small.

Statement showing the amount of Boundary work done in Districts under Settlement up to the end of May, 1873.

District.	No. of villages the boundaries of which have been completed.	No. of villages the boundaries of which remain incomplete.	Remarks.
Dehra Doon (Jounsar Bawur)	39	...	
Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054	...	
Allygurh, ...	1,804	...	
Kumaon, ...	6,607	...	
Bijnour, ...	2,979	...	
Moradabad, ...	2,665	182	
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,363	...	
Muttra, ...	914	7	
Agra, ...	541	8	
Furruckabad, ...	1,877	...	
Mynpoory, ...	1,433	...	
Etawah, ...	1,559	...	
Etah, ...	1,368	...	
Cawnpore, ...	2,143	7	
Futtehpore, ...	1,422	200	
Humeerpore, ...	367	*	* Not known.
Allahabad, ...	3,987	...	
Azimgurh, ...	5,541	...	
Mirzapore (Bhudohee and Doodhee Perghs.)	1,175	...	

Measurements.

41. Measurements had been completed before the beginning of the year under review in the following districts :—

Meerut.	Shahjehanpore.
Moozuffernuggur.	Jaloun.
Allygurh.	Furruckabad.
Kumaon.	Mynpoory.
Budaon.	Etawah.
Bareilly.	Etah.
Phillibheet.	Mirzapore (Pergunnah Bhudohee).

Area measured and remaining.

42. The following statement shows the number of acres measured before the beginning of the year, the number measured during the

year, and the amount of work of this kind remaining to be done, in each of the districts noted below:—

Statement showing the area measured during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Measured		
		Up to end of 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	6,398	18,544	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054,065	...	...
	Allygurh, ...	1,252,644	...	...
	Total, ...	2,313,107	18,544	...
Rohilkhund. Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	292,883	...	...
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,139,270	72,724	...
	Moradabad, ...	272,501	373,042	824,216
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,108,699	...	...
	Total, ...	2,520,470	445,766	824,216
Agra.	Muttra, ...	301,542	386,048	366,586
	Furruckabad, ...	1,118,041	...	...
	Etawah, ...	1,083,998	...	...
	Etah, ...	967,565	...	...
	Total, ...	3,471,146	386,048	366,586
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	866,060	627,591	...
	Futtehpore, ...	542,509	339,633	129,284
	Humeerpore, ...	...	235,147	1,229,097
	Allahabad, ...	1,395,159	453,676	...
	Total, ...	2,803,728	1,656,047	1,358,381
Benares.	Mirzapore, ...	295,651	3,381	...
	Azimgurh, ...	1,009,638	356,261	...
	Total, ...	1,305,289	359,642	...
Jhansie.	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	101,173	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	12,807,796	2,866,047	2,549,183

43. It will be seen that of the entire number of districts under revision of settlement there are only two (Futtehpore and Humeerpore) of the Allahabad Division, and one each (Moradabad and Muttra) of the Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions, in which the measurements have not been completed. In the Districts of Dehra Doon, Bijnour, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Azimgurh measurements were completed in the course of the year. The work done in Moradabad, Muttra, and

Measurements in certain districts.

Humeerpore has been carried on, not by the Settlement, but by the Survey Department; in all the other districts operations have been, as hitherto, under the supervision of Settlement Officers.

Inspection.

44. Under the second division of work, that of inspection (preliminary to assessment), the following table shows the work done, measured in acres:—

Statement showing the area inspected by the Settlement Department during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Inspected		
		Up to end of 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	24,942	...	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,020,717	33,438	...
	Allygurh, ...	1,252,644	...	...
	Total, ...	2,298,303	33,438	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	206,211	86,672	...
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,139,270	72,724	...
	Moradabad, ...	...	195,927	1,273,832
	Shahjehanpore, ...	979,035	129,664	...
	Total, ...	2,118,305	398.315	1,273,832
Agra.	Muttra, ...	...	185,990	868,186
	Furruckabad,... ...	1,118,041	...	...
	Etawah, ...	1,083,998	...	...
	Etah, ...	967,565	...	...
	Total, ...	3,169,604	185,990	868,186
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	300,036	235,821	957,794
	Futtehpore, ...	149,294	190,806	671,326
	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1,464,244
	Allahabad, ...	781,519	591,593	675,723
	Total, ...	1,230,849	818,220	3,769,087
Jhansie. Bekares.	Mirzapore, ...	292,495	6,537	...
	Azimgurh, ...	562,844	348,044	455,011
	Total, ...	855,339	354,581	455,011
	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	101,173	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	9,979,784	1,877,126	6,366,116

Inspection in certain districts.

45. It will be seen that the work of inspection had been brought to a close before the beginning of the year in Dehra Doon and Allygurh of the Meerut Division, and in Furruckabad, Etawah,

and Etah of the Agra Division; while in Moozuffernuggur, Kumaon, Bijnour, Shahjehanpore, and the Pergunnah of Bhudohee in Mirzapore it was finished before the end of the year.

Assessment.

46. Turning now to the assessment, we find the results to be, as regards the areas assessed, in acres, as follows:—

Statement showing the area assessed by the Settlement Department during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Assessed		
		Up to 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	...	24,942	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	690,975	258,478	104,612
	Allygurh, ...	846,204	406,440	...
	Total, ...	1,537,179	689,860	104,612
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	199,447	93,436	...
Kohil-khund.	Bijnour, ...	769,135	370,864	71,995
	Moradabad, ...	...	...	1,469,759
	Shahjehanpore, ...	779,074	329,625	...
	Total, ...	1,548,209	700,489	1,541,754
Agra.	Muttra, ...	...	...	1,054,176
	Furruckabad, ...	1,091,042	26,999	...
	Etawah, ...	614,611	469,387	...
	Etah, ...	669,523	298,042	...
	Total, ...	2,375,176	794,428	1,054,176
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	1,493,651
	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	1,011,426
	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1,464,244
	Allahabad, ...	428,748	231,870	1,188,217
	Total, ...	428,748	231,870	5,157,538
Benares.	Mirzapore, ...	283,460	15,561	11
	Azimgurh, ...	450,021	112,823	803,055
	Total, ...	733,481	128,384	803,066
Jhansie.	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	...	101,173	...
	Grand Total, ...	6,822,240	2,739,640	8,661,146

Assessment in certain districts.

47. The results of the year have been the completion of assessments in Dehra Doon (Pergunnah Jounsar Bawur), Allygurh, Kumaon, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Etawah, Etah, and

Pergunnah Koonch, Jaloun. The work in the Bhudohee Pergunnah of Mirzapore is not an assessment of revenue, but a revision of the inferior tenures held under the Maharajah of Benares in the Family Domains. It is, as will be seen, almost completed, and awaits only final orders.

Records and Registers.

48. In the Districts of Etah and Mynpoory the settlement records have been finished and faired out. In Meerut only the fair copying of a part of the records remains to be done. In Allygurh, Furruckabad, and Etawah the records are ready in the rough state, and what work is left is only that of copying. The completion of the settlement in these districts will not be much longer delayed.

Fiscal results.

49. The fiscal results of the new assessments are recorded in the following table, the net increase of land revenue being £345,865 :—

Statement showing the financial results of assessment up to the 31st May, 1873.

District.	Former land revenue without cesses	Revised land revenue without cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Doon, ...	4,020	5,779	1,777	...
Seharunpore, ...	110,068	116,554	9,741	3,255
Moozuffernuggur, ...	103,403	109,080	9,084	3,416
Meerut, ...	182,614	218,467	35,808	17
Boolundshuhur, ...	111,368	125,166	13,898	101
Allygurh, ...	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaon, ...	15,288	28,989	13,701	...
Gurhwal, ...	6,927	9,631	2,704	...
Bijnour, ...	118,250	117,811	6,057	6,496
Budaon, ...	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly, ...	137,832	166,267	28,571	136
Phillibheet,... ...	31,136	41,205	10,069	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	97,537	118,696	21,165	4
Furruckabad, ...	112,546	124,698	12,152	...
Mynpoory, ...	112,105	127,626	15,521	...
Etawah, ...	119,128	132,780	13,652	...
Etah, ...	73,246	93,922	20,978	302
Allahabad, ...	80,642	103,777	23,135	...
Jaloun, ...	88,008	90,253	3,567	...
Jhansie, ...	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lullutpore, ...	15,267	13,399	...	1,877
Goruckpore and Bustee,	208,260	283,418	75,158	...
Azimgurh, ...	58,467	72,065	13,598	...
Total, ...	2,118,405	2,463,114	345,865	25,415

4.—Estates under the Court of Wards.

50. An account of these estates, and of their management during the year, will be found in that part of Chapter V. which treats of the land revenue.

5.—Government Estates.

Government estates.

51. Besides the estates under the Court of Wards, a large number are also held immediately by Government. These are chiefly of two classes—estates encumbered or confiscated; and in some instances it has devolved on Government, in the absence of any zemindar or other person with full proprietary title, to assume the position and duties of landlord. The number of properties of the first of these classes is likely to increase under the efforts now made by Government to prevent the sale of ancestral landed property, and the downfall of old families of local influence and importance.

The Majholi Raj.

52. The largest estate of this kind at present is the Majholi Raj in the Goruckpore District, which has an income of nearly one and a half lakhs (£15,000), and was founded more than two hundred years ago. When this estate was on the verge of ruin (in 1869) Government interfered, and, after paying the debts, which amounted to over eight lakhs (£80,000), placed the estate under management until the advance should be recovered. As the number of the properties increases, it may be found necessary to pass some special law defining more clearly the position of the proprietors and their power of incurring liabilities during the period of management.

Confiscated estates.

53. Confiscated estates are either such as have been confiscated in perpetuity on account of the misbehaviour of their proprietors, or such as are only temporarily confiscated for arrears of revenue or other causes. The former class almost all date from the mutiny, and, as it has been considered best to sell them whenever an opportunity offers, are not very numerous, though

sufficiently so to bring in a large revenue and entail a considerable amount of labor on the District Officers. The usual course is to lease them for a term of years, but in a few collections are made directly. The latter class are merely estates held under kham, tuhseel for revenue arrears, and call for no especial notice.

Estates held directly under Government.

54. The estates in which Government stands in the position of zemindar are the most important of all, both on account of their size and of the close relations between Government and the tenants. Besides a few small properties, three large tracts—the Doodhee Tuppehs of Mirzapore, the Kham holdings in the Terai, and the Kumaon Bhabur and Chilkea Ilaquas—come under this head. The management of the first of these was assumed by Government on discovering that the Rajah of Singrowlee, who had held the land for some time in forcible possession, had no legal right to retain it, and that there was no other person with any proprietary title. The estate is a tract of broken and generally stony and barren land, lying among the spurs of the Vindhya range, which cross the south of the District of Mirzapore. During the past year this tract was subjected to severe distress by the failure of the harvests, and it was only by great exertions on the part of Government that cases of actual starvation were prevented. The two latter estates have always been held directly under Government, and yield a large income, a great part of which is annually expended in irrigation works and in roads, by which the natural resources of the country have been developed and a stimulus has been given to cultivation. Indeed, all the three estates have derived much benefit from the Government management; works of improvement have been freely made, tuccavee advances have been granted, and in unprosperous seasons means have been taken to mitigate the evils of dearth and cattle disease.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

55. The Supreme Legislative Council of India alone has the power to make Laws and Regulations binding on the inhabitants of these Provinces.

2.—Course of Legislation.

56. The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

57. The agricultural year was a less prosperous one than either of its immediate predecessors, and prices stood throughout the year higher, on an average, by 19 per cent. The usual increase of crime followed on the greater dearness of food. The number of offences rose from 73,677 in 1870, and 74,691 in 1871, to 84,535 in 1872. The table in the margin shows that the register of ordinary crime (deducting charges under sanitary and municipal bye-laws) contained an increase of 10,689 offences. Nearly half this increase is due to the greater number of petty thefts, most of which were probably attributable to want. A part of this increase of reported crime may, however, justly be attributed to the improved constitution of the village

Amount of crime.

	Offences reported.	Deduct nuisances, &c.	Balance of ordinary crime.
1871, ...	74,691	8,408	66,283
1872, ...	84,534	7,562	76,972

	1871.	1872.
Thefts under Rs. 10, ...	18,876	23,463

police. During the year 1872 the new system (hitherto only partially introduced) was in force in nearly every district of the North-Western Provinces, by which the chowkeedars, instead of a precarious subsistence from lands given by the zemindars, receive a fixed salary of Rs. 3 from Government, and a fresh force of road chowkeedars was also entertained to patrol the main channels of traffic. The increase especially in reported cases of burglary (32,886 against 28,966 in 1871) may safely be ascribed to the greater efficiency of the force brought about by these changes. This offence, and that of petty theft, account for no less than 8,029 of the 10,689 reported cases by which the returns of ordinary crime for 1872 exceed those of the previous year.

Number of cases enquired into by Police.

58. By orders which came into force on the 1st January, 1872, an important change was introduced into the procedure of the Police, who were instructed to enquire into all cognizable cases reported to them, except petty thefts below Rs. 10. The result of this change has been a great increase in the proportion of cases enquired into to the total number of cases reported. Putting aside the class of cases known as nuisances (that is, offences against sanitation, which imply no criminality in the offender, and exact no great amount of activity from the Police), the following table shows how greatly the work of the Police has increased since the previous year:—

Year.	Offences reported, deducting sanitation.	Offences enquired into.	Percentage.
1870, ...	66,582	34,170	51·32
1871, ...	68,096	36,016	53·87
1872, ...	77,917	66,345	84·14

The main cause of this increase is the order above-mentioned, prior to which no investigation needed to be made into

thefts below Rs. 50, or into burglaries where nothing was stolen.

Cases enquired into by order of Magistrate.

59. The total number of cases of all kinds which were enquired into by both Police and Magistrates during the year was 76,484. Of these 72,960 were enquired into by the Police *suo motu*, 2,844 were made the subject of enquiry by order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enter upon an enquiry, and 680 were made over to the Police for investigation on petitions preferred directly to the Magistrate. These numbers are all larger than those for last year, except the last, which in 1871 was as large as 2,980. It is satisfactory to note the decrease under this head, the tendency to avoid recourse to the Police by direct petition to the Magistrate being thus much less marked in 1872 than in 1871.

Proportion of convictions to offences reported.

60. The proportion of convictions to offences reported for the last three years is shown in the following table, which furnishes the second test of the efficiency of the Police :—

Year.	Offences reported, deducting sanitation.	Offences prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage.
1870, ...	66,582	15,627	23·47
1871, ...	68,096	16,343	24·00
1872, ...	77,917	20,040	25·71

Importance of this test.

61. This is a most important table, as it shows the proportion between crime committed and the success of the Police in bringing punishment home to the offender. It is thus a test of their activity, as well as of their sound judgment. The improvement shown in the year under review is marked and satisfactory, and the percentage of convictions now stands higher than it has ever stood hitherto. The following table shows for each district the entire number of cases reported and of

convictions obtained, excluding only offences against sanitary and municipal laws:—

Number.	District.	Total number of cases as shown under Col. V A. of Statement A.	Number of cases to prosecuted conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Number of cases expunged from records as false, and therefore not entered as reported
1	Kumaon, ...	200	145	72·5	...
2	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, ...	943	431	45·70	...
3	Dehra Doon, ...	355	158	44·50	81
4	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	81	34	41·97	...
5	Bustee, ...	1,817	682	37·53	445
6	Terai, ...	188	68	36 17	...
7	Muttra, ...	1,471	526	35·75	16
8	Humeerpore, ...	2,696	925	34 31	177
9	Goruckpore, ...	3,561	1,197	33 61	811
10	Mynpoory, ...	1,340	446	33 29	225
11	Futtehpore, ...	1,569	504	32 12	17
12	Bijnour, ...	923	292	31 63	11
13	Cawnpore, ...	3,997	1,240	31·02	246
14	Gurhwal, ...	50	15	30·	...
15	Jhansie, ...	1,712	506	29·55	297
16	Ghazeepore, ...	2,710	774	28 56	709
17	Benares, ...	3,327	906	27 23	470
18	Mirzapore, ...	2,362	629	26 62	581
19	Jaloun, ...	1,287	336	26 10	7
20	Meerut, ...	2,472	625	25 28	464
21	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,128	777	24 84	64
22	Agra, ...	3,448	851	24·68	132
23	Moradabad, ...	1,731	421	21 27	142
24	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054	254	24·09	50
25	Banda, ...	2,719	650	23·90	398
26	Azimgurh, ...	2,887	680	23 55	307
27	Etah, ...	2,047	474	23 15	104
28	Furruckabad, ...	2,426	548	22 58	132
29	Allahabad, ...	4,026	904	22 45	526
30	Seharunpore, ...	1,846	400	21·66	151
31	Budaon, ...	2,547	535	20 84	213
32	Etawah, ...	2,285	444	19 43	406
33	Allygurh, ...	2,053	386	18 80	7
34	Bareilly, ...	6,288	1,180	18·76	51
35	Lullutpore, ...	1,101	199	18 07	231
36	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,638	288	17 58	107
37	Jounpore, ...	3,609	610	16 90	493
	Total, ...	77,917	20,040	25·71	8,071

Bustee, Humeerpore, Muttra, and Goruckpore have all improved. Meerut, Cawnpore, and Benares have fallen

considerably since last year. Jounpore is still, as it was in 1871, the worst district in the North-Western Provinces.

Expunged cases.

62. The figures showing the number of reported cases may be differently understood to represent the number which have been reported and are found to be true, or which are not proved to be false. It has been found that different practice prevails in different provinces respecting the expunging of cases; and even in the North-Western Provinces there had previously been a considerable divergence of procedure, till instructions were issued in the course of 1872. Some officers only allowed a case to be struck off when the person bringing the charge is judicially convicted of falsehood. In some the Magistrate used to strike off a case when he considers that there is direct proof or strong presumption that the charge is unfounded; and it is this course which the Government approved and enjoined. Although the number of expunged cases is larger this year than last year, the proportion of these to the total number of cases reported has fallen from 11·4 to 9·7. The districts where the number is largest, and those in which it is least, are shown below, and the variations are striking:—

District.	Number of cases reported.	Number expunged	Percentage	Percentage in 1871.
Ghazeepore, ...	2,838	709	25	28
Bustee, ...	1,806	445	25	26
Mirzapore, ...	2,441	581	24	...
Goruckpore, ...	3,647	811	22	25
Lullutpore, ...	1,121	131	20	22
Allygurh, ...	2,241	7	·3	...
Jaloun, ...	1,297	7	·5	...
Bareilly, ...	6,247	51	·8	...
Muttra, ...	1,529	16	1·0	...
Futtehpore, ...	1,548	17	1·0	...
Bijnour, ...	1,021	11	1·0	...

The habit of expunging seems to be most common in the Benares Division, and in two districts of the Jhansie Division, and extends to almost every variety of crime, though thefts

and burglaries appear to be the classes under which charges are most frequently held to be false.

The figures now given show that no less than 1,640 persons were arrested on charges which ultimately were declared to be false.

Such arrests must, no doubt, occur sometimes, but if they are frequent, it is indicative of incautious action on the part of the officer ordering the arrest, and much unnecessary hardship to the persons so arrested.

Proportion of convictions to decisions.

63. The third test of Police action is the proportion between cases prosecuted to conviction, and cases judicially decided during the year, and this may be regarded as a test of detective skill in collecting evidence, and of judgment in bringing cases into Court. The following are the figures for the Province for the last two years, deducting only offences against sanitation and municipal bye-laws :—

Year.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage.
1871, ...	20,793	16,343	78·6
1872, ...	24,595	20,051	81·5

The improvement here shown is satisfactory, since not only has work been better done, but more of it has been done.

The following table gives the figures for each district:—

No.	Districts.	Cases.				
		Number of cases actually disposed of within the year, convicted and acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of during the year.	
1	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	36	35	1	97·22	Above the general average.
2	Terai, ...	72	68	4	94·44	
3	Jhansie, ...	558	506	52	90·68	
4	Etah, ...	531	474	57	89·27	
5	Bustee, ...	765	682	83	89·15	
6	Gurhwal, ...	27	24	3	88·89	
7	Allahabad,... ...	1,025	904	121	88·19	
8	Mynpoory,... ...	506	446	60	88·14	
9	Futtehpore, ..	572	504	68	88·11	
10	Goruckpore, ..	1,363	1,197	166	87·82	
11	Cawnpore, ...	1,416	1,240	176	87·57	
12	Humeerpore, ...	1,057	925	132	87·51	
13	Azimgurh, ...	782	680	102	86·95	
14	Muttra, ...	606	526	80	86·79	
15	Moradabad. ...	490	421	69	85·92	
16	Bijnour, ...	341	292	49	85·63	
17	Dehra Doon, ...	185	158	27	85·40	
18	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, ...	508	432	76	85·04	
19	Allygurh, ...	471	386	85	81·95	
20	Jounpore, ...	746	610	136	81·77	
21	Shahjehanpore, ...	952	777	175	81·30	Below the general average.
22	Mirzapore, ...	776	629	147	81·06	
23	Etawah, ...	554	444	110	80·14	
24	Agra, ...	1,067	851	216	79·76	
25	Furruckabad, ...	691	548	143	79·30	
26	Benares, ...	1,155	906	249	78·44	
27	Jaloun, ...	430	336	94	78·14	
28	Banda, ...	834	650	184	77·93	
29	Bareilly, ...	1,518	1,180	338	77·73	
30	Budaon, ...	689	535	154	77·65	
31	Boolundshuhur, ...	379	288	91	75·98	
32	Lullutpore, ...	270	199	71	73·70	
33	Kumaon,... ...	198	145	53	73·23	
34	Meerut, ...	884	625	259	70·70	
35	Seharunpore, ...	582	400	182	68·73	
36	Ghazeepore, ...	1,169	774	395	66·21	
37	Moozuffernuggur, ...	390	254	136	65·13	
	Total, ...	24,595	20,051	4,544	81·52	
	Total of nuisance cases, serial Nos. 57 and 58.	7,471	6,971	500	93·31	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	32,066	27,022	5,044	84·27	

Etah has risen very much since last year, and so has Jhansie, while Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra, Benares, and Meerut have fallen off. Seharunpore is unaccountably low. Ghazeepore and Moozuffernuggur are in almost the same position as last year, *i. e.*, at the bottom of the list.

Proportion of convictions to arrests.

64. The fourth test is the proportion of convictions to arrests of persons, and this is a useful standard of the efficiency of the Police, for there are few things more discreditable to their sagacity, or more harassing to the people, than that frequent arrests should be made of persons whom afterwards the Police fail to prove guilty. The figures for the Province for the last three years are given below :—

Year.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
1870, ...	36,479	24,316	66·65
1871, ...	36,877	26,087	70 74
1872, ...	41,160	29,911	72·67

Here, too, with larger numbers, a greater measure of success has been obtained.

The statistics for each district are as follows :—

Number.	Districts.	Persons.					
		Total number of persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged before trial.	Persons acquitted after trial.	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	
1	Terai, ...	150	130	6	14	86·67	Above the general average.
2	Jhansie, ...	796	684	52	60	85·93	
3	Bijnour, ...	560	478	12	70	85·36	
4	Cawnpore, ...	1,992	1,653	9	330	82·98	
5	Goruckpore, ...	2,521	2,081	114	326	82·43	
6	Etah, ...	930	758	10	162	81·50	
7	Bustee, ...	1,223	996	41	186	81·44	
8	Futtehpore, ...	1,067	857	14	196	80·31	
9	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	701	563	9	129	80·31	
10	Allahabad, ...	1,677	1,346	52	279	80·26	
11	Humeerpore, ...	1,519	1,206	124	189	79·39	
12	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	43	34	9	...	79·07	
13	Moradabad, ...	995	769	37	189	77 25	
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,499	1,143	26	330	76 25	
15	Muttra, ...	1,029	782	134	113	76·00	
16	Etawah, ...	863	651	37	175	75 43	
17	Azimgurh, ...	1,393	1,031	26	336	74·01	
18	Mynpoory, ...	874	642	61	171	73·45	
19	Jaloun, ...	612	446	27	139	72·87	
20	Agra, ...	1,657	1,197	113	347	72·24	Below the general average.
21	Allygurh, ...	883	616	27	240	69·76	
22	Bareilly, ...	2,635	1,819	19	797	69·03	
23	Dehra Doon, ...	331	228	48	55	68·88	
24	Mirzapore, ...	1,361	934	23	404	68·63	
25	Furruckabad, ...	1,219	836	13	370	68·58	
26	Banda, ...	1,434	972	7	455	67 77	
27	Budaon, ...	1,280	866	375	39	67·65	
28	Lullutpore, ...	430	290	...	140	67·44	
29	Jounpore, ...	1,372	924	296	152	67 35	
30	Gurhwal, ...	48	31	4	13	64·78	
31	Kumaon, ...	351	226	60	65	64·38	
32	Boolundshuhur, ...	629	404	176	49	64·23	
33	Benares, ...	2,034	1,300	328	406	63·91	
34	Seharunpore, ...	1,034	654	190	190	63·25	
35	Meerut, ...	1,510	898	287	325	59·47	
36	Ghazeepore, ...	1,831	1,078	491	262	58·87	
37	Moozuffernuggur, ...	677	388	36	253	57·31	
	Total, ...	41,160	29,911	3,293	7,956	72·67	
	In nuisance cases, serial Nos. 57 and 58.	14,705	13,624	303	778	92·65	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	55,865	43,535	3,596	8,734	77·75	

It will be seen that in ten districts the proportion of convictions to arrests is not less than 80 per cent., *i. e.*, in these districts four out of every five persons arrested have been

convicted; and considering the steady progress which has been made of late years, the Lieutenant-Governor does not despair of seeing the whole Province reach this standard before long. Looking at the order in which the districts stand, it appears that Bijnour and Etah have risen considerably, and Azimgurh and Jaloun a little above their position last year; while Dehra, Meerut, and Benares have fallen very much, and Cawnpore, Agra, and Budaon a little. Moozuffernuggur and Ghazeepore are where they always are—at the bottom of the list.

Nature of arrests.

65. Of the total number of persons arrested during the year, 49,285 were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, and 8,216 by order of the Magistrates; of these latter, 5,196, or 63 per cent., were convicted. The number of cases which were left by the Police for the interposition of the Magistrates is unduly large: in most of them it may be presumed that the Police ought to have acted on their own responsibility, and that by their omission to arrest persons who were proved to be guilty, the risk of a miscarriage of justice was incurred.

Convictions on arrests made by Police *suo motu*.

66. The percentage of convictions to arrests made by the Police *suo motu* (excluding cases in which arrest was made by order of the Magistrates) is 75·75, against 74·65 last year; and the order in which the districts stand to each other is very nearly the same as in the previous table. The same improvement over last year's figures is traceable here, and it is gratifying to find that 12 districts have reached the prescribed standard of 80 per cent.

Proportion of stolen property recovered.

67. The sixth and last test of the efficiency of the Police is the proportion of property recovered by their means to property stolen during the year. The figures for the Province for the last two years are given below:—

Year.	Property stolen.	Property recovered by the Police.	Percentage.	Property recovered in cases where the thief also was convicted.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1871, ...	10,22,179	3,00,242	31·	1,91,830
1872, ...	11,58,631	3,69,599	32·3	2,51,245

Tried by this test also, the work done by the Police in the the previous year. The figures for each district are shown

Number.	Districts.	Total amount of property stolen.	Total amount of property recovered.	Detail of: Amount of property recovered in cases in which the Police took no action whatever.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Goruckpore, ...	24,245	18,427	111
2	Etah, ...	15,183	11,533	526
3	Humeerpore, ...	15,804	9,723	309
4	Bustee, ...	31,806	19,062	1,514
5	Lullutpore, ...	10,587	6,388	591
6	Ghazeepore, ...	40,105	20,064	7
7	Dehra Doon, ...	7,360	3,902	361
8	Jhansie, ...	19,943	9,667	130
9	Cawnpore, ...	45,509	21,703	79
10	Budaon, ...	24,155	11,204	1,940
11	Bareilly, ...	60,254	21,344	71
12	Scharunpore, ...	31,797	14,319	1,897
13	Banda, ...	33,494	14,190	1,473
14	Bijnour, ...	22,271	7,876	34
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	22,782	8,757	723
16	Furruckabad, ...	29,246	9,990	25
17	Futtehpore, ...	16,430	5,805	93
18	Allygurh, ...	30,177	11,685	1,727
19	Azimgurh, ...	33,370	16,170	5,256
20	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces,	21,376	7 575	652
21	Mirzapore, ...	44,970	13,529	163
22	Allahabad, ...	53,354	15,669	300
23	Benares, ...	82,119	25,904	6,764
24	Agra, ...	89,299	29,060	5,044
25	Jounpore, ...	30,238	8,732	612
26	Moradabad, ...	36,408	9,491	257
27	Mynpoory, ...	24,200	9,322	3,620
28	Jaloun, ...	53,623	8,571	1,330
29	Moozuffernuggur, ...	31,166	7,997	1,974
30	Muttra, ...	50,844	12,405	3,235
31	Etawah, ...	23,065	6,697	2,614
32	Boolundshuhur, ...	32,525	12,218	7,957
33	Meerut, ...	75,927	28,284	19,975
34	Terai, ...	5,354	2,626	..
35	Kumaon, ...	7,370	5,713	...
36	Gurhwal, ...	1,212	1,147	...
37	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	1,063	133	...
	Total, ...	11,58,631	4,49,882	70,664

year under review is found to be better than the work done in in the following table:—

Recoveries.					
Amount of property recovered in cases in which Police took action, but in which no conviction of offenders took place.	Amount of property recovered in cases in which on Police action the recoveries effected were accompanied with conviction of offenders.	Net recoveries.	Grand percentage of recoveries to loss.	Net percentage of recoveries to loss (being the actual one allowed), struck after deduction of recoveries in the cases in which the Police took no action.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,272	16,044	18,316	73	75	Above the general average.
3,607	7,400	11,007	76	72	
3,123	6,291	9,414	62	60	
7,673	9,875	17,548	59	55	
1,766	4,031	5,797	60	55	
7,563	12,494	20,057	50	50	
2,409	1,132	3,541	53	48	
5,509	4,028	9,537	48	48	
1,385	20,239	21,624	47	47	
5,293	4,671	9,964	46	41	
8,963	15,310	24,273	40	40	
2,473	9,949	12,422	45	39	
1,482	11,235	12,717	42	38	
6,024	1,818	7,842	35	35	
2,117	5,917	8,034	38	35	
5,844	4,121	9,965	34	34	
2,583	3,129	5,712	35	34	
1,915	8,043	9,958	38	33	
4,010	6,904	10,914	48	33	
1,436	5,487	6,923	35	32	Below the general average.
6,521	6,845	13,366	30	30	
1,345	14,024	15,369	29	29	
5,529	13,611	19,140	31	28	
7,723	16,293	24,016	32	27	
3,310	4,810	8,120	28	27	
2,325	6,909	9,234	26	25	
3,431	2,271	5,702	38	23	
2,402	4,839	7,241	25	22	
1,631	4,392	6,023	26	19	
1,534	7,636	9,170	24	18	
2,341	1,742	4,083	29	17	
891	3,370	4,261	38	13	
1,924	6,385	8,309	37	11	
...	...	...	49	...	
...	...	...	77	...	
...	...	...	95	...	
...	...	...	13	...	
1,18,354	2,51,245	3,69,599	38·83	32·31	

The chief improvement is seen in the returns of Gorucknore, Etah, Lullutpore, Dehra, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Seharunpore, Banda, and Bijnour; while Jhansie, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad, Benares, Moradabad, and Mynpoory have fallen off. A greater variation is noticeable in this table between the district figures of different years than in the others: and this is natural, because the amounts stolen must vary greatly from year to year, and the recoveries, though in the long run they attest skill and perseverance, yet in any short period are greatly affected by accident.

Mode of recovery.

68. From the preceding table it will be seen that somewhat more than one-sixth of the total amount of property recovered was recovered without the aid of the Police. The proportion is higher than last year, when it was one-eighth only. The total proportion of recoveries of all kinds to thefts, in point of value of the property concerned, is 38·83 per cent., which again shows an improvement on last year, when the percentage was 37·83.

Use of the six tests.

69. The above six statistical tests are useful as affording a general standard of comparison of the work done by the Police in different years, and of the efficiency of the force in different districts in the same year. They do not, however, furnish more than *primâ facie* grounds of judgment; and in considering the Police administration of a series of years, or of a number of districts, due allowance must be made for those accidents which commonly affect both the commission and detection of crime, such as the character of the seasons, or the local peculiarities of the district. With these considerations kept in view, a common and uniform standard is useful as a guide to the judgment and to criticism, and as a test of the way in which the mass of average work is disposed of.

Heinous crime: Murders.

70. The total number of murders reported during the year was 316 against 301 the year before; including pending cases there were 402 under inquiry, of which convictions were obtained

in 187 : of 798 persons arrested, 340 were convicted. These results may be regarded as satisfactory. The number of persons arrested and not convicted is certainly large; but considering the heinous nature of the offence, which is one that strikes at the roots of society, the Lieutenant-Governor would not wish the Police to be too slow, or to require too complete proof before they arrest persons against whom suspicion exists.

Poisonings.

71. The number of professional poisoning cases was 19 against 20 in 1871, and of these one ended fatally. In six cases the poisoner has been convicted, and in two committed to the Sessions. In none of these cases does there seem to be any ground for believing that the poisoners belonged to an organized fraternity. It is merely a rude form of robbery committed on unwary travellers, and the drug used in most cases is *dhatoora*, which, as a rule, only causes temporary insensibility.

Dacoities.

72. In dacoities the same measure of success was not obtained. In 1871, 82 cases were under enquiry, and 29 convictions were obtained; in 1872 the numbers were 81 and 28. But last year, of 313 persons arrested, 151 were convicted, while this year only 110 were convicted out of 288. The number of dacoities actually reported to have occurred in the year was 71 against 66 last year. But many of these were merely "technical dacoities," *i. e.*, ordinary robberies classed as dacoities only because five men or more were concerned. The number of bad dacoities during the year was 16 ; they occurred in the following districts:—

Jounpore, ...	... 2	Mynpoory, ...	... 2
Goruckpore, ...	... 1	Etawah, ...	... 1
Bustee, ...	... 1	Agra, ...	... 2
Furruckabad, ...	... 2	Muttra, ...	... 1
Lullutpore, ...	... 4		

The dacoities by the Lullutpore gang were only a prelude to a long series of lawless actions, which perplexed the Police and

troubled the district authorities in 1873, till the setting in of the rains compelled the outlaws to take refuge elsewhere. The cases bracketed together at the close of the list are believed to have been connected together, and committed either by one gang, or by parties working under a common head. The Police have worked out most of these cases uncommonly well, and many of the offenders have been convicted and punished, and it may be hoped the gang is broken up. In 1871 there were only four regular dacoities—three in Goruckpore and one in Benares; and the great increase of this crime in 1872, especially in the middle Doab, together with the audacity and concert with which the dacoities were carried out, must be looked upon as a very serious sign.

Infanticide.

73. The action of the Police under the rules for the suppression of infanticide will be found in the separate chapter of this report on that subject.

Kidnapping.

74. The number of kidnapping cases reported and convicted (52 and 35 respectively) is slightly better than last year, but in the recovery of children the figures are not quite so good as before, only 47 having been recovered out of 55 lost. Still the results are very creditable on the whole, and in some districts, as Banda and Bustee, particularly so.

Criminal tribes.

75. During the year proposals went up to the Government of India to proclaim as criminal tribes the Bowreeahs of Bedowlee, the Haboorahs and Aheeriahs of certain villages in Etah, the Bowreeahs of Cawnpore, and the Sonowriahs of Lullutpore. Sanction has been received in the first two cases, and the Act is now in force. Its effect is that a register of the members of each family is kept up, and they are compelled to be present at roll-calls, which are held at uncertain periods: they cannot thus wander away on thieving excursions, and are compelled to devote themselves to the trades and pursuits which they profess to follow, but which formerly were only a cloak for robbery.

Cattle-theft.

76. There has been a slight improvement in the detection of offenders in cases of cattle-theft, the percentage of convictions to cases being 26·91 against 22·41 in the year before. The total number of cases was 3,903, against 3,243 in 1871. The percentage of recoveries to losses is 65·31: this is a high figure, considering the low percentage of convictions, and shows, as was remarked in last year's report, that the owners of stolen cattle are content to pay a kind of black-mail to the cattle-lifters for restoring the stolen beasts, rather than have recourse to the aid of the Police for the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

Ordinary theft.

77. The Police have been more successful in dealing with ordinary thefts. The large increase of this crime during the year has already been pointed out, but the percentage of convictions has, nevertheless, risen from 25·80 to 30·65 on the total number of offences reported. In other words, nearly one case in every three has been prosecuted to conviction, instead of about one case in every four, as in the previous year. This improvement may be attributed, in a great degree, to the wider range of investigation enjoined upon the Police.

Burglary.

78. The most unsatisfactory results were, as usual, obtained in dealing with lurking-house trespass and house-breaking, and attempts to commit these offences. By the new rule already mentioned, which came into effect on the 1st day of the year, the Police were authorized to enquire into these attempts; and the result, as will be seen from the following table, has been a very great increase in the number of enquiries:—

Year.	Number of attempts.	Number enquired into.	Number prosecuted to conviction.
1871, ...	12,807	959	2
1872, ...	13,118	12,879	204

The proportion of convictions to inquiries is still extremely low, and the vast majority of inquiries have been wholly fruitless; but the increase in the number of convictions is a hopeful sign, though it has been obtained with much labor of investigation to no purpose. It would be premature, after so short a trial, to form any conclusive opinion on the new practice. It is, moreover, evident that great variety prevails in the classification of attempts at house-breaking. Thus while Bareilly registers 2,308 such offences, Banda has only 89, and Bustee 81; and while Jounpore has 1,221 "attempts," the adjoining but large district of Allahabad has only 147. Again, in most districts, the number of the completed offences of house-breaking is larger than the number of "attempts," but in those named in the margin the proportion is reversed, and attempts are more numerous than the actual offence.

District.	House-trespass and house-breaking.	Attempts at house-trespass and house-breaking.
Bareilly, ...	924	2,308
Budaon, ...	360	722
Mynpoory, ...	249	335
Etawah, ...	502	777
Etah, ...	457	713
Futtehpore, ...	218	392
Jounpore, ...	1,007	1,221
Total of N. W. P.,	19,877	13,118

A fairer comparison of the year under review and the year before may be obtained by adding together cases of house-breaking completed and cases of attempts in the manner shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of cases of house-breaking, &c., including attempts.	Number of cases convicted.	Percentage.
1871, ...	28,966	1,850	6·3
1872, ...	32,666	2,317	7·1

The increase in the percentage of convictions here shown is very satisfactory, and is not so sudden as to give rise to

the suspicion that it is attributable to erroneous returns or to exceptional circumstances ; on the contrary, there is reason to hope that the improvement may go on from year to year. The Districts of Jhansie and Futtehpore have done best in prosecuting this offence to conviction.

Offences against municipal bye-laws.

79. The decrease in the prosecutions of nuisance cases (offences against sanitary and municipal bye-laws) is an excellent result, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the readiness with which his suggestions have been met by the Municipal and Magisterial authorities in the Province. The High Court also have mentioned this feature as an improvement in their note on the administration of criminal justice during the year.

Railway Police.

80. At the beginning of the year the Railway Police were divided, according to an arrangement introduced early in 1871, into two classes, public and private, the latter of which only were paid by the Company, and employed for their own special purposes ; but the men of both classes were responsible for all duties which a policeman is bound by law to render. This scheme was not found to work well ; and on the 18th June, 1872, by order of a Committee assembled at Calcutta by the Government of India to consider this subject, a new scheme was introduced. The public Police were retained as before, but the private Police were divided into two classes. The duty of the first of these classes was declared to be the assistance of the public Police in the maintenance of order at Railway Stations, the guarding of Railway property, &c. ; they were, as before, to be paid by the Railway Company, but were not to be reduced below a minimum without the consent of the Local Government. This minimum was fixed by the Committee at 81. The services of the second class were to be wholly at the disposal of the Company, who might increase or diminish their numbers, with the sanction of the Government of India in the Railway Department. It was further agreed that the contingent expenses of the entire force were to be

divided between the Company and the Government, in the proportion of 70 per cent. to the former, and 30 per cent. to the latter. The result of these changes has been to raise the cost of the Railway Police to Government from £2,542 to £2,582, and to lower it to the Company from £8,002 to £5,140, the number of the Police entertained by the Company having been reduced from 416 to 253.

Additional punitive Police.

81. In 25 cases it was found necessary to depute additional Police to supplement the ordinary Police for the protection of fairs and other large assemblages. The year furnishes only two fresh instances of the quartering of additional Police as a punitive measure. The first of these was in Moradabad city, where extra Police were quartered for the entire year in consequence of riots at the Mohurrum festival of 1872. The second was in ten villages of the Meerut District. In four cases the term of maintenance of additional Police already quartered expired within the year; in another instance, that of Bareilly and Phillibheet cities, the term was renewed, and expired within the year; and in a sixth case, that of Bindhachul, Mirzapore, which was rendered necessary by the lawless character of the priests of the temple, there was a renewal of the term, which will not expire until 1873.

Departmental reforms.

82. There have been three departmental reforms during the year. The Sub-Inspectors have been re-distributed among the districts, looking to the area, population, criminal statistics, &c., of each district, and to the general uniformity of promotion, which is usually local. A change has been made in the gradation of Head Constables by putting fewer men on the higher, and more men on the lower grades. By means of the saving thus effected, and a grant of Rs. 16,000 from Government, the deductions from the monthly pay of Constables on account of clothing and superannuation funds, have been reduced to a fixed sum of Rs. 0-4-0, instead of being a fluctuating and considerably greater charge. All of these are measures of useful reform.

Strength of the Police Force.

83. The strength of the different grades of the Police Force, as sanctioned during the year 1872, was as follows :—

	Provincial.	Municipal.	Town.	Railway Police. Paid by Government.	Railway Police. Paid by the Company.
Inspectors, ...	146	3	1	6	...
Sub-Inspectors, ...	486	12	2	9	...
European Sergeants, ...	6	..	...	8	...
Head Constables, ...	2,550	231	53	40	...
Constables, ...	12,104	2,120	345	59	253
Mounted Police, ...	566	1	...	...	...
Duffadars of Magistrates' Burkundaz Guards, ...	35	181	186	...	...
Chowkeedars, ...	...	3,061	2,875	...	...
Orderly Peons and Burkundazes of Magistrates' Guards, ...	246	...	...	...	...
Rural, ...	57,403	...	...	...	...

Departmental punishments.

84. The number of men departmentally punished is still very large, and has increased slightly since last year. The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted in each of the last two years :—

	1871. Officers.	1871. Men.	1872. Officers.	1872. Men.
Punished departmentally, ...	491	1,122	507	1,217
Judicially under Police Act, ...	17	81	8	85
Judicially under Penal Code, ...	21	98	25	106
Total, ...	529	1,301	540	1,408

The total number of punishments is thus 1,948 against 1,613 in 1871. The percentage of officers punished is 15·24, that of men only 9·10. The number of rewards given during the year was 1,510, to the amount of £1,344.

Dismissals and resignations.

85. Besides these punishments, 32 officers and 301 men were dismissed the service. Many of these dismissals, however, were in consequence of judicial sentence, and are thus included in the cases of punishment under that head. The number of discharges (130), and of resignations without pension or gratuity (401), are considerably less than in last year, when the numbers were 591 and 612 respectively. This is satisfactory, as is also the fact that 10,088 men, or more than half the force, were of more than 10 years' service. The death-rate was 18 per mille, which is higher than might have been expected in a body of men in the prime of life. The number of enlistments was 1,151, or six per cent. of the force,—a ratio which assumes an average length of service of 16 years. The force is recruited from among all castes and religions, as will be seen from the marginal table.

Christians,	10
Mahomedans,	5,650
Brahmins,	2,737
Rajpoots,	2,304
Goorkhas,	259
Seikhs,	814
Punjabees,	197
Jats,	217
Kayets,	378
Other Hindoo castes,	2,882

Literary qualifications.

86. Of the entire force, 2,134 officers and 1,064 men were able to read and write, while 1,408 officers and 13,793 men were not able. The being able to read and write is a necessary qualification of officers serving in the higher ranks, who are expected to furnish reports, and to keep up records; and a knowledge of Oordoo to this extent will in future be made a condition of promotion to the rank of Head Constable, except where such officers are entertained solely for military duties.

Strength of Police Force of all kinds—

87. The total strength of the Police Force of all kinds is therefore, as shown in the margin, 82,988. Assuming the population of these Provinces at 30¾ millions, there are 27 policemen to every 10,000 of the people. The cost of the entire department during the calendar year was

Provincial Police,	16,139
Rural Police,	57,403
Municipal Police,	5,609
Town Police,	3,462
Railway Police,	375
	82,988

£472,376, which was distributed as shown in the following table :—

Items.	Budget Estimate for 1872-73.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1872.
	£	£
Superintendence, ...	11,552	11,635
District Executive Force, ...	253,346	248,710
Thuggee Police, ...	145	125
Kumaon and Terai Civil Police, ...	1,851	1,752
Government Railway Police, ...	10,614	8,850
Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	...	10,928
Rural Police, ...	199,072	190,376
Total, ...	476,580	472,375

There has thus been a saving on the whole of £4,205.

4.—Criminal Justice.

Magistrates' Courts.

Statistics of crime.

88. From the returns furnished by the High Court, it appears that the number of offences reported and prosecuted in 1872 considerably exceeds the corresponding number of the preceding year. The following statement shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted, and the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted or convicted, and committed in the several Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces during the last three years :—

	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons whose cases were pending at close of year.	Percentage of convictions and committals to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1870, ...	106,191	58,707	110,339	34,028	74,879	970	68 7
1871, ...	108,425	56,682	107,663	31,939	74,216	1,002	69 5
1872, ...	119,569	63,239	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	68 9
Increase on 1871,	11,144	6,557	8,286	3,272	4,930	240	...
Decrease from 1871.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6

In order to ensure a correct comparison of the statistics of 1870 with those of 1871 and 1872, the returns for Ajmere have been excluded from the figures of 1870. It will be seen that there is an increase of more than 10 per cent., as compared with 1871, in the number of crimes reported and prosecuted. This increase, as will be shown below, is principally due to the larger number of petty thefts, and the chief cause of it is the dearness of food, and the badness of the autumn harvest of 1871 and the spring harvest of 1872. On the other hand, the number of petty offences against municipal regulations and special or local laws is considerably less in this year than in the year before,—a decrease which is owing to the repeated instructions conveyed by Government in reviewing the municipal reports. Of the entire number of persons whose cases were disposed of, the proportion of persons convicted is 69 per cent. This is slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of last year, but may, nevertheless, be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Graver offences.

89. The statistics of the graver offences committed during the year, with the corresponding figures for 1870 and 1871, are shown in the following table :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Murder, ...	339	322	321
Culpable homicide, ...	215	263	293
Dacoity, ...	79	80	83
Robbery, ...	488	404	391
Theft, ...	26,692	25,614	31,139
Burglary, ...	17,068	20,238	19,771

It will be seen that no material difference is shown between the returns of this year and those of last year, except as regards theft, the increase in which almost accounts for the entire excess in the crime of this year over that of last year. As the number of persons tried for this offence in 1872 was 16,485 against 12,512 in 1871, and the percentage of convictions was 75 against 70 in 1871, the increase in crime has

been fairly met by the exertions of the Police. The graver offences against person and property are, on the whole, fewer than they were in 1871: there is a slight increase in culpable homicide and dacoity, and a decrease in robbery and burglary. The number of murders is 321, against 322 in the preceding year.

Petty crime.

90. The following table shows the number of persons charged in 1871 and 1872, respectively, with the offences which make up the bulk of the petty crime of the country:—

	1871.	1872.
Grievous hurt, ...	2,107	1,962
Hurt, ...	10,108	11,314
Assaults or criminal force, ...	7,611	8,673
Mischief, ...	5,098	5,551
Criminal trespass, ...	2,653	2,898
Nuisances under the Penal Code, ...	1,570	2,120
Nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts, ...	9,642	8,182

There has been an increase of about 2,000 altogether in the number of persons accused, principally under the heads of hurt and assault. So small an increase hardly demands the assignment of any special reason: it may possibly be due to the scarcity already referred to. The number of persons charged with nuisances under the Indian Penal Code has increased by 550, while the number of persons charged with nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts has fallen by 1,460, so that the total number of persons charged with nuisances shows a decrease of 910, or about 8 per cent. The number of offences against special and local laws, such as those relating to excise, stamps, customs, canals, &c., is only 6,910, against 11,064 in 1871: the decrease is specially remarkable in offences against municipal bye-laws, which have fallen from 4,460, to 2,604,—a result which is to be regarded with satisfaction, as there is reason to believe that the returns of last year under this head were unduly swelled by a number of petty prosecutions. The number of attempts to commit

offences (not separately classed under special sections of the Indian Penal Code) have increased from 4,276 to 5,243.

Proportion of convictions and committals.

91. Of the entire number of persons whose cases came before the Courts, the proportion of persons who were convicted or committed was 68·9 in 100, against 69·5 for 1871, and 68·7 for 1870. The decrease, which is slight, may probably be ascribed to the decrease in offences against municipal, canal, and excise laws, under which convictions are obtained with comparative ease.

Manner in which persons for disposal were dealt with.

92. At the beginning of the year the Magistrates had before them 1,102 persons awaiting trial. During the year 53,934 persons were brought before the Magistrates for trial under warrant of arrest, 60,501 appeared in obedience to summons, and 412 were received by transfer. The total number of persons before the Courts was 115,949. These persons were dealt with as shown in the following table, which also gives the percentage under each head on the total number of persons whose cases were disposed of:—

	1870	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial, ...	17,652	15·4	17,398	16·1	19,034	16·6
Acquitted, ...	17,069	14·8	14,541	13·5	16.177	14·1
Convicted or committed, ...	78,132	68 4	74,216	68 9	79,146	68·2
Died, escaped, or transferred,...	516	·5	406	·3	350	·3
Pending at close of year, ...	1,003	·9	1,102	1·0	1,242	1 0

Proportion of persons discharged without trial.

93. The percentage of persons discharged without trial shows an increase of ·5 on the corresponding percentage for 1871. The increase is hardly perceptible, but the number of persons thus discharged is to be regretted. In Police cases the error is attributable to the officers of that department, and the subject is touched on in the Police Chapter of this Report. In other cases, it is probable that by a patient and judicious examination of complaints, before issuing the processes of the

Courts, a sensibly smaller number of persons would be unnecessarily brought up for trial. The High Court has taken notice of those districts in which the number of discharges without trial was peculiarly large, and hopes for improved returns during the current year. The percentage of persons acquitted after trial is also slightly in excess of that for 1871. The percentage of persons convicted or committed was highest in the districts noted in the margin. Of the 1,242 persons whose cases were still undisposed of at the close of the year, 718 were in custody, and 524 at large on bail or recognizance. At the end of the year there were pending 69 cases of more than six weeks' standing. Of these, 34 were in Cawnpore, 23 in Banda, 4 in Dehra Doon, 2 in Moradabad, 2 in Allahabad, and 1 in each of the Districts of Budaon, Furruckabad, Benares, and Ghazeepore.

Bijnour,	... ·84	Moradabad,	... ·73
Cawnpore,	... ·82	Bareilly,	... ·57
Mynpoory,	... ·79	Allygurh,	... ·57
Allahabad,	... ·78	Shahjehanpore,	... ·61
Azimgurh,	... ·78	Jounpore,	... ·62
Goruckpore,	... ·76	Benares,	... ·62
Bustee,	... ·76	Dehra Doon,	... ·62
Etawah,	... ·75	Ghazeepore,	... ·63
Etah,	... ·75	Kumaon,	... ·63
Futtehpore,	... ·74	Boolundshuhur,	... ·63
Muttra,	... ·73	Gurhwal,	... ·64
Budaon,	... ·73	Humeerpore,	... ·64

94. The following punishments were inflicted by the Magisterial Courts during 1872 and the two previous years. The percentage has been struck on the total number of punishments inflicted, excluding the last three heads, which are more properly classed as precautionary measures against crime than as punishments :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Fined, ...	45,643	65·2	44,721	68·1	43,869	62·
Imprisoned, ...	11,653	23·8	14,901	22 7	18,837	26·6
Flogged, ...	4,140	5·9	3,280	5·0	4,652	6·5
Imprisoned and fined, ...	3,028	4 3	2,376	3·6	2,809	3·9
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	535	·8	408	·6	582	·8
Fined and flogged, ...	9	...	6	...	13	...
Security for good behaviour,...	1,293	...	1,296	...	1,253	...
Security to keep the peace, ...	1,035	...	1,802	...	2,174	...
Recognizance to keep the peace,	2,129	...	2,370	...	1,810	...

The proportion of fines to the total number of punishments inflicted has fallen by six per cent., while the proportion of persons imprisoned has risen by four per cent., and that of persons flogged by one and a half per cent.

Fines.

95. Including persons imprisoned and fined, and persons flogged and fined, 46,691 persons were sentenced to fine in 1872. Of these 36,699 were fined sums not exceeding Rs. 5; 9,509 were fined sums above Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 50; 437 were fined sums between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200; and 46 persons were fined sums exceeding Rs. 200.

The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was £29,494, of which amount £22,318, or 76 per cent., were recovered, against 77·9 per cent. last year. The High Court considers this result very creditable, as showing that fines were assessed with judgment, and realized with diligence.

Imprisonment.

96. Including persons imprisoned and fined, and persons imprisoned and flogged, 22,228 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year. Of these 21,147 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,081 were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 2,753 sentences of rigorous and 474 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding 15 days; 12,191 sentences of rigorous and 579 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding six months; 6,173 sentences of rigorous and 29 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding two years; and 30 sentences of rigorous imprisonment were for periods between two and seven years. During the year 1,042 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security to keep the peace, or for good behaviour.

Flogging.

97. The punishment of flogging is inflicted upon adults for thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character, while upon boys it may be inflicted for any offence. On a second conviction of any offence punishable in this manner, imprisonment

may be added to flogging. Of the 4,652 persons punished with flogging, 3,872 were adults and 780 were boys. The average number of stripes inflicted was 17.

Attendance of witnesses.

98. During the year 258,707 witnesses attended the Magistrates' Courts, being 24,636 more than in 1871, and nearly the same number as in 1870. Of these only 15,371 were detained longer than one day, and of this latter number only 1,526 were detained longer than three days. The number of witnesses detained for more than seven days was 120, of whom no less than 70 belonged to the Banda District, owing to the culpable remissness of the Magistrate, who has been duly admonished on the subject.

Duration of cases.

99. The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts was the same as last year—eight days. Of the 1,242 cases pending at the end of the year, only 69 were of more than six weeks' standing.

Appeals.

100. The subjoined statement shows the number and result of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, respectively :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	2,707	...	2,262	...	2,791	...
Appeals rejected, ...	119	4·5	145	6·5	199	7·3
Do. failed, ...	1,730	65·0	1,259	56·0	1,557	56 5
Do. prevailed, ...	766	28 8	755	33 9	957	34·8
Do. remanded, ...	46	1·7	69	3·1	39	1·4
Do. pending, ...	43	...	34	...	39	...

These results cannot be counted satisfactory. Although the percentage of cases which have had to be remanded for more complete investigation by the Subordinate Magistrates has been reduced, and the percentage of unsuccessful appeals has been slightly increased, yet the percentage of successful

appeals is higher than it was in 1871, and very considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of 1870.

Honorary Magistrates.

101. The Honorary Magistrates had before them during the year 13,194 persons, against 11,034 in 1871. They examined 24,492 witnesses, against 17,290 in 1871; 3,159 persons were discharged without trial, 1,898 acquitted, and 7,624 convicted. The corresponding returns for 1871 were 2,340, 1,067, and 7,595, respectively. It will be seen that while the number of persons convicted has remained nearly the same, the number of persons discharged without trial or acquitted has largely increased. This is not a satisfactory result, and shows that in general the preliminary examination of complainants has not been made with sufficient care and minuteness before requiring the attendance of the accused. The number of persons committed or referred to a superior Court was 511, and 33 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases in these Courts was only seven days, or less by two days than last year. On the whole, the work done by this class of officials was good, and they are annually taking a more prominent and useful part in administering the judicial business of the country.

Sessions Courts.

Committals.

102. The number of persons committed for trial to these Courts in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 are shown below, with the percentage of the persons convicted and acquitted on the total number of persons committed whose cases were disposed of in each year:—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Persons committed, including those awaiting trial at beginning of the year, ...	2,960	...	3,089	...	3,148	...
Convicted, ...	1,959	73·4	1,998	73·8	2,022	71·8
Acquitted, ...	713	26 6	711	26·2	772	28 2
Pending, ...	237	...	337	...	335	...

Percentage of convictions.

103. The percentage of convictions is sensibly lower than in either 1871 or 1870. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Humeerpore, where it was 91; in Bustee 89; in Dehra Doon and Banda 88; in Mirzapore 86; in Moozuffernuggur and in Moradabad, where it was 80. The lowest percentages of convictions were in Gurhwal, where of 8 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Lullutpore, where of 4 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Benares, where the percentage was 56, in Allygurh 69, and in Seharunpore 61. The general equality in the results of commitments, which was remarked in the report of last year, has been preserved during the year now under review. The number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year is almost the same as in the year before.

Punishments inflicted.

104. The number of persons punished during the year by the Sessions Courts, and the punishments inflicted, are shown in the following statement, with the corresponding returns for 1870 and 1871:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Fined, ...	25	26	33
Imprisoned, ...	1,452	1,691	1,726
Flogged, { Men, ...	3	6	1
{ Boys, ...	9	7	2
Imprisoned and fined, ...	288	176	159
Ditto and flogged, ...	3	6	2
Sentenced to death, ...	105	89	100
Of the persons imprisoned.			
Sentenced to transportation for life, ...	191	194	170
Ditto for term of years	3	1	4

1,672 persons were sentenced to rigorous, and 41 to simple imprisonment.

Fines.

105. The fines imposed by the Sessions Courts amounted in all to £1,895, against £2,835 in the year before. Of this sum £888, or 46·8 per cent., were recovered, against £620, or 21·8 per

cent., last year. This increase in the percentage of fines recovered is to be regarded with satisfaction. The difference between this percentage and the corresponding percentage (76) of fines imposed by the Magistrates' Courts is to be attributed, as noted in the report for 1871, to the more prompt action of the law in the inferior Courts.

Assessors.

106. The aid of assessors was used in 1,427 cases, and the average number of assessors in each case was three. The total number of assessors was 3,978; of this number 1,902 were landowners, and 1,287 were bankers or traders. In 1,269 cases the Judges agreed with the assessors, and in 158 differed from their opinion. The High Court note that those of the Judges in whose judgment the Court is disposed to place most confidence maintain their high appreciation of the assistance which a judicious Judge may obtain from this agency.

Duration of Sessions cases.

107. The average duration of trials of persons committed to the Sessions Courts was 36 days, including the interval between commitment and trial.

Appeals.

108. The number of appeals from the Magistrates' Courts to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful appeals to the whole number of appeals disposed of, and the corresponding figures for 1870 and 1871, are shown in the following table:—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	3,936	...	3,647	...	3,658	...
Appeals rejected, ...	601	15·8	551	15·8	612	17·4
Do. failed, ...	2,091	54·9	2,092	60 0	2,129	60·6
Do. prevailed, ...	1,074	28·2	845	24·2	760	21·7
Do. remanded, ...	42	1·1	...	...	10	·3
Do. pending, ...	127	...	133	...	147	...

These results are all more favorable than those of the last two years. There is a slight increase in the number of cases undisposed of at the end of the year.

High Court.

Original jurisdiction.

109. The High Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, had before it 23 cases, against 14 in 1871. Of these 20 were disposed of on the merits. They were tried before a Barrister Judge and a Jury in a sitting of 15 days: 16 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Reference.

110. During the year 101 sentences of death were referred to the High Court for confirmation. Of these 74 were confirmed, 24 were modified, and in 3 cases the accused were acquitted.

Appeal and revision.

111. Under this head 770 cases came before the High Court. In 481 of these the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed, in 198 they were modified, or the cases were remanded, and in 91 the sentences were reversed.

Superintendence.

112. Under Sections 404 and 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceedings of a Subordinate Court may be brought to the notice of the High Court by the official superior of the subordinate officer, on account of a supposed error of law or procedure; or the High Court may of its own motion call for the record of a case decided by a Subordinate Court. In the exercise of these powers, the High Court dealt with 272 cases during the year. In 199 of these the original order was upheld, in 46 it was modified, and in 27 the accused were acquitted. These results are not unsatisfactory, and show a general attention to law on the part of the Subordinate Courts. The sections mentioned above are those of the old Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861), and correspond to Chapter XXII. of the new Code (Act X. of 1872), which came into force on the 1st January, 1873.

5.—Prisons.

Staff.

113. The Jail Department was administered during the calendar year 1872 by Surgeon W. Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

Number of jails.

114. The number of jails in these Provinces is 39. Of these 6 are Central, and 33 District Jails. The Central Jails are those of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Meerut, Agra, and Futtehgurh. There are also 22 Lock-ups for the confinement of under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners.

115. The statistics of the prison population for 1871-72 and 1872-73 respectively are shown in the following table :—

	1871-72	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease
Prisoners under trial (population), ...	32,257	36,371	4,114	...
Civil and revenue prisoners (do.), ...	1,774	1,961	187	...
Convict population, ...	44,873	50,427	5,554	...
Total population, including all classes,...	78,904	88,759	9,855	...
Deduct—				
Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year.	15,924	18,432	2,508	...
Transferred for transportation, &c, and admitted *en route* to other jails	301	3,335	34	...
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentences	4,252	5,743	1,491	...
Transferred to lunatic asylums, ..	8	6	...	2
Net population	58 419	64,243	5,824	...
Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	17,129	18,150	1,021	...

The increase in the number of prisoners during the year is much to be regretted. The following figures show the statistics of the last six years as to the jail population of the North-Western Provinces,—statistics which, as has been

remarked in former reviews, bear a direct relation to the character of the seasons and the dearness or abundance of food :—

Av. Jail population in		1867,	14,749·5	Jail popln. on 1st Jan.,		1868,	14,260
Ditto	ditto,	1868,	15,278 5	Ditto	ditto	1869,	16,216
Ditto	ditto,	1869,	18,137 5	Ditto	ditto	1870,	18,621
Ditto	ditto,	1870,	17,707	Ditto	ditto	1871,	16,157
Ditto	ditto,	1871,	15,962	Ditto	ditto	1872,	15,762
Ditto	ditto,	1872,	16,788	Ditto	ditto	1873,	17,417

The fact that the average population of 1872 is larger than that on the 1st of January, 1872, and less than on the 1st January, 1873, shows that there has been a gradual increase during the year; and it is to be feared that the increase is likely, from the tightness of the grain market in various quarters, to be even more marked in 1873.

116. The connection between the increase of crime and the rise in prices is, as usual, strongly marked. The spring harvest of 1872 failed more decisively in Benares and part of the Allahabad Division than elsewhere: in those two Divisions the rise in the price of wheat was 17 per cent., the rise in the number of convicts 11 per cent. In the rest of the North-Western Provinces the rise in price was 9 per cent., and in numbers 7 per cent. The criminal statistics of three districts of the Benares Division, as below, are specially remarkable:—

Months.	*Ghazeepore.*			*Goruckpore.*			*Bustee.*		
	Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.		Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.		Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.	
		S.	C.		S.	C.		S	C.
January, ...	408·75	16	14	556·83	19	10	270 00	19	6
February, ...	398·00	15	0	619 93	16	6	282·00	10	14
March, ...	397 00	12	8	600 10	16	6	287·00	15	10
April, ...	386 00	16	4	549 20	...		294 00	16	14
May, ...	390 00	16	4	536 74	16	6	306·00	15	10
June, ..	399·20	16	4	547·00	14	12	322·00	14	11
July, ...	445·30	13	2	615·26	14	14	356·00	13	7
August, ...	489·00	13	12	721·70	14	14	372 00	13	7
September, ...	545·00	13	2	821·13	14	0	397 00	13	12
October, ...	558·60	11	14	861·35	13	2	394 00	14	6
November, ...	548 20	12	3	734·23	11	14	373·53	12	12
December, ...	468·00	12	8	727 06	11	8	373·00	12	8

From these figures it appears that a price of 16 seers of wheat per rupee, or thereabout, is a minimum rate of food, any fall below which drives the poor into crime.

117. The number of convicts during the year, and the manner of their disposal, are shown in the following table :—

Disposal of convicts.

	1871.		1872.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January, ...	15,371	786	15,042	720	...	...	329	66
Imprisoned during the year, ...	22,938	1,285	27,029	1,558	4,091	273	...	...
Net population, ...	38,309	2,071	42,071	2,278	3,762	207	...	..
Received from other jails to undergo sentence, ...	3,929	263	5,502	241	1,573	...	...	22
Received from other jails for transportation, &c., *en route* to other jails.	283	18	301	34	18	16	...	...
Total population, ...	42,521	2,352	47,874	2,553	5,353	201	...	...
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence, ...	4,007	257	5,506	234	1,499	...	...	23
Ditto ditto for transportation beyond seas, &c.	227	16	248	35	21	19	...	...
Transported beyond seas, ...	31	5	187	16	156	11	...	...
Released on appeal, ...	792	11	816	11	24	...	...	...
Ditto on expiry of sentence, ...	19,239	1,231	20,961	1,377	1,722	146	...	...
Ditto on payment of fine, ...	2,251	48	2,374	63	123	15	...	...
Ditto by Government order on account of sickness,	83	4	90	13	7	9	...	...
Ditto ditto for good conduct, ...	97	15	161	9	64	...	...	6
Transferred to lunatic asylums, ...	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	2
Escaped, ...	62	...	36	1	...	1	26	...
Executed, ...	62	3	68	4	...	1	...	...
Died, ...	622	40	717	27	95	...	...	13
Remaining on 31st December, ...	15,042	720	16,704	763	1,662	43	...	...
Aggregate number of prisoners during year, ...	5,541,984	284,139	5,859,095	285,245	...	...	...	...
Daily average number of prisoners during year, ...	15,184	778	16,008·50	779·50	824·50	1·50	...	...
	15,962		16,788		826		...	

Religion of convicts.

118. Among a convict population of 44,349, the two great religious divisions of India were represented as follows:—

Hindus,	... 36,306, or 81·87	per cent.
Mahomedans,	... 7,974, or 17·98	„
Christians,	... 64, or 0·14	„
Other sects,	... 5, or 0·01	„

The principle now followed in registering the religion of prisoners is, that every native of India be registered as a Hindu or Mahomedan, unless he distinctly specifies some other creed to which he belongs. The adoption of a different principle in 1871 made the percentage of Hindus appear only 67. The percentage of Mahomedans last year was 18½. The number of Christians imprisoned has been falling off for the last three years; it was 106 in 1870, and 97 in 1871.

Previous occupation.

119. The number of convicts belonging to each of the main classes of the population of these Provinces for the years 1871 and 1872 respectively is shown below:—

	1871.	1872.
Of independent means, ...	827	889
Agriculturists, ...	19,103	21,216
Laborers, ...	8,290	8,662
Shopkeepers and traders, ...	2,441	2,727
Artizans, ...	981	1,068
Domestic servants, ...	2,134	2,897
Belonging to a profession, ...	1,853	1,687
Government servants, ...	1,551	1,706
No occupation, ...	1,179	1,259

The proportion of Government servants to the total population of these Provinces is about 1·6 per cent., according to the census of 1865, and the proportion of criminals furnished by this class of population is no less than 4 per cent., being proportionably higher than the percentage furnished by any other class in the North-Western Provinces.

Female prisoners.

120. It is illustrative of the social system of the country that of the women detained in our jails in 1872, 2,090 were married, and but 45 single. The female prisoners are in every case under the superintendence of female warders, who are of European blood in the Central Jails. The conduct of these warders during the year under review deserves praise; wherever the Lieutentant-Governor has inspected a jail, they have always been found interested in their charge, and apparently managing it well. The condition of female prisoners requires the utmost care and vigilance to prevent it from becoming a disgrace to our jails.

Prisoners under age.

121. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age imprisoned during the year was 468 males and 44 females,—in all 512, against 582 in 1871. Two-thirds of the boys were transferred at once to the Reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons, but the girls were detained for the most part in the District Jails. The boys who were not sent to the Central Prisons were detained on account of the shortness of their sentences, or on account of bad health. The trades which have hitherto been in almost all cases taught to these children are weaving and the allied handicrafts. They are easier to learn, and perhaps better adapted for exercise in the jail than most other trades, but are of little use to the prisoner on his release. Orders have been issued for the instruction of the inmates of the Reformatories in other crafts, such as those of a carpenter, blacksmith, mason, or a tailor, by which they will be better able to earn their livelihood. At present, but few instances can be quoted of boys who have left the jails to earn an honest living by the trades they have been taught there; but there is every reason to hope that, under the more extended operation of these orders, the fruit of reformatory system in these Provinces will follow in due course of time. The education of these prisoners is restricted to instruction daily for two hours in Hindee.

122. The table in the margin shows for each of the last two years the relative proportion of numbers of sentences for the several periods fixed upon in classifying terms of imprisonment. The close correspondence of the figures is remarkable. The percentage of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 9·44, against 10·8 last year.

	1871.	1872.
	Per cent	Per cent.
A.—Not exceeding one month,...	19·49	19·25
B.—Between 1 and 3 months,	13·61	15·38
C.— Ditto 3 and 6 „ ...	14·74	15 45
D.— Ditto 6 and 12 „ ...	17·42	16 05
E.— Ditto 1 and 3 years, ..	20·85	20·15
F— Ditto 3 and 5 „ ...	5·90	5 77
G.— Ditto 5 and 10 „ ...	5 53	5 43
H.—Above 10 years, ...	1 55	1 55
I.—Transported beyond seas. { For life, ...	0·62	0·67
I.—Transported beyond seas. { Shorter period,	0 14	0·14
J.—Executed, ...	0 15	0·16
	100·	100·

Re-convictions.

123. It has not been found possible to obtain a complete and trustworthy register of re-convictions. From the nature of the respective dealings of jail officials and Police with habitual criminals, it must follow that in many cases second or third convictions are known to the former, of which the latter are quite ignorant; and hence it is that many such offenders may be known to the jail officials, and may have their history pretty accurately recorded in the jail books, without the necessary presumption of an equal knowledge on the part of the Police. The most effectual remedy is a free communication between the two departments; and the Inspector-General of Prisons has been instructed to consult with the Inspector-General of Police as to the best means of carrying this out. The law, however, does not give much power to Magisterial authorities in these cases. Section 401 of the Penal Code provides for men who belong to a gang of wandering thieves, not for those who are mere professional thieves. Section 413 creates a special punishment for habitual receivers of stolen goods, but the only thing that can be done in the ordinary cases of habitual theft (besides demanding security for bad livelihood) is to visit the offence proved with the maximum penalty allowed by the law for that offence.

Good conduct rules.

124. Under the good conduct rules, a prisoner whose sentence is over two years can acquire good marks by industrious and orderly behaviour, and a certain number of these marks entitle the prisoner to the remission of part of his sentence. These rules have been amended since last year, and the Prison Department has become more familiar with their operation. The amended rules have undoubtedly worked well. The fact that 170 persons have had portions of their sentence remitted for good conduct—the total population of the year being 44,349—cannot in any way diminish the effect of judicial sentences, or the certainty of their punishments being strictly carried out. But the rules give a ground of hope sufficient to stimulate the convicts to good behaviour and industry. That they are well known, and their effects appreciated, is shown by the numerous petitions received by Government, both from convicts themselves and from their relations, asking that they may be admitted to the benefits of the rules. The allotment of good conduct marks has been made with much more method and regularity than in 1871.

Education.

125. The statistics of prison education, as now arranged, give a fair idea of the lamentable state of ignorance prevailing among the lower classes generally. Of the total jail population of the year (50,247), only 1,864 (3·4 per cent.) were able to read and write a little, and only 687 (2 per cent.) were able to read and write fairly. But while those who are "too old" to learn have been properly exempted from attendance in the classes, care must be taken that exemption on the score of being "too stupid" is not allowed without due discrimination. Ten jails have no classes at all. Of these, three—Jounpore, Ghazeepore, and Bustee—return all their convicts as tooold to learn, and the rest (Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Muttra, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and Orai) return an abnormally large proportion of convicts as "too stupid." It is hoped that next year's returns will show fewer instances of this arbitrary and sweeping classification.

126. The tale of escapes shows an improvement. Last year 66 prisoners escaped from 27 jails, of whom 33 were recaptured; this year there were 40 escapes from 23 jails, of whom 25 were recaptured. The diminution in the number of escapes is due to the imposition of fetters, as a rule, on all prisoners laboring outside the jails. It is remarkable how many men who escaped had but a short remaining term of imprisonment. It seems as if the near prospect of release quickened the natural craving to be free, and overcame all other considerations.

Escapes.

127. The decrease of European prisoners from 37 in 1870, and 33 in 1871, to 24 in 1872 is gratifying. With the exception of one short sentence, all have been confined in the Allahabad Central Jail, which alone has been fitted with the appliances necessary for this class of prisoners in the hot weather.

European prisoners.

128. The number of offences committed by prisoners, and the punishments inflicted, during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Offences committed by prisoners.

Offences.	1871	1872	Punishments.		1871.	1872.
Criminal offences, ...	43	19	Solitary confinement, ...		452	403
Wilful disobedience,	610	617	Ditto in irons, ...		194	131
Assaults, ...	189	172	Ditto with reduced diet,		514	426
Threatening, ...	70	66	Flogging. Under 10 stripes,	495		611
Indecent behaviour,	256	278	10 to 20 do.,	447		514
Wilful disablement,	122	143	20 to 30 do.,	95		130
Refusal to work, ...	103	214				
Cutting irons, ...	11	5	Total of flogging, ...		1,037	1,255
Idleness, ...	521	333				
Mismanagement of work,	147	114				
Damaging property,	128	289	Hard labor, ...		72	66
Conspiring to escape,	128	53	Additional imprisonment,		50	22
TOTAL, ...	2,319	2,303	TOTAL, ...		2,319	2,303

129. The number of criminal offences committed by prisoners has fallen from 125 in 1870, and 43 in 1871, to 19 in 1872. The decrease is due rather to a change in classification for the purpose of avoiding the inconvenience of sending the prisoner with warders before the Magistrate, than to any actual decrease in the number of offences worthy to be classed as criminal. It is probable that since Magisterial powers have been conferred on the Superintendent of the Central Prison, this class of cases will again increase in number. With respect to the punishments, the variations in the figures are not sufficient to support any positive conclusions, but the more frequent resort to flogging, as was remarked also in last year's review, is much to be regretted; and His Honor would have preferred to see the use of solitary confinement as a punishment increase instead of diminish. The difficulty of ventilation of the cells used for solitary confinement may be a sufficient reason for the comparatively rare employment of this kind of punishment in the District Jails, but in the Central Prisons sufficient means of ventilation have been supplied, and this objection does not hold good. Last year there were two jails in which no offences were committed by prisoners; now there are none. But the jails which have fewest offences this year were among those which had fewest last year. A very light calendar of offences probably affords a strong presumption of careless supervision than of unbroken discipline.

	Offences committed.	
	1871.	1872.
Muttra, ...	8	8
Moozuffernuggur,	3	4
Moradabad, ...	0	12

130. The total cost of the Jail Department in 1872 amounted to £69,598, or £1,486 more than in the preceding year. The increase is attributable to the increase in numbers and the rise in the price of food; and it is satisfactory to note that while the cost of rations alone increased by Rs. 2-13-0 (about 5*s.* 7*d.*) per head over last year, the total expenditure per head has risen by only Rs. 2-10-0 (about 5*s.* 3*d.*). The average cost

Cost.

per convict during each of the last three years, with the various heads of expenditure, is shown in the following table :—

	1872	1871.	1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross cost of establishment, rations, &c,	6,95,782	6,19,223	7,62,413
Repairs to jails, ...	66,005	36,948	52,473
Spent on education, convict mohurrirs, teachers, &c.,	839	16,018	19,409
General superintendence, ...	44,853	46,659	44,415
Total gross cost of convicts in jails, ...	8,07,479	7,19,548	8,78,710
Deduct cash earnings of convicts, ...	88,043	86,281	92,187
Total net cost of convicts in jails, ...	7,19,436	6,33,267	7,86,523
Divided by average number of convicts,	16,788	15,962	18,089*
Net cost per head, ...	42-13-8	39-10-9	43-7-8

Clothing.

131. The total cost of clothing for 1872 is £223 less than the cost of clothing for 1871. The average cost of clothing per head was Rs. 3-11-0 in 1870, and Rs. 3-4-0 in 1871. It is now Rs. 2-15-0. The variations in the average cost of clothing per head in the different jails are not so marked as last year, but the number of jails in which the cost exceeds the provincial estimate of Rs. 34 per head is 16, against 11 last year. In order to ensure greater uniformity of expenditure, standard patterns of clothing have been provided, and an improvement in the returns under this head may be looked for next year.

* Including Ajmere.

Distribution of labor.

132. The following table shows the proportion in which the several kinds of labor or employment were distributed among the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment :—

Employment.	Percentage of population, 1870.	Percentage of population, 1871.	Percentage of population, 1872.
Jail servants, ...	8·4	7·6	7·9
Building and repairs, ...	31·8	27 5	30·8
Grinding wheat and making clothing for prison use.	8·1	8 0	8 0
Extramural, including Alfred Park gang,* ...	0·7	2·0	1·4
Prisoner warders, Lumberdars, &c., ...	8·2	6·3	6·1
Jail garden, ...	3·8	3 5	3 4
Manufactures, ...	19·0	24·2	21·5
Ineffectives, ... Convalescents, ...	5 0	3 6	3 4
Ineffectives, ... Sick and old, ...	3 6	4 9	4 8
Ineffectives, ... Exempted, ...	11·5	12·4	12 7
	100	100	100

In calculating these percentages, however, 1,871 persons are shown as exempted on account of Sundays and holidays. The meaning of this is, that as no one works on Sunday, one-seventh of the strength is set down as exempted from labor ; *e. g.*, if seven men work for six days in the week, they are counted as six working men, and one man exempted.

133. It is an invariable rule of jail discipline that the early part of a prisoner's term of sentence should be passed in performing the severest forms of physical labor. The sedentary labor subsequently required of them in the manufactories is perhaps equally distasteful, possibly sometimes to some classes even more so, on account of the close and unremitting toil it demands ; and there is ample ground for believing that the tasks set in the workshops fully meet the requirements of prison discipline. That these tasks are in some degree remunerative is only right. It is the duty of the

* This gang was employed in the grounds of the Public Park at Allahabad.

Superintendent to make the prisoners contribute to their own support, so as to throw as little extra cost upon the State as is consistent with the rigid enforcement of jail discipline.

Earnings.

134. The results of the employment of prisoners in such tasks during the year under review are satisfactory and creditable to the department. The remittances from the jails to the Treasury were £8,720, against £7,206 last year. At the same time the financial position of the jail factories has improved, the total value of cash and stock in hand at the end of the year being £3,853, or £1,064 more than the corresponding amount for last year.

Health.

135. The following table shows the admissions into hospital, and the deaths from all causes, together with the details for the chief diseases, for the three past years :—

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fever, Intermittent, ...	6,035	47	6,139	30	6 015	26
Dysentery, ...	1,736	283	1,473	216	1,935	244
Diarrhœa, ...	1,090	163	1,187	118	1,229	141
Fever, Remittent, ...	485	84	350	76	367	35
Ulcer, ...	814	7	687	3	989	1
Cholera, ...	95	31	2	1	73	43
Phthisis, ...	31	13	22	12	42	23
Debility, ...	177	70	96	19	172	43
Total number of admissions and deaths,	15,369	875	13,880	662	15,885	744

136. The average mortality has risen from 1·15 in 1871 to 4·43, or (including those released for extreme illness) 4·8 per cent. on average strength of population. But the variations in the different jails are so great that the average rates give but little idea of the real facts. A death-rate of 48 per mille

throughout our jails is sufficiently high; but in six * of the jails, on a population of 8,777, it reached the portentous figure of 135 per mille; while for the remaining 33 jails, with a population of 41,650, it was only 32 per mille. The causes of the excessive mortality in these six jails were fever, dysentery, phthisis, and cholera in each case, except that of Banda, where the prevalence of phthisis was due to insufficient clothing, brought on by climatic influences, or epidemic at the time in the district. At Meerut measures have been adopted for improving the drainage of the Central Prison; but this cause alone cannot be held to account for the excessive mortality, of which it can only be said that it was less than last year. Fever, and bowel complaints following upon fever, are shown to have been extremely fatal for the last three years. But the district itself has been subject to epidemic fever in a most fatal form towards the close of the rains, and it was during those months that the greatest mortality prevailed in the jail also. The same may be said to a considerable degree of Goruckpore also. It is essential that the number in this jail should be kept low by drafting off the prisoners to other jails, till more adequate accommodation can be provided on the spot.

*Meerut Central Prison.
Meerut District Jail.
Jounpore.
Banda
Goruckpore.
Azimgurh.

137. As a rule, wherever the mortality of a jail materially exceeds 30 per mille, the Superintendent is to be held responsible for doing everything in his power to search out the cause, and to apply the proper remedy. Such a rate of mortality should not be looked on as normal and unimportant, but as exceptional, and calling for extraordinary exertions, and for a special investigation of the cause. It is true that certain depressing influences, inseparable from incarceration, may often aggravate the symptoms of disease, and also that the congregation of large bodies of men within a limited area renders epidemics more fatal. But, apart from these circumstances, there is no reason why the life of a prisoner should not be as good within as without a jail: and justice as well as

humanity demands that no exertion should be spared, and no reasonable expense withheld, to render it so; and in effect more money was spent in 1872, and is now being spent on the construction, enlargement, and repairs of jails, than has ever been spent in previous years.

Mortality among civil prisoners.

138. No less than seven civil prisoners died of sickness in jail. As the law now stands, the Government has not the power, with regard to civil prisoners, which Section 322, Act X. of 1872, confers on it with respect to criminal convicts; and an imprisoned debtor might die by slow disease in jail, and with no chance of being removed to his home and family, if his creditor is obdurate and inhuman. This is a matter in which the law requires to be amended, and the Government of India will be asked to take the subject into its consideration.

Classification of convicts.

139. A new system of classification of convicts is about to be introduced. The present system is in many respects faulty, and it is hoped that a marked improvement will be the result of the proposed change.

Subordinate jail establishments.

140. This is perhaps the least satisfactory part of the whole department. The difficulty has always been great of inducing respectable Europeans to take service on the small salaries allowed to the lower grades of jail officials; and those who by remaining in employment gradually rise to the higher grades, are too often unfit for the duties they are called upon to fulfil. Of eight European Jailors employed during the year under review, one was dismissed, one resigned, and two were fined for neglect of duty. Of seven Assistant Jailors, one resigned to avoid dismissal; and of 27 European Warders, four were dismissed on account of negligence and drunkenness. The body of native officers is in no better condition. Of the entire number of the intramural guard (1,039), 34 were imprisoned, 165 dismissed, and 28 reduced.

On the whole, 837 punishments were inflicted on 1,648 officers in a single year. It is difficult to find any effective remedy for this state of things. A scheme is, however, under consideration by which the pay of the higher grades is increased, while the number of officers is decreased, and from its introduction and gradual operation a sensible improvement may reasonably be expected.

6.—INFANTICIDE.

141. The measures taken for the suppression of the crime of female infanticide (the institution of which was narrated at some length in the report of 1871-72) continued to be prosecuted with vigor and success in the past year. The following table shows the principal results of the enforcement of the rules of repression among the proclaimed clans during the year 1872-73:—

Number.	Districts.	Villages.	Population.	Births.		Per mille per annum.	Deaths under one year old.		Per mille per annum.	Punishments.			Number of inquests.	Number of post-mortems.	Number of suspicious cases.
				Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Chowkeedars.	Midwives.	Heads of families, &c.			
1	Seharunpore, ...	239	52,996	1,328	1,273	50·	252	235	9 2	18	1	30	118	21	...
2	Meerut, ...	5	194	27	16	48·	8	8	17 8	...	...	...	9	6	...
3	Boolundshuhur, ...	83	25,563	567	596	46·8	105	116	8 5	31	...	...	76	47	5
4	Allygurh, ...	83	8,519	184	190	44·	31	49	9·3	5	2	2	41	2	1
5	Muttra, ...	5	1,773	28	34	34·7	3	14	9·5	3	...	6	10	12	1
6	Agra, ...	109	33,148	565	567	34 4	97	119	6·6	...	...	1	35	29	...
7	Furruckabad, ...	106	17,165	365	342	41·	99	95	11 3	51	...	7	100	89	5
8	Mynpoory, ...	606	38,288	667	659	34·5	118	118	6 1	9	6	5	66	12	...
9	Etawah, ...	689	31,051	490	555	33 6	71	125	6 3	7	...	...	64	25	3
10	Etah, ...	113	14,577	280	309	40 3	60	72	9·	5	1	3	27	15	2
11	Bijnour, ...	88	13,743	304	333	46 2	54	64	8·5	18	...	4	16	26	...
12	Moradabad, ...	94	10,762	212	215	39 6	47	58	10·	13	...	2	18	3	1
13	Bareilly, ...	161	16,498	316	302	37·6	48	84	8·	4	...	3	22	4	...
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	855	42.934	868	824	39 1	227	215	10 2	93	...	16	156	128	20
15	Cawnpore, ...	223	34,380	572	634	35·	127	133	7·5	55	...	49	61	56	7
16	Futtehpore, ...	275	11.216	234	208	39 2	56	50	9 8	17	...	3	33	23	1
17	Banda,*	72	20,411	156	120	27·	26	19	4 4	3	...	...	13	4	...
18	Humeerpore, ...	107	14,283	225	220	31·3	43	52	6·5	29	...	...	26	23	4
19	Jounpore, ...	214	29.405	434	432	29·4	101	105	6 9	15	...	86	39	8	...
20	Bustee, ...	239	17,846	339	339	38·	91	94	10 2	13	...	...	63	55	1
21	Azimgurh,* ...	382	28,178	220	213	30·7	27	20	2 7	21	...	27	25	24	4
22	Mirzapore, ...	13	1,673	39	27	39·7	4	8	7·	1	...	...	4	3	...
23	Benares, ...	5	1,106	14	18	29·	4	7	9·9	1	...	1	4	4	1
24	Ghazeepore, ...	40	3,389	60	56	34·	5	5	3	1	...	1	5	2	...
25	Jaloun, ...	153	16,210	262	312	35·3	41	72	6·9	3	1	1	19	13	1
	Total for the year, ...	4,959	485,938	8,756	8,794	36·1	1,745	1,937	7·6	416	11	247	1,050	634	57

* For six months only, from 1st October, 1872.

142. At the end of March, 1872, the Act had been put in force in 22 districts and against 3,707 villages. During 1872-73 it was in force in 25 districts, having been extended to Bijnour, Banda, and Ghazeepore, and no less than 4,959 villages were administered under the Act. To Banda it was only applied from the 1st October, 1872, and from the same date it was enforced against a greatly increased number of villages in Azimgurh, so that a fresh era may be held to date from that time. But in order to get the true proportion of births and deaths to the population, it is necessary to assume that an equal number would have been reported from those two districts in the first half of the year. Treated thus, the number of births was 18,259, and the number of deaths 3,774 during the year.

143. In 1871-72 the births of 4,416 boys and 5,580 girls were registered, and this discrepancy between the sexes was set down to inaccurate reporting and to the common impression that it was the object of Government to record the births of girls rather than of boys. The soundness of this supposition has been fully shown by the inquiries made in the cold weather, and it is hoped that the erroneous impression has been corrected.

144. During the year 1872-73 the reported births of boys were 8,756, and of girls 8,794,—figures which probably represent with fair accuracy the proportion of the sexes at birth. Making the same assumption as before, in the case of Azimgurh and Banda, the total of births of boys during the year was 9,132, and of girls 9,127.

145. The proportionate annual birth-rate was 37·6 per mille of the total proclaimed population,—a ratio which may be accepted as not far from the truth. The districts which (omitting those with too small a population to base an average on) exceeded this ratio were Scharunpore, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Furruckabad, Etah, Bijnour, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore. Those which fell below it were Agra, Mynpoory, Etawah, Cawnpore, Banda, Humeerpore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, Jaloun. It will be important to notice if the general prevalence of this higher birth-rate in the north-west-

ern districts, and lower rates in the south-eastern districts, is observable in the returns of future years. It may be due to the accidents of a year or to inaccurate registration, and it may possibly also point to some climatic law.

146. In the preceding year the deaths of 562 boys and 860 girls were reported; in 1872-73, 1,745 boys and 1,937 girls. This points to a decided improvement in the accuracy of the returns. The testing carried out in the cold weather satisfactorily showed that there had been a general impression abroad that it was only female deaths (as well as births) of which accurate registration was necessary. Many of the omissions were corrected, but in most cases the incomplete registration of the first year cannot be repaired. Assuming the same figures for Azimgurh and Banda in the second as in the first half-year, the reported deaths of boys were 1,798 and of girls 1,996 during the year,—a death-rate which falls at 7·8 per mille on the total population. This is an exceedingly high rate (from 5 to 6 per mille is believed to be the true average rate in Europe), but the year was one abnormally marked by the prevalence of fever and (though in a less degree) of small-pox. The districts which exceeded the average rate were Seharunpore, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Furruckabad, Etah, Bijnour, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore, Bustee; those which fell below it are Agra, Mynpoory, Etawah, Banda, Humeerpore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, Jaloun. Thus, with only two exceptions, the same districts which exceeded or fell short of the provincial average in respect of birth-rate, exceeded or fell short of it in respect of death-rate. This points to a variety of practice in registration. Either the number reported in the south-eastern districts is less than the truth, or more births and deaths are recorded in the north-west ones than actually occurred. The latter supposition is hardly possible, but careful inquiry should be made on the subject.

147. Inquests were held in 1,050 out of the 1,937 cases in which girl infants died, and in 634 of these there were found to be sufficient grounds for sending in the body for *post-mortem* examination. Of these 57 deaths were pronounced by the Civil Surgeons to be attended with grave suspicion.

Twenty-two cases altogether were brought to trial; of these sixteen were acquitted for want of proof, one was pending at the close of the year, and five were convicted. Two of these convictions were obtained at Cawnpore, one at Furruckabad, and two at Azimgurh. One of the Azimgurh cases was considered to be of such importance, that the finding of the Sessions Judge was published in the *Government Gazette*.

148. There has been a great increase in the number of punishments inflicted during the last year on account of breaches of the repressive rules. During the year 247 heads of families, 416 chowkeedars, and 11 midwives have been punished for failure to report births and deaths of infants. The district reports show that punishment has been imposed with discretion and moderation, and this is as it should be. The rules being new, many breaches of them may be committed through ignorance or forgetfulness; it is only when the omission is determined and repeated that it should be severely punished.

149. In the earliest district the introduction of the rules dates from March, 1871, in the latest from October, 1872; the average period has been 18 months.

The results may be summarised thus:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Initial population, ...	193,972	147,696	96,358	47,912
Add arrivals, ...	3,056	6,507	1,820	1,900
Births, ...	...	...	12,218	12,584
Transfer from minors to adults.	1,543	453	...	...
Total, ...	198,571	154,656	110,396	62,396
Deduct removals, ...	2,996	6,716	3,414	2,976
Deaths, ...	5,377	3,611	4,346	4,255
Transfer from minors to adults.	...	...	1,543	453
Total, ...	8,373	10,327	9,303	7,684
Net resultant population, ...	190,198	144,329	101,093	54,712

150. The item in which these figures are least reliable is in respect of the transfers of minors to adults. The Police can have no accurate information on this head, and in many districts it appears that no attempt has been made to effect these transfers. In future this will be done with such care as is

possible. In the course of time, when all the minors in the register have had the dates of their births recorded, perfect accuracy will be obtainable, and year by year a greater approach to it will be possible.

151. The number of removals and arrivals is larger perhaps than might have been expected, and in several respects a more uniform system of registration is required. In some districts the transfer of minors to the adult column has been confused into these entries; they have been shown as removals from the column of minors, and arrivals in the column of adults. This is of course wrong, and will not occur again. Again, it is noticeable how much more numerous the removals and arrivals of adult females are than of adult males. This, no doubt, is due to the customary visits of women to their fathers' houses, and probably the same person counts twice, *i. e.*, both as an arrival and a removal. Again, if a family leaves one proclaimed village for another, they would show both as removals and arrivals. It is probably impossible in figures to bring out the only point in which these entries have an important significance, that is, to how far they indicate that persons leave proclaimed villages to escape the pressure of the rules. The District Officers will enquire into this on their tours, and report if any such cases have come within their knowledge. For the rest instructions will be issued to secure uniformity in the registering of these events. Only such removals and arrivals as occasion a permanent increase or decrease in the family should be recorded, not mere temporary visits.

152. The increase in the number of female children, and in the proportion they bear to male children, is a cause of unmixed satisfaction to Government; and it must be remembered that this is the increase which is due to direct action alone among families of whom it may safely be said that, but for the Infanticide Act, at least half of these 12,584 lives would have been lost. There can be no doubt that the indirect effect of the repressive rules has had a greatly wider reach, and that numberless villages and families, to which on account of the smallness of their numbers, or the less glaring

character of their guilt, the Act has not been applied, have been indirectly influenced by the example of others, by fear of the extension of the rules to themselves, and by the moral support which the action of Government has given to the voice of nature pleading against a barbarous custom. We may therefore expect to find at the next general census that the number of females among the guilty clans and castes has very largely increased.

153. Since the close of the year under report there have been further extensions of the Act to the Districts of Moozuffernuggur, Budaon, and Allahabad. The only other district in which the crime is known to exist, but in which the Act is not yet in force, is Jhansie. Further information is still awaited from the District Officers before the proclamation can issue. There are, however, several other districts and several castes and clans to which suspicion has been directed by the sex statistics collected by Mr. Plowden, and regarding which further investigations are on foot. These statistics, however, are not sufficiently accurate in respect of caste and age to form a basis for procedure, unless further inquiry strengthens the suspicion to which they give rise, and unless the accuracy of the figures is proved by local testing.

154. An important change in the application of the rules was introduced as the result of a correspondence held with the Government of India, but it did not come into force during the year 1872-73. This change consisted in taking the village, and not the pergunnah, as the unit of calculation in finally determining the question of guilt, and in prescribing that, as a rule, the fact that only 35 per cent. of the children are girls (not 40 per cent. as before) shall be considered as indicative of guilt in a village.

155. The effect of this modification was to relieve a large number of small villages from the operation of the Act, and to confine it for the most part to such villages as have large numbers and a low percentage of girls. But the manner in which the order was carried out, and its results in detail, will be more fully narrated in next year's report.

7.—Civil Justice.

156. The Civil Courts in these Provinces are of two classes,—those subordinate to the High Court, and those under the direct control of Government. The Courts of the former class are those in the Regulation Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansie Division. The Courts of the latter class are those in the Non-Regulation Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai.

(a.)—Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Grades of Courts.

157. The regular staff of these Courts is ranked in the three grades of Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs. The Courts of the Moonsiffs and Subordinate Judges are those of original jurisdiction, while that of the District Judge is mainly a Court of Appeal. But the latter Court can withdraw suits from the Courts subordinate to it, and try them itself, and has also the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs for trial in the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

Small Cause Courts.

158. Besides these regular Courts, there are also a number of Courts of summary jurisdiction, called Courts of Small Causes. At Allahabad and Agra there is a special Judge of the Court of Small Causes. At Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, Seharunpore, Bareilly, and Furruckabad the office is discharged by the Subordinate Judge, in addition to his other duties. In Cantonments to which special Magistrates are appointed, the Cantonment Magistrate has Small Cause Court powers. The limit of jurisdiction of these Courts is Rs. 500, although jurisdiction is not in every case granted up to that limit. Their decision is final, and not open to appeal.

Number of suits instituted.

159. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in all these Courts during the year 1872 was 99,964, or 6,289 more than the corresponding number for 1871, which was 93,673. Of

this number 87,640 were original suits, and 12,324 were appeals. The number of appeals is 313 less than in 1871, but the number of original suits is greater than in any year since the mutiny, with the exception of the year 1861.

Increase in litigation.

160. This increase is by far the greatest in suits of small value. The number of suits for sums between £2 and £10 has increased from 45,868 in 1871 to 50,269 in 1872; and the number of suits for sums between 10*s.* and £2 has increased from 17,330 to 21,853. The Court Fees Act of 1870 materially reduced those costs of litigation which bore most heavily upon petty suits; and it is to the continued operation of this Act, combined with the growing wealth, trade, and population of the country, that the steady increase in litigation since 1869 is most probably to be attributed.

Total value of suits.

161. The following table shows the total value of the original suits and appeals disposed of in each of the last three years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of suits and appeals, ...	91,525	94,064	99,964
Value, ...	£1,801,692	£2,217,193	£2,147,528
Average per suit, ...	£19	£23	£20

162. The increase in the total number, and decrease in the total value, of suits and appeals disposed of during 1872, as compared with 1871, is explained by the fact already noted, that the increase in number is confined to suits of small value. The average value of suits is less than last year for the same reason.

Nature of litigation.

163. The following table shows for each of the last three years the number of suits which fall under each of the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For immovable property, ...	11,904	11,642	11,720
Bond or ordinary debts, ...	62,312	63,824	69,027
Other suits, ...	5,114	5,151	6,893

It is worthy of notice that the number of suits for immovable property has remained almost exactly the same for the last three years, while the number of suits for debt has yearly increased.

Relative proportions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt.

164. The relative proportions of suits for debt and suits for houses and lands during the year in different districts are nearly the same as those of last year and the year before. The proportion of suits for immovable property is again highest in the Benares Division, where, setting aside the Mirzapore District, which shows a percentage of only 8, we find returns from 32 to 25 per cent. of such suits in the remaining Districts of Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, Goruckpore, Jounpore, and Benares; the lowest proportion of suits for immovable property in the Districts of Lullutpore (4 per cent.), Bareilly (7 per cent.), Mynpoory and Mirzapore (8 per cent.), and Allahabad (9 per cent.) The remaining Districts of the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions show 12 and 11 per cent., of the Allahabad Division 11 per cent., and of the Jhansie Division 16 and 11 per cent. The Districts of the Meerut Division show from 14 to 10 per cent. The preponderance of suits for immovable property in the Benares Division has always been remarkable, and may with most probability be attributed to the greater value which has been given to landed property by the permanent settlement, and the complicity of interests and rights which have grown up under it.

Disposal of suits.

165. The Courts finally disposed of 98,477 suits and appeals, or 4,616 more than the corresponding number of the year before. Of these suits, 50,092 were decided without contest in Court, and 38,584 after contest and trial in Court. The percentage of contested cases on the whole number of cases disposed of was only 39. This is less than the percentage of 1871, which was 40·5. At the close of the year 8,321 cases remained pending, or 1,644 more than the number of pending cases at the end of 1871. More than a third of this excess over the number of 1871 is due to the unusually heavy pending files

of four districts ; the rest is perhaps no more than was to be expected from the very considerable increase in the number of suits.

Duration of cases.

166. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases in each class of Courts in the years 1870 and 1871, respectively, is shown in the table below:—

	1871.		1872.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Judges' Courts, ...	94	32	101	66
Subordinate Judges' Courts, ...	62	39	72	39
Moonsiffs' Courts, ...	35	23	41	25
Small Cause Courts, ...	8	7	12	13

It will be seen that the figures for 1872 are in each case much higher than those for 1871. The returns for 1871, as was remarked in the review of that year, are open to doubt ; but the average duration of cases in the Judges' Courts is much greater than in 1870 or in 1869, when cases lasted on an average only 97 and 89 days respectively, and cannot but be regarded as excessive. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration of contested cases is higher for 1872 than for any other year since 1868. The other figures differ very little from the corresponding figures for 1870. The duration of a case is reckoned from institution to final disposal, and is not limited to the hearing of the case in Court, which may occupy only one or two days. The increase in the average duration of cases may in part be due to the fact that a larger proportion of cases was decided on the merits in 1872 than in either of the two previous years. The percentage was 44, against 40 in 1871 and 1870.

Appeals.

167. The following table shows, so far as can be made out from the returns, the result of appeals from the various subordinate Courts to the respective superior Courts during the two years 1871 and 1872:—

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases on file.		Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off.		*Decided on trial.* In favor of appellant (in whole or in part).		In favor of respondent.		Remanded.		Total number of cases decided on trial or remanded.		Pending.		Average duration of each case.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Subordinate Judges, ...	8,158	7,540	960	190	2,049	2,026	4,090	4,143	362	417	6,501	6,686	697	664	54	55
Appeals from Moonsiffs' and Subordinate Judges' decisions heard by Judges, ...	10,113	9,837	6,165	6,936	938	539	1,737	1,240	154	177	2,829	1,956	1,119	942	74	99
Appeals from District Courts' decisions heard by High Court, ...	234	206	11	7	45	59	110	64	10	7	165	130	58	69	84	98
Special appeals heard by High Court, ...	2,083	2,191	18	13	296	322	1,003	1,034	127	163	1,426	1,519	639	659	21	17

168. The following table shows the comparative proportions of appeals decided in favor of the appellant, appeals decided in favor of the respondent, and appeals remanded, during each of the last two years:—

	1871.	1872.
Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Subordinate Judges.		
For appellant, ...	31·5	31·8
For respondent, ...	62·9	62·0
Remanded, ...	5·6	6·2
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Appeals heard by Judges.		
For appellant, ...	33·2	27·5
For respondent, ...	61·4	63·5
Remanded, ...	5·4	9·0
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Regular Appeals heard by High Court.		
For appellant, ...	27·3	45·4
For respondent, ...	66·6	49·2
Remanded, ...	6·1	5·4
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Special Appeals to High Court.		
For appellant, ...	20 7	21·2
For respondent, ...	70·4	68·1
Remanded, ...	8·9	10·7
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

169. The results shown in these two tables are not so satisfactory as the corresponding results last year. The number of regular appeals is slightly less in 1872 than in 1871 (17,583 against 18,505), and (taking together cases in which the judgment of the Lower Court was reversed, and those which were remanded for rehearing) the proportion of cases in which the judgment of the Lower Court was left undisturbed by the Subordinate Judges and Judges of District Courts is much the same as in 1871. But the number of unsuccessful regular appeals to the High Court is less than one-half of the

total number of appeals, while in special appeals the proportion is somewhat below that of the year before. The ratio of appeals to contested suits was 32·8 per cent. This ratio was almost exactly the same last year.

Decrees.

170. The number of decrees passed by the Civil Courts during the year was 76,141, against 73,455 in 1871. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 111,971. The manner in which these applications were disposed of is shown in the table below :—

	1871.	1872.	Percentage on total number. 1871.	1872.
Number of applications for execution,	111,086	111,971	...	...
Pending at close of year, ...	10,300	12,370	9·27	11·05
			Percentage on number disposed of.	
Disposed of—			1871.	1872.
Fully executed, ...	25,100	24,046	24·9	24·1
Partly executed, ...	22,613	21,979	22·5	22·1
No execution, ...	53,073	53,576	52·6	53·8
	100,786	99,601	100·0	100·0

171. The increase in the number of decrees for disposal is very slight, while the increase in the number pending at the close of the year is considerable. Setting aside the Jhansie Division, there are only two districts (Azimgurh and Shahjehanpore) in which the number of decrees incapable of execution is not more than one-half of the entire number of decrees of which execution has been ordered. The failure to obtain execution of decrees is most conspicuous in Bareilly, where 60 per cent. of decrees have proved incapable of execution; Banda, where the percentage is 57; and Cawnpore and Ghazeepore, where the percentage is 56. The percentage is lowest in Jaloun (39), and Jhansie (33), in both of which districts, however, by far the greater number of decrees executed were executed in part only.

172. The following table shows for each of the last two years the number and nature of the coercive processes used in execution of decrees :—

	1871.	1872.	Percentage.	
			1871.	1872.
Sale of immovable property, ...	7,928	8,573	63·5	63·3
Sequestration of immovable property,	94	75	0·7	0·6
Sale of movable property, ...	3,427	3,603	27·4	26·6
Imprisonment, ...	1,071	1,281	8·4	9·5
Total, ...	12,520	13,532	100·0	100·0

173. Sales of immovable property are yearly increasing in number, but their proportion to the total number of coercive processes remains the same as last year. Sequestration or temporary alienation of immovable property has not been so extensively or so often used as in 1871. This method was employed in 8 districts only, against 11 last year, and in 3 of these there was only a single case respectively, one of the three being Mynpoory, in which the number of sequestrations last year was 31. The method has been most successful in Allygurh, where it was used in 32 cases. The largest number of sales of immovable property were in the Allygurh, Allahabad, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Agra, Shahjehanpore, and Seharunpore Districts. All these districts, especially the five last, were marked by numerous sales of landed property in 1871 also. The coercive process of distraint and sale of movable property and of imprisonment have been more numerous than in the year before, and the proportion of cases in which imprisonment has been used to compel payment of a judgment-debt has slightly risen, while the proportion of cases of sale of movable property has fallen by about the same amount. On the whole there has been an increase in the number of coercive processes employed, and a decrease in the number of decrees found capable of execution. The result is not satisfactory, although, as noted in the last year's review, it is probable that the proportion of debts which are capable

of realization can never be very high, owing to the peculiar conditions under which debt is contracted in this country. But the free use of coercive processes during 1872 should have ensured the recovery of at least as large a proportion of debts as in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous cases.

174. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Civil Courts in 1870, 1871, and 1872, respectively :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Instituted, ...	20,838	19,612	17,548
Decided, ...	20,452	19,697	17,236
Pending, ...	2,030	1,792	2,018

This class of business in the Civil Courts has been yearly decreasing for the last three years. The largest pending file this year, as in the preceding years, was in the Scharunpore District, where 252 cases remained undisposed of, against 337 in the year before. The Furruckabad (194) and Moradabad (189) Districts are those with the next greatest number of pending cases. The number of cases pending for more than a year were seven in the Mynpoory District, against six in 1871, and in the Jhansie District no less than 35.

175. In the table below are shown the values of suits disposed of in the District and Moonsiffs' Courts in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively :—

	District Courts		Moonsiffs' Courts.		Total value of suits.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872	1871.	1872.
					£	£
Exceeding £10,000, ...	9	15	...	...	489,926	435,973
From £500 to £10,000, ...	267	289	...	...	435,701	338,886
From £50 to £500, ...	2,490	2,159	2,115	3,180	558,591	642,518
From £10 to £50, ...	3,131	2,728	15,880	17,645	427,753	459,165
From £2 to £10, ...	5,123	4,534	35,883	41,038	224 959	253,006
From 10*s.* to £2, ...	2,037	1,972	12,040	12,411	23,524	24,052
Under 10*s.*, ...	595	792	1,260	1,450	930	1,079
Total, ...	13,652	12,489	67,178	75,724	2,161,384	2,154,677

It has already been noted that the increase in number occurs only in suits for sums less than Rs. 500 (£50). There were no less than 15 suits for sums exceeding one lakh of Rupees, or £10,000; but the total value of these suits falls short of the total value of the nine suits in the same column under the year 1871.

Litigation in Small Cause Courts.

176. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 10,345 cases were instituted in 1872, against 10,352 in 1871 and 11,245 in 1870. The total number of cases for disposal, including cases pending from last year and cases transferred, was 10,512. Of these 312 were pending at the close of the year, against 165 in 1871. The remainder were disposed of as follows :—

	1871.	1872.
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off,...	1,716	1,607
Without contest—		
Ex-parte, ...	2,331	2,122
By confession of judgment, ...	2,790	2,756
Compromised, ...	524	632
By arbitration, ...	181	218
Total, ...	5,826	5,728
After contest—		
In favor of plaintiff, ...	2,056	1,972
In favor of defendant, ...	898	893
Total, ...	2,954	2,865
GRAND TOTAL, ...	10,496	10,200

The proportion of cases in which decree passed without contest in Court is considerably higher in the Small Cause Courts than in the regular Civil Courts. In the Small Cause Courts the percentage of such cases for the last three years respectively has been 66·8, 66·3, and 66·6, while the corresponding percentage in the regular Civil Courts for the same years has been 60·1, 59·5, and 61 only. The reason of this difference is the fact that the Small Cause Courts are wholly occupied with suits to recover bond or simple debt, money due under contract, or as rent, and damages. The direct relation between suits for money debts and decisions *ex-parte*

or by confession is shown by the fact that the districts where such suits most abound are the districts in which decisions of this kind are most common.

Value of suits before these Courts.

177. The table in para. 175 showed the value of suits instituted in these Courts in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively.

High Court.

Original jurisdiction.

178. The High Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, had before it seven cases, one of which had been pending from the year before. Of these three were disposed of, in each case on the merits.

Appellate jurisdiction.

179. The following table shows the appellate work which came before the Court (including arrears of previous year) in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively :—

	1871.	1872.
Regular appeals, ...	176	137
Special appeals, ...	1,444	1,532
References from Small Cause Courts, ...	17	20
Miscellaneous cases, ...	2,360	2,180

At the close of the year there were pending 69 regular and 659 special appeals, and 56 miscellaneous appeals and applications.

Number of days of sitting.

180. In the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, the Court sat 222 days, against 220 last year. The average duration of cases before the Court was 24 days, or four days less than the average duration of cases last year.

Costs of litigation and income of Courts.

Costs of litigation.

181. The total costs of the litigation for 1872 in the Courts of the Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs amounted to £278,017, against £258,149 last year, and £272,452 in 1870.

The percentage of costs to the value of suits was 12·9, against 11·2 in 1871, and 15·1 in 1870. The average cost per suit was Rs. 28 (£2 16*s.*), against Rs. 27 (£2 14*s.*) in 1871, and Rs. 30 (£3) in 1870. The distribution of these costs in 1871 and 1872 is shown below :—

	1871.		1872.	
	£	Per-centage.	£	Per-centage.
Stamps for plaint, appeal, &c., ...	105,226	41·1	113,011	40·8
Stamps for appointment of pleaders, ...	7,403	2·8	7,884	2·8
Pleaders' fees, ...	108,440	42·0	117,101	42·1
Service of process, ...	14,328	5·5	15,267	5·4
Diet of witnesses, ...	9,080	3·5	10,463	3·7
Ameens' fees, ...	1,184	·4	1,330	4
Miscellaneous, ...	12,488	4·7	13,047	4·8
Total, ...	258,149	100·0	278,106	100·0

182. It will be observed that the relative proportions of the charges under the various heads are almost exactly the same as they were last year. The increase in the proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value is due to the large increase of petty suits, which has already been noticed. The incidence of the Stamp Act is so arranged that the ratio of costs to value in these suits is considerably higher than in suits for larger sums.

Miscellaneous charges.

183. This year again shows an increase of costs under the heading "Miscellaneous." The items so classed are generally fixed charges, but some are undetermined and arbitrary.

The High Court's statements furnish no materials from which the costs of litigation in the Small Cause Courts and in the High Court itself can be ascertained.

Value of stamps filed.

184. The value of the stamps filed in all the Civil Courts, including the High Court, after deducting the value of stamps refunded, was £159,504, against £155,378 in 1871.

Fines for insufficiently stamped documents.

185. The fines levied for insufficiently stamped documents amounted to £676, or £101 less than last year.

Tulbana and Ameens' Funds.

186. The Tulbana Fund (fees for the service of processes) yielded a surplus of £9,685, or £1,138 more than last year; and the surplus fees of the Ameens, or officers employed in the execution of decrees, was £8,178.

Total income and expenditure of Courts.

187. From all these sources the total income of the Courts was £178,042, against £172,313 in 1871. There is thus an increase of £5,729. The total expenditure in the salaries of the Judges and their establishments was £157,961, against £156,909 in 1871. The surplus of income over expenditure, or the profit to Government from the administration of justice, was £20,081.

One District Court in which expenditure exceeded income.

188. The only District Court which did not cover its expenditure by its income was that of Banda. The deficit in this Court is larger than it was last year, being £2,738, against £2,324 in 1871. The deficit of 1871 was incurred under the old territorial jurisdiction of this Court, and the change of jurisdiction which took place at the close of that year has apparently been ineffectual to enable the Court to pay its expenses.

High Court.

189. The High Court cost the Government £20,896 during the year. The income was £9,726, and the expenditure £30,622.

(b).—Courts not subordinate to the High Court.

190. The number of regular suits instituted, disposed of, and pending at the close of 1871 and 1872 respectively in the Courts of the Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai Districts is shown in the following table :—

	1871.	1872.	Difference.
Instituted, ...	3,802	4,345	543
Finally disposed of, ...	3,784	4,258	474
Pending at end of year, ...	494	597	103

191. The cases instituted during the year were distributed among the three districts as follows :—

	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	2,388	2,522
Gurhwal, ...	1,128	1,309
Terai, ...	286	514

192. The number of suits instituted in Gurhwal has increased by 181, or by about the same number as in 1871. The increase of 1872 may perhaps be ascribed to the scarcity which prevailed in that district during the early part of the year. The increase in the Terai for 1872 is considerably greater than for 1871. The rapid growth of litigation in this district may, as noted in the last year's report, be attributed to the more general use of the Terai Courts by the inhabitants of the Kasheepore Pergunnah, which was added to the district in 1871.

193. The nature of the litigation during the year is shown in the following table :—

	Suits to recover debts, bond or simple.		Percentage to total number instituted.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	1,608	1,665	67	66
Gurhwal, ...	608	705	54	53
Terai, ...	180	300	63	58

The preponderance of suits for debt in Kumaon is due to the number of shopkeepers and traders at the two stations of Nynee Tal and Almorah in that district. In Gurhwal suits for movable property are proportionately more numerous than in the other districts, being 330 out of a total of 1,309, or 25 per cent.

194. During the year 1,786 cases were struck off, withdrawn, or transferred. The remainder, excluding cases pending at the end of the year, were disposed of as shown below :—

	1871.	1872.
Ex-parte or by default, ...	738	711
By confession, ...	295	329
„ compromise, ...	404	411
„ arbitration, ...	53	69
Total, ...	1,490	1,520
On the merits, ...	1,038	1,039

Thus of the cases in which decree passed, 59·5 per cent. were decided without contest and 40·5 per cent. on the merits. The percentage of cases decided on the merits is slightly lower than in the last year. The percentage of this class of cases in each of the three districts for the last two years is shown in the following table :—

	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	40	30·2
Gurhwal, ...	56	62 7
Terai, ...	34	38

195. The difference between Kumaon and Gurhwal is even more striking in 1872 than in 1871. The predominance of cases decided *ex-parte* in Kumaon has always been noticeable, and is, no doubt, due to the large number of uncontested suits for petty sums instituted at Nynee Tal and Almorah. The low figures of the Terai may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that this district has since the beginning of 1871 comprehended the thriving towns of Kasheepore and Jounpore, and has thus been more nearly assimilated to the condition of Kumaon. In 1870 the percentage of contested suits in the Terai was 57.

196. The average number of days during which each case lasted in the several Courts of this Division during the year under review is shown in the following table:—

		1871.		1872.	
		Average number of days during which each case lasted.		*Average number of days during which each case lasted.*	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Kumaon.	Senior Assistant Commissioner's Court,...	47	32	44	27
	Assistant Commissioner's Court,	26	22	40	32
	Junior Assistant Commissioner's Court, ...	40	20	72	35
	Cantonment Small Cause Court,	5	4	2	3
	Cantonment Assistant Commissioner's Court, ...	11	3	4	3
	Suddur Ameen's Court, Nynee Tal, ...	22	28	21	26
	Tuhseeldar's Court, Chumpawut,	18	18	13	18
Gurhwal.	Senior Assistant Commissioner's Court, ...	42	36	46	30
	Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court,...	...	...	15	30
	Suddur Ameen's Court, ...	45	32	43	31
	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	46	32
Terai.	Superintendent's Court, ...	85	79	35	38
	Assistant Superintendent's Court,	21	32	29	24
	Commissioner's Court, ...	63	...	103	...

197. The increase in the duration of cases in the Courts of the Assistant and Junior Assistant Commissioners is very considerable, and the duration of cases in these Courts appears excessive. The Courts of the Suddur Ameens and Cantonment Magistrate are stationary; the other Courts move about their respective districts, and cases are sometimes kept pending in order to save suitors the trouble of following the Magistrate. The improvement in the expedition of work in the Terai is noticed with satisfaction. The average duration of cases in the Commissioner's Court has greatly increased since last year, without any reason having been assigned.

198. The number of miscellaneous cases is only 341, against 2,548 in 1871. The reason of the decrease is the correction of an error made in the compilation of the Gurhwal returns for last year, by which every petition presented during the course of a suit was entered under this head.

199. The number of applications for execution of decrees, and the manner in which those applications were disposed of in each of the three districts of this division in 1872 are shown in the following table :—

	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	No executions.	Pending.	Total No of applications for execution.
Kumaon, ...	332	122	689	227	1,370
Gurhwal, ...	81	48	126	56	311
Terai, ...	65	36	37	35	173

Of the number of wholly unexecuted decrees in Kumaon, amounting to 689, 644 were struck off through the inaction of the decreeholders, and 45 were struck off by order of the Court; in Gurhwal, 87 out of a total of 126 wholly unexecuted decrees were struck off from the former cause ; and in the Terai the number was 27. The large number of cases thus disposed of, which appears at first sight to indicate exceptional apathy on the part of decreeholders generally, is explained by the fact that the usual practice in the Kumaon Division is for decreeholders to settle cases with those against whom they hold decrees, and to give no notice of the settlement to the Courts. The percentage of complete executions is, on the whole, 31·1, against 35·1 last year, and 40·7 in 1870, but is still considerably higher than the corresponding percentage in the Regulation Provinces.

200. The coercive processes employed in the execution of decrees in 1871 and 1872 respectively are shown below :—

	1871.				1872.			
	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.
Kumaon, ...	13	16	78	79	12	18	81	42
Gurhwal, ...	...	...	19	1	...	...	26	...
Terai, ...	No returns.				10	7	12	2

201. The decrease in the number of persons imprisoned for debt in Kumaon is noticed with satisfaction. The use of sequestration of immovable property as a mode of execution of decrees is proportionally much more common in these districts than in the Regulation Provinces.

202. The total value of litigation, original and appellate, during the year in the Civil Courts of the Division amounted to Rs. 2,74,084-2-0 (£27,408), and the cost to Rs. 31,577-14-0 (£3,158), giving an average percentage of costs to value 11·52, and of costs per suit Rs. 6-14-4. The figures for the different districts do not show any material variations as compared with those of last year, and do not therefore call for special notice. The average costs per suit, however, in Kumaon have fallen considerably, *viz.*, from Rs. 10-1-2 to Rs. 8-10-8.

203. The system of employing messengers on fixed salaries to serve the process of the Courts at a uniform rate of one rupee per process has produced a net gain to Government of £422 in the year. The income of the Suddur Ameens' Courts exceeded the expenditure by £203.

Litigation to which Government was a party.

204. Suits to which Government is a party are divided into four classes, according as Government itself is directly concerned, or indirectly in the form of the municipalities, local funds, and minors' estates, of which it is the guardian and supervisor. The greater part of the litigation of this kind during the year belonged to the first of these four classes, and

comprised 296 suits. Suits in which the Court of Wards was concerned were 70 in number, while suits to which municipalities and local funds were parties were respectively 24 and 21.

205. The total number of suits in which Government was concerned has risen from 232 in 1871-72 to 411 in the year under consideration,—a much higher number than in any previous year. The increase, however, is exceptional, being due to the large number of suits brought to contest orders of confiscation passed in 1857-58. The number of cases in which Government was plaintiff has but slightly increased.

206. The greatest success was attained by Government in regular appeals, of which no less than 90 per cent. were given in its favor, as were 85 per cent. of the special appeals, 82 per cent. of the original suits, and 77 per cent. of the miscellaneous applications. Except the last, where there is a slight falling off, a decided improvement is shown in each class. Government was successful in 83 per cent. of the cases in which it was plaintiff, and in 84 per cent. of those in which it was defendant. These results are highly gratifying.

207. The proportion of successful suits under each of the four classes mentioned above was as follows:—Government on its own behalf was most successful, gaining no less than 86 per cent. of its cases. The Court of Wards, which stood first last year, is again good, having 78 per cent. decided in its favor, while municipalities have raised their percentage of success from 44 to 63, and local funds from 47 to 75.

208. The cost of litigation to Government during the year was £1,802, against £1,107 in 1871-72. The entire cost was thus greater, owing to the greater number of suits, but, as compared with 1871-72, the cost of each suit was less. Of this amount £1,109, or 61 per cent., were awarded in favor of Government, £589 were recovered during the year, and £201 were remitted as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of £877 due for former years, and of £884 for the year under review, so that the total outstanding balance at the end of the year was £1,761.

8.—REGISTRATION.

Receipts and expenditure.

209. The gross receipts of the department for the year were £30,932, while those of 1871-72 were £28,309. These receipts are made up of registration fees (£20,903) and fees of a miscellaneous kind (£10,029); these latter consist chiefly of copying fees (£6,848), fees on commissions issued (£950), and fees on visits (£896). The expenditure was £14,756, against £16,217 in the year before. The net receipts were thus £16,176, or £4,084 more than the net receipts of the previous year.

Number of documents registered.

210. The total number of documents registered was 144,772, against 133,691 in the previous year, and the fees amounted to £20,903, against £18,617, being an average of Re. 1-7-0 (2*s.*-10½*d.*) per document, as compared with Re. 1-6-3 (2*s.*-9¼*d.*) in 1871-72. The number of compulsory registrations has risen from 56,260 in 1871-72 to 66,454, and of optional registrations from 77,431 to 78,318. The increase in registrations has extended to all the districts in the North-Western Provinces, except Bareilly and Lullutpore :—

	1871.	1872.
Bareilly, ...	18,249	12,575
Lullutpore, ...	134	126

The decrease in Bareilly is in optional registration, and is due to the fact that advances on the sugar crop (a class of deeds of which an immense number are usually registered at Phillibheet) were very few in number this year, owing to the failure of the crop. The fact that (with two exceptions) the increase is spread over all districts may be taken to show that the value of registration is becoming steadily known throughout the country. The increase in optional registration is especially satisfactory, as it may be presumed that even where registration is not absolutely necessary to validate a deed, the advantages of the security afforded are becoming so appreciated as to lead to this increased registration. It is of course possible that this advance may be owing to a real increase in the number of transactions during the year, but there is no apparent cause why these should have been largely and suddenly increased,

and the above conclusion may accordingly be accepted as presumably well founded.

Classes of documents.

211. The chief classes of documents registered are shown in the following statement :—

	Number of deeds.			*Amount of fees.*		*Average fee.*	
	1871-72.	Per cent.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
				£	£	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value, ...	46,338	34·6	55,144	11,810	14,004	2 8 9	2 8 7
Obligations for payment of money,...	24,824	18·5	30,995	1,750	2,138	0 11 3	0 11 0¼
Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property under Rs. 100, ...	22,794	17·05	30,088	1,156	1,511	0 8 1	0 8 0
Other optionally registrable documents (without detail), ...	12,161	9·1	5,874	1,055	760	0 13 10½	1 1 11¾
Conveyance of movables and receipts for the same, Section 18, Clause 5,	10,015	7·5	4,694	586	286	0 9 4	0 9 9
Compulsory leases not perpetual, ...	5,229	...	6,543	330	322	0 10 1	0 7 10
Leases for one year or less, ...	2,653	...	2,116	108	83	0 6 6	0 6 3

The different classes of deeds stand much in the same order in which they stood last year, but there has been a great increase in sales and mortgages of real property both above and below Rs. 100, and in bonded debts. The two other chief classes of optionally registered deeds have fallen off in number.

Deeds affecting immovable property.

212. The number of registered deeds affecting immovable property has risen from 86,364 to 102,699, an increase which extends equally to documents, the registration of which is optional and compulsory.* The principal items of which these totals are composed are the following :—

	1871.	1872.
*Optional,	30,104	36,945
Compulsory,	56,260	66,154

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Sale and mortgage of immovable property over Rs. 100, compulsory, ...	38,717	46,338	55,144
Ditto ditto under Rs. 100, optional,	19,953	22,794	30,088

213. This large and continuous advance in the number of registered deeds of sale and mortgage is a fact which cannot but be regarded with some apprehension. It is not as yet clear whether the increase is really in the number of deeds executed, or only in the number brought for registration; whether it is due to the poverty or embarrassment of the landed classes, or to the rising price of land tempting men to sell, and to those legitimate transactions for raising capital which are the mark of prosperity rather than of poverty and pressure.

Effect of the new settlement.

214. The conjecture that an explanation may be found in the additional burden imposed by the enhancement of revenue in the new settlement may be not wholly wide of the mark, but is far from furnishing an adequate solution of the facts. The districts in which the largest number of sales and mortgages of immovable property took place are shown in the margin.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
1. Meerut, ...	6,011	8,650
2. Agra, ...	6,780	7,694
3. Moradabad, ...	5,536	6,958
4. Goruckpore. ...	4,130	5,962
5. Shahjehanpore,	4,825	5,631
6. Mynpoory, ...	4,323	5,222
7. Allygurh, ...	3,920	4,774
8. Ghazeepore, ...	3,753	4,634
9. Azimgurh, ...	2,798	4,569
10. Seharunpore, ...	3,190	4,298

215. Here Meerut stands first, the prosperity of which is beyond question. The re-settlement has not yet touched Agra or Moradabad; in Goruckpore and Seharunpore the settlement is notoriously light; in Azimgurh a distinction is needed between those parts of the district which had been re-assessed before 1872 and those which had not, and again between these two and the permanently settled pergunnahs; Shahjehanpore has been only partly, and Mynpoory and Allygurh have been wholly re-assessed; Ghazeepore has not been, and will not be, re-settled. Thus, out of the ten districts there are only two to which the hypothesis of recently increased revenue pressure would apply.

Deeds affecting movable property.

216. The number of deeds affecting movable property which have been registered durring the year is 41,503, against 47,000 of the year before. The decrease of deeds in Bareilly alone, which has been explained above as attributable to the slackness of the sugar trade, accounts for the falling off. Elsewhere there was but little difference between the two years.

Value of property concerned.

217. The value of all the immovable and movable property concerned in transactions which have been registered during the year is shown below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Immovable property, ...	3,931,653	4,485,563
Movable property, ...	848,947	803,768

More than half of the entry under immovable property for 1872-73 is made up of the value of property mortgaged, which was £2,273,267. Next in importance come sales of immovable property of more than £10 in value, which aggregated £1,276,125. Bonds account for £576,708, and leases for terms exceeding one year for £105,823. The average value

involved in each deed of sale or mortgage of immovable property is £44, or nearly the same as last year, when the average value was £45-4. Although the total value of movable property affected by deeds registered during the year is less by £45,179 than in 1871-72, yet the average value of the property concerned in each registration is greater than it was in that year, being £19-6 against £18.

Sub-Registrars.

218. The number of Sub-Registrars during the year under review was 180; the average number of deeds registered by each of these during the year was 775, and they are in receipt of salaries averaging Rs. 547-8-0 (£54-15-0) per annum. The office of registration is in the hands of the Tuhseeldars; these officials are best fitted for the work, as they not only fill a highly responsible position, but are well acquainted with the people and the property registered. In case, however, of any supplementary establishment being needed to bring registration more within everybody's reach, the most proper persons for employment would be the members of the old Kazee and Canoongoe families, in whose hands this office has until late years remained.

Cost of department.

219. The figures marginally noted, which are taken from a recent Resolution of the Government of India, show that the management of the Registration Department was already in 1871-72 more economical in the North-Western Provinces than anywhere else in India, and this year the proportion of expenditure to receipts, 47 per cent., is still better. The saving is due to the system of giving fixed salaries instead of a percentage on the fees. The figures of

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	£	£	£
Madras, ...	35,186	24,976	70 9
Bombay, ...	26,788	25,058	93·54
Bengal, ...	37,314	28,096	75 29
North-Western Provinces, ...	28,310	16,101	56·8
Punjab, ...	14,538	8,450	58·12
Oudh (for 9 months), ...	5,600	3,889	69·4
Central Provinces, ...	4,235	2,910	68·22
Mysore, ...	2,094	1,737	82 9
Coorg	170	195	114·9
Hyderabad, ...	1,911	1,550	81·07

1871 cannot be used, as the change of system was in course of introduction during the year, but the table in the margin contrasts the working of the old system in 1870-71 with that of the new system in the year under review. The financial success which has ensued from the reform has been attended with no decrease of efficiency, and may therefore be regarded with unmixed satisfaction.

	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Profits.
	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	16,986	28,903	11,916
1871-72, ...	14,757	30,932	16,175

9.—Municipal Administration.

220. During 1872-73 the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act (VI. of 1868) was extended to the thirteen towns noted in the margin, and withdrawn from two towns—Sirsa and Bharutgunge—in the Allahabad District. The present report treats of the administration of 78 towns, against 67 last year, 68 in 1870-71, and 63 in 1869-70, the first year in which the present Act was in full operation. There are now only two districts (Gurhwal and Humeerpore) in these Provinces which have no municipality; and, as was explained in para. 2 of last year's report, these districts have no towns suitable for municipal self-government.

Introduction of the Act into new towns.

Town.	*District*
Moozuffernuggur,	Moozuffernuggur.
Haupper, ...	Meerut.
Pilkooah, ...	
Secundrabad, ...	Boolundshuhur.
Juswuntnuggur, ...	Etawah.
Murchra, ...	Etah.
Alecgunge, ...	
Suheswan, ...	Budaon.
Tilhur, ...	Shahjehanpore.
Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore.
Bullia, ...	Ghazeepore.
Orai, ...	Jaloun.
Kasheepore, ...	Terai.

221. In ten out of the thirteen municipalities constituted during the past year, the octroi was adopted as the most popular form of municipal taxation. Of the remaining three, two (Suheswan and Bullia) elected to raise funds by the license and house tax, and one (Kasheepore) by the license tax and toll on carts.

Form of taxation adopted in the new municipalities.

222. The system of taxation was modified during the year in the following municipalities, where experience showed that change was expedient. Mussoorie was authorised to impose, in addition to the house tax paid by proprietors, a toll on all persons and animals entering the limits of the municipality; and a conservancy tax on each house, at Rs. 2 per mensem, to be paid by the tenants. Ghazeeabad and Shahdera gave up the octroi on grain, as it was found impossible to devise measures for efficiently protecting the large export trade; and to compensate for the loss of income caused thereby, were authorised to impose a toll on all carts and beasts of burden *unloading* in the town. Barote and Baghput abolished the tax on carriages, horses, &c., which was found to produce more dissatisfaction than it was worth. Bilsee, having attained a better financial position, abandoned the license tax. Ghazeepore relinquished the house and license tax in favor of the octroi, which was levied for the last six months of the year.

Modification of the system of taxation in the old municipalities.

223. In paragraph 4 of last year's report it was shown what progress had been made in giving the people a voice in the selection of their own members. The franchise has been widely extended during the past year, not only by lowering the qualification for electors and members, but by introducing the system of election into many places which did not formerly enjoy it, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Extension of the franchise.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Number of towns in which non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election, ...	42	58
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination, ...	13	14
Number of towns in which appointment is wholly by nomination, ...	10	9

224. The table given in the margin shows the number of towns in which the five ordinary taxes authorised by law have been in force

Towns in which ordinary taxes are in force.

during the past two years. In only two municipalities—Nynee Tal and Mussoorie—were taxes specially sanctioned by the Supreme Government imposed. Those at Nynee Tal are—a rent charge on all lands, a conservancy tax on tenants of houses, a capitation tax on public and private latrines in the bazaar, and a stall tax on horses and cattle stalled in the bazaar. The special taxes at Mussoorie have already been detailed.

	No. of Towns.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.
Octroi, ...	61	70
House tax,	8	10*
License tax,	11	9†
Tax on carriages and animals,...	8	5
Tolls on ditto,	1	7

Details of income of the last two years.

225. The income from all sources, exclusive of the initial balances, compares thus for the past two years:—

	‡ *From 65 old municipalities.*		*From 13 new municipalities.*	*Total.*
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income by taxation, ...	14,91,371	14,98,631	56,328	15,54,959
Miscellaneous, ...	3,02,931	2,81,646	12,660	2,94,306
Total, ..	17,94,302	17,80,277	68,988	18,49,265

It will be observed that there is an increase of Rs. 7,260 in the income by taxation in the 65 towns which have been under municipal government for the past two years. This is attributable to improvement in the assessment, and greater efficiency in the collection of the taxes in certain towns where the incidence per head was below the average in 1871-72. The miscellaneous receipts show a falling off of Rs. 21,285, but much of the decrease is in the income from fines—a subject which will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Omitting Ghazeepore, where the tax was abolished during the year, and Seharunpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, and Orai, where it only falls on the houses in the European station.

† Omitting Ghazeepore, where the tax was abolished during the year, and Allahabad and Mow Rancepore, where it is only imposed on certain trades.

‡ This excludes Sirsa and Bharutgunge.

Proceeds of taxes.

226. The income from each tax, and the percentage of realization from each to total income from taxation, are given below for the past two years :—

Species of tax.	*From 65 old municipalities.*				*From 13 new municipalities.*		*Total of*	
	1871-72.		1872-73.		1872-73.		1872-73.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi, ...	13,34,858	89 50	13,55,422	90·32	45,510	84 07	14,00,932	90·09
House tax, ...	34,994	2·35	30,740	2·05	4,188	8·21	35,228	2 27
License tax, ...	95,055	6 38	80,241	5 34	1,691	3·1	81,932	5·27
Tax on carriages and animals, ...	17,456	1·17	12,523	·84	...	...	12,523	·8
Tolls on ditto,	375	·02	12,300	·81	2,485	4 59	14,785	·95
Special taxes, ..	8,633	·58	9,559	·64	...	..	9,559	·62
Total, ...	14,91,371	100·	15,00,785	100·	54,174	100·	15,54,959	100·

The octroi the most popular tax.

227. Out of 78 municipalities the octroi was levied in all but the eight noted on the margin, and in 48 towns it was the only tax imposed. In the remaining twenty-two it was supplemented by some other tax ; but this was, generally speaking, adopted on other than financial grounds. Where a tax is imposed in addition to the octroi, it is usually for special reasons, such as the necessity of controlling certain trades or professions, or of taxing certain classes whom the octroi does not touch. In the nine cases quoted in the margin, however, the inability of the committees to make the octroi yield an income sufficient for their wants, necessitates the imposition of the house or license tax.

Dehra, Mussoorie, Suheswan, Cawnpore, Bullia, Jhansie, Nynee Tal, Kasheepore.

Deobun, ... } Octroi and house tax.
Boolundshuhur, ... } Octroi and house tax.
Anoopshuhur, } Octroi and house tax.
Bijnour, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Dhampore, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Chandpore, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Nugeena, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Budaon, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Oojhanee, ... } Octroi and license tax.

The octroi the most profitable tax.

228. It was shown last year that the octroi is the most profitable of all taxes, yielding the largest amount of income per head with the least friction and discontent.

The following statement for the year 1872-73 bears out the same conclusions :—

Tax.	Number of Towns.	Population.	Receipts.	Incidence.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi, ...	70	2,046,068	14,00,932	0 10 11
House tax, ...	7*	61,506	23,128	0 6 0
License tax, ...	3†	128,761	59,149	0 7 4
Tolls, ...	2‡	21,221	9,631	0 7 1

Proceeds of octroi from the eight classes during the past two years.

229. The following table compares the total receipts from the octroi, the proportion which each of the eight classes contribute to the whole, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population (2,046,068 in 1872-73, against 1,882,917 in 1871-72) who pay it, and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class for the past two years :—

Details.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Receipts	Incidence.	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
I. Articles of food and drink for men and animals, ..	8,35,928	0 7 1	8,50,626	0 6 8
II. Animals for slaughter, ...	29,722	0 0 3	33,791	0 0 3
III. Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing, ...	65,363	0 0 7	72,811	0 0 7
IV. Articles used for the construction of buildings, ...	64,065	0 0 6	73,140	0 0 7
V. Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes, ...	82,384	0 0 8	71,216	0 0 7
VI. Tobacco, ...	35,941	0 0 4	38,436	0 0 4
VII. Cloth, ...	1,81,636	0 1 7	1,70,747	0 1 4
VIII. Metals, ...	49,357	0 0 5	42,632	0 0 4
Total, ...	13,44,396	0 11 5	13,53,399	0 10 11

* Omitting Ghazeepore, Scharunpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, and Orai, for the reasons given above ; and Deobun, Boolundshuhur, and Anoopshuhur, as these towns also levy an octroi.

† Omitting Ghazeepore, Allahabad, and Mow Rancepore, for the reasons given above ; and Bijnour, Chandpore, Dhampore, Nugeena, Budaon, and Oojhanee, as these towns also levy an octroi.

‡ Omitting Ghazeeabad, Shahdera, and Orai, which also levy an octroi; Dhunowra, where tolls were levied for a portion of the year only; and Mow Raneepore, where they have since been abolished.

230. A reference to Statement 1 will show that in 11 out of the 70 towns which levied octroi, the tax was in force for periods less than the whole year. In the above table the receipts have been considered as those of a whole year, and this in great part accounts for the falling off in the incidence of the tax. If allowance had been made for this, the rate of taxation per head would have been almost identical with that of the preceding year, and even as it is, the difference is slight. From this it may be fairly inferred that it is the local consumption of the town, and not its trade, that is taxed. If the productiveness of the tax depended to any considerable extent on trade, its fluctuations would cause corresponding variations in income. The falling off in the incidence in classes I. and VII. is matter for congratulation,—the Lieutenant-Governor having hitherto apprehended excessive taxation in respect of one main article of food (sugar) and of cloth goods.

The octroi was in force in some instances for only part of the year. A comparison of the returns for the last two years tends to show that trade is not taxed.

231. The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie per head, or, excluding the new municipalities, 11¼ annas: the maximum, Re. 1-9-8, was collected at Hatrass, and the minimum (excluding towns where the tax was in force for part of the year, and Almorah, where duty is only levied on slaughter cattle), 3 annas 11 pie, at Beesulpore.

Maximum, minimum, and mean incidence of the octroi.

232. Of the towns where the taxation was pronounced excessive in 1871-72, a decrease is observable in the income of all except one, Hatrass, which may be taken as a proof that the endeavours of Government to check excessive taxation are taking due effect.

Decrease of excessive taxation.

The following are the towns :—

Towns.	1871-72		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Shahdera, ...	11,366	1 9 1	6,530	0 14 4
Chundowsee, ...	31,686	1 5 6	21,218	0 14 5
Hatrass, ...	42,908	1 4 9	51,912	1 9 8
Bilsee, ...	7,534	1 6 9	6,662	1 0 4
Calpee, ...	17,372	1 1 6	12,103	0 12 2
Dhunowra, ...	5,594	1 0 10	4,480	0 13 6

233. No other towns exceeded the limit of one rupee per head. Of the two which did exceed, in Hatrass an effort was made to work the system of refunds, and as much as Rs. 26,846 were paid away to re-exporters; but still the incidence of taxation showed that trade was not sufficiently protected; and it was at last resolved to exempt several articles altogether, and to reduce the rates on others. In Bilsee also it was proved that grain, sugar, cloth, and metals were overtaxed, and the rates have since been reduced in the proportion which the true consumption bears to the imports. The result of these measures will, it is hoped, be seen next year in a material diminution of the rate of incidence.

Incidence above one rupee in two towns only.

234. The following is a list of the municipalities in which the incidence was less than 8 annas per head in 1871-72, and a comparison is made with the figures of 1872-73:—

Taxation per head raised where too low.

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deobun, ...	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7
Barote, ...	4,505	0 6 8	4,351	0 8 6
Boolundshuhur, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3
Anoopshuhur, ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10
Secundra Rao, ...	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0
Atrowlee, ...	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4
Futtehpore Sikree, ...	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4
Ferozabad, ...	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1
Bijnour, ...	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6
Chandpore, ...	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4
Nugeena, ...	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5
Budaon, ...	12,912	0 6 2	18,420	0 6 5
Oojhanee, ...	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 8 6
Beesulpore, ...	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11
Goruckpore, ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7

It is satisfactory to find that out of the 15 towns 12 show an improvement, the committees having evidently paid more attention to make the tax properly productive, and to the prevention of smuggling. Besides the towns named above, in

one only (Sumbhul) does the incidence during 1872-73 fall below 8 annas, and here it amounts to 7¼ annas, which is too low, no doubt; but the Act had only been in force for eighteen months at the end of the year under report, and improvement may be looked for during the current year.

The duty of preventing the octroi from becoming a transit duty continued to receive attention.

235. The duty of preventing the octroi tax from becoming a transit duty has continued to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's constant and earnest attention during the year. The checks prescribed by the Supreme Government are the establishment of bonded warehouses (which, however, are now more popular), and the grant of refunds on all re-exports. That both systems have so far failed was proved in paras. 15 and 16 of the report for 1871-72. The attempt to make these precautions effective is still continued, but it meets with little success. At Hatrass, for instance, as has already been mentioned, the committee made a vigorous effort to work the refund system in an efficient way; and of the Rs. 78,758 collected, Rs. 26,846 were refunded to exporters: but the net receipts still gave an incidence per head of Re. 1-9-8, which is nearly double what it is believed the tax, if properly worked, would yield.

Difficulties attending the refund system.

236. In no other town have refunds been given to so large an extent; and the nearly universal report is that on the one hand exporters are altogether averse from the trouble of applying for them, and on the other, that great practical difficulty is found in devising methods by which refunds are disbursed without great delays caused by the check and counter-check necessary to prevent fraud.

Method adopted to protect trade.

237. The method which has been most commonly followed this year is the one which was explained in last year's report, *viz.*, the reduction of the tax in the same proportion to a full rate as the local consumption bears to the import. Thus, if the full rate on any article is three per cent., and if it is found that, two-thirds being exported, the amount locally consumed is

one-third only, then the tax is reduced to one per cent. It comes to the same thing as taxing the one-third consumed at one per cent., letting the rest go through free.

238. This method can only be adopted when the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands; and it is not sanctioned unless the Municipal Committee believe that such is the case. Under these circumstances, there can be no injury to trade; for the octroi must either be passed on to the customer, or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profits of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty, it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must therefore be borne by the consumer in the municipality,—*i.e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits,—*i.e.*, as his share in local taxation. If that share is excessive, compared with his trade and the facilities received, he will complain, or reduce his operations; and thus its effect upon the local trade is the true test by which the system of rateable reduced duties must be tried; and as to this, there is every reason to be satisfied with the judgment of the merchants themselves, who are altogether in favor of the tax, and on whom, either as members of committee, or through their representatives in the committee, devolves the primary responsibility of the tax and its rate of incidence. The Lieutenant-Governor has had many opportunities of meeting the Municipal Committees on his tours, and they are not slow to complain of any grievance they feel. The Government has frequently derived much information and benefit from conferring with them, as well as from petitions, and is always ready to enquire into objections, and to remove any reasonable ground of complaint. In no case has a tax been continued when it has been shown to be injurious to the trade it affects; and the general absence of complaint may be taken as a proof that this system of taxation is popular and successful.

Conditions necessary before this method is introduced. Taxes are abolished when they are shown to affect trade injuriously.

239. There are cases, however, in which this plan cannot be applied; and these are where the imports are out of all proportion to the local consumption. Where this is the case, and where the refund system has also failed, there is no option but to exempt the article from taxation; and in the following instances the Lieutenant-Governor has, on these grounds, been obliged to cancel the authority given to tax certain goods. Shahdera and Ghazeeabad were visited during the cold weather by His Honor, when, it being clearly shown that grain in transit had been taxed, and that the trade was so extensive that it was impossible to protect it in any other way, grain was wholly exempted. During the current year, the duties on drugs, spices, gums, metals, animals for slaughter, and building materials were abolished in the Hatrass Municipality; that on sugar at Baghput, and that on "tât," used for sugar bags, at Chundowsee. Here, too, the duty on sugar will probably have to be abolished. Of the fine sugar imported, only $\frac{1}{25}$th is estimated to be consumed locally, the rest being re-exported, and it is almost impossible to devise any plan for protecting a trade like this. At Dhunowra the octroi has been abandoned altogether, and a toll on carts unloading in the town substituted; there is such an enormous through trade in this town, that no efforts can prevent the octroi from falling as a transit duty. In nearly every municipality the precious metals have been exempted from taxation, as the proceeds were not worth the trouble of collecting.

Instances in which duties have been abolished.

240. The experience gained from the returns, which are given in Statement 3, of the quantities taxed by the several municipalities during 1872-73, confirms to a great extent the accuracy of the standards of consumption laid down in paras. 22 to 38 of the Annual Report for 1871-72. More definite and trustworthy information may be expected when the returns for the current year (1873-74) are received, as many committees have undertaken to register the exports, the subtraction of which from the imports will give something like the actual figures of the

The standards of consumption laid down in 1871-72 confirmed to a great extent by the returns of 1872-73.

local consumption. Some Committees performed this registration during part of the year under report, but the results need not be given, as the returns for less than a whole year (the trade varying in different seasons of the year) can hardly be considered reliable.

An absolute scale of consumption nowhere laid down.

241. His Honor has nowhere laid down any absolute scale of consumption, or argued, from the fact of that scale being exceeded, that more than the legitimate dues have necessarily been taken. Advertence must be had to the different character of different marts as regards the retail demand upon them from the environs and surrounding villages. All small quantities consigned to these, the duty on which would be less than one rupee, are treated as retail sales, and there is no injustice in taxing them, and thus treating them as virtually local consumption, seeing that the people of the neighbourhood making such purchases derive a direct benefit from the municipality, which provides them with a well-kept and well-ordered market, and protects them and their property when frequenting the town. A fair average scale of consumption is, however, necessary, as it at once brings to light any cases in which, from the excessive amount of goods subject to taxation, there is suspicion that through trade is taxed, and leads Government to take measures for its protection. If the Municipal Committee can give a satisfactory explanation why the consumption of any article is higher than the provincial average, it is accepted; but if not, they are called upon to protect the trade, either by a facile system of refunds, or by the reduction, or, in extreme cases, by the entire abolition, of the duty. The consumption of grain, ghee, and in some instances also of tobacco, oil, and country cloth, cannot well rise above a certain standard, as the population of the surrounding villages would not resort to a town for articles which they themselves produce. In sugar-growing districts, the same may be said of raw sugar—*i. e.*, goor and rab. It is for such articles as refined sugar, including sweetmeats, drugs, spices, gums, English cloth, and metals that the rural population depend more or less upon the municipalities for their supplies.

242. As an example of the variations which may be expected in the imports of certain articles according to local circumstances, the following table, comparing the standards of consumption laid down in the Annual Report for 1871-72, with the estimates framed by certain officers who have paid particular attention to the subject, is given :—

Scales of consumption framed by certain officers.

Article.	Annual Report for 1871-72.	Mr. Jenkinson for Saharunpore.	Mr. Jenkinson for Deoburn.	Mr. Hobart for Kassgunge.	Rai Balmokund for Etah.	Rai Balmokund for Soron.	Mr. Pollen for Khoorja.	Mr. Robertson for Mirzapore.
						M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s.
Grain, ...	7 mds.	7 mds.	6 mds.	7 mds. 35 s.	6¾ mds.	6 3 0	6 34 0	9 5, but this includes oil-seeds.
Goor, ...							0 12 15	
Rab, ...	15 to 16 seers.	16 seers, exclusive of sheera.	11½ s	Refined sugar, 6 seers. Goor, 12 s. 15 c	...	Refined sugar 2 s. 13¼ chs. Unrefined sugar, 8 s. 8¾ c	Nil.	23 seers.
Sheera, ...							0 2 8	
Shukkur,							0 17 1	
Khand, ...							0 5 1	11½ seers.
Ghee, ...	3 to 4 srs.	3½ seers	3 seers	6¾ seers	3½ seers	4 s 9 chs.	0 3 15	4 s. 9 chs.
Oil, ...	4½ seers	6 to 7 seers	4 seers	2¼ seers	6 seers	5 s. 11 chs.	0 2 2	1 s. 7 chs.
Oil-seeds,							0 23 10	...
Drugs, spices, and gums.	Re. 1-2-4	...	12 as.	...	Re. 1-7-10	Re 1	Re. 1-4-0	Re 1-9-10 & 3 s. 9 chs.
Tobacco,...	3 seers	12 seers	10 seers	13½ seers	4 seers	9 s. 11 chs	2 s. 7 chs.	2 s. 11 chs.
Cloth, ...	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 5	Rs. 12	...	Rs. 9	Rs. 4-0-7	Rs. 13-7-0
Metals, ..	Re. 1-8-0	Re. 1	Re. 1	Rs 3	...	Re 1-14-0	Re 0-0-1	...

243. The actual import consumption per head represented by the returns of 1872-73 stands thus:—

Consumption represented by the returns of 1872-73.

Article.	*Average of* 1872-73. M	s.	c.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Grain, ...	6	1	12	+	2	8	7	say	7½ maunds.
Refined sugar, ...	0	14	0	+	1	3	2	„	19 seers.
Unrefined sugar, ...	0	29	3	+	1	10	5	„	46 „
Ghee, ...	0	4	0	+	0	10	1	„	4½ „
Oil, ...	0	1	9	+	0	2	6	„	2 „
Oil-seeds, ...	0	9	3	+	0	3	0	„	12 „
Drugs, &c., ...		...			1	6	3		
Tobacco, ...	0	3	2	+	0	1	9	„	3½ „
Cloth, ...		...			10	5	9		
Metals, ...	0	4	0	+	1	7	3	„	6 „

244. *Grain.*—The estimated consumption of grain is in every case near the Government standard: the Deobun figure is lowest; but here the people are generally poor, and travellers are few.

245. *Sugar.*—Considerable variations are seen in the estimates of the consumption of sugar. Of the seven towns compared above, one adopts the Government standard, two go below, and three above it.

It is difficult to fix the average consumption of this article, as circumstances vary greatly. A town peopled for the most part by Hindus will consume more than a Mahomedan town. In sugar-producing districts the outlying population provide themselves with their own stock of the raw material, for which in non-producing districts they resort to the central market. On the other hand, in producing districts the article is cheaper and more plentiful, and the habit of consumption greater than in tracts where no sugar is raised.

In years when, from cheapness of food and the occurrence of fortunate astrological conjunctions, a larger number of marriages and festivals than usual takes place, the consumption of sugar will be abnormally increased. Again, it will be greater in a busy market-town on the high road, through which travellers are constantly passing, than elsewhere; and such towns are often famous for some particular form of confection which visitors carry away in quantities.

Still, His Honor is not disposed to put the consumption, including the ordinary purchases by travellers, at a higher rate than about 5 or 6 seers of refined and 15 of raw sugar per head of the resident population; and where more is taxed, a justification on special grounds is demanded. In sugar-refining towns, rab is largely imported. This loses two-thirds of its bulk in refining, and allowance is made for this in calculating the consumption; but the committees protect the trade by seeing that a maund of refined sugar gets a refund equivalent to the duty paid on three maunds of rab. Some allowance is also made for goor, as it is used in the manufacture of sweetmeats, and loses some of its bulk: but it is chiefly eaten in the raw state, especially by the poorer classes, who form by far the larger part of the population. Sheera is excluded from the calculation, being used, as a rule, more in distilling liquor, or for mixing with tobacco, than for other purposes.

246. *Ghee.*—The local estimates of the consumption of ghee compare closely with the Government standard of from three to four seers, which may be taken as correct. As it is partly used in the manufacture of sweetmeats, it may be expected that a greater quantity will be taxed in towns where the consumption of sugar is large; and a reference to Statement 3 shows this to be generally the case.

247. *Oil and Oil-seeds.*—The table in para. 243 gives a consumption per head of about 2 seers of oil and twelve seers of oil-seeds as the average for the North-Western Provinces. Reducing the latter to a third, as two-thirds of the seed are lost in pressing out the oil, the consumption of oil is six seers, which is above the standard adopted by Government—four and a half seers. The consumption of these articles will be above or below the average, according as the inhabitants are richer or poorer than the average.

248. *Drugs, Spices, and Gums.*—The quantity of these articles taxed in 1871-72 represented an expenditure per head of Re. 1-2-4. In 1872-73 the average rises to Re. 1-6-3. The table given in para. 242 above shows how much the expen-

diture varies in different towns. The average of the five committees who have furnished estimates is Re. 1-3-6 per head; this is probably near the mark, and, if so, there has been in some cases excessive taxation of these articles during the past year. The subject has had the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and the duty has since been reduced or abolished in those municipalities where the taxation was heaviest; *e. g.*, at Agra, Hatrass, Chundowsee, Phillibheet, and Mow Raneepore.

249. *Tobacco.*—Opinion differs widely as to the true consumption of this article,—one officer at Kassgunge putting it at thirteen and a half seers per head, while another at Khoorja considers it to be only two seers seven chittacks, both of which towns have a large rural demand. The average for 1871-72 for the North-Western Provinces was three seers, and that for 1872-73 is three seers two chittacks; but the plant is often grown in large quantities within municipal limits, and so escapes taxation. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think the average rate of consumption should be put lower than four seers per annum.

250. *Cloth.*—Statement 3 gives an expenditure per head of Rs. 10-5-9, but this is certainly high. The distinction between European and Native cloth is being kept up during the current year, and when the returns are received, they will help to decide the question of the true rate of consumption. At present there does not seem ground for putting it at more than from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, although it will be seen that some of the local estimates go as high as Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

251. *Metals.*—The average expenditure in the North-Western Provinces for 1872-73 was Re. 1-7-3, and four towns, which have sent in estimates, place it at Re. 1-11-6. The average expenditure per head is probably about Re. 1-8-0, but where there is a large rural demand on the town, it may rise to Rs. 2 without being evidence of excessive taxation.

252. The variations during the past two years in the income from taxes other than the octroi have been noticed above, and the remaining items of receipt call for little remark. The income under the head of "Miscellaneous"—which is principally derived from rents of nuzool property, serais, slaughter-houses, &c, from the sale of garden produce, city sweepings, &c., and from fines and pounds,—shows a falling off of Rs. 8,800 as compared with 1871-72.

Other items of receipt. Decrease in income from fines is satisfactory.

The decrease, however, is not to be regretted, as it occurs principally in the income from fines, which falls from Rs. 19,374 in 1871-72 to Rs. 12,606 in 1872-73, omitting the new municipalities.

The other items generally show an increase. The Lieutenant-Governor has always deprecated severity in prosecuting infringements of municipal bye-laws, trusting that, as the people become better aware of the benefits of sanitary rules, breaches of them will become more rare.

253. Turning now to the expenditure, the table given in the margin shows that while the income of the 65 municipalities, for which the returns of two years are available, has decreased by Rs. 14,025, the expenditure has increased by Rs. 13,935, and the reserve shows a falling off of Rs. 22,575. The large increase in the expenditure and decrease in the balance is due to the fact that the surplus balances of 1871-72 have been utilised in most municipalities in works of local improvement. As a rule, the reserves at the end of the year under report are sufficiently large to enable the municipalities to meet sudden calls of an ordinary nature upon their resources;

Charges and balances in the old municipalities.

Year.	For 65 Municipalities.		
	Income.	Expenditure	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72, ...	17,94,302	17,75,576	3,57,656
1872-73, ...	17,80,277	17,89,511	3,35,081

and the position of all the towns may be considered financially sound. In one town only, Muttra, did the year end with a deficit: the amount, Rs. 7,505, has been liquidated during the current year.

Income charges and balances in the new municipalities.

254. The income of the 13 new municipalities (including the balances which some of them took over from the old Chowkeedaree Fund) amounted to Rs. 81,023, the expenditure to Rs. 50,548, and the balance to Rs. 30,475. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but the Act was in force in most of these towns for less than a year, and the committees had not time to devise any public works.

Details.

255. The following statement compares, under each head, the total expenditure and the proportion of charges to the total charges for the two past years:—

Head.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Collection, ...	1,70,158	9 53	1,81,832	9·88
Head Office, ...	32,989	1·85	39,554	2 15
Police, ...	3,86,184	21·66	3,92,318	21·32
Conservancy, ...	2,51,293	14·10	2,63,849	14 34
Lighting, ...	35,788	2 01	48,990	2·66
Watering, ...	25,624	1 44	27,013	1·47
Total, Establishment, ...	9,02,036	50 59	9,53,556	51·82
Original Works, ...	4,68,819	26·23	4,67,933	25·43
Repairs, ...	2,06,288	11 59	2,09,804	11·4
Education, ...	30,414	1·71	40,118	2·18
Vaccination, ...	6,076	·34	7,960	·43
Dispensary, ...	21,862	1·23	27,373	1·49
Other Charities, ...	9,600	·53	10,862	·59
Miscellaneous, ...	1,38,710	7 78	1,22,453	6·66
Total, ...	17,83,805	100·00	18,40,059	100·00

Cost of collecting.

256. The cost of collection amounted to 11·6 per cent. *of the proceeds of taxation*, against 11·3 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is very slight, and is chiefly due to the new muni-

cipalities, which generally begin with larger establishments than are afterwards found necessary when the people are accustomed to the tax, and traffic settles down into fixed approaches. In very few towns does the cost of collection now exceed the maximum limit of 16 per cent. of the proceeds. In some few places, however, where the establishment was too weak, or the servants paid on too low a scale to be efficient, the charges have been enhanced; and, as a rule, where this has been done, the income has risen.

Head office charges.

257. A reference to the statement in para. 255 shows that the head office charges have also risen. This may be explained by the fact that in 1871-72 many items were charged to "Collection" or to "Miscellaneous" which should have been debited to "Head Office."

Police.

258. The percentage of the cost of the Police Force to the total expenditure has slightly decreased since 1871-72. This is due to the revision of several establishments on the principle described in para. 44 of the last Annual Report, *viz.*, the equalization of the force at the rate of one policeman for watch and ward to every 100 houses as a maximum, and the substitution, where circumstances permit, of the cheaper agency of chowkeedars for constables. The force compares thus for the calendar years 1871 and 1872:—

	Constabulary.	*Year.*	
Rank.		1871.	1872.
Inspectors,	... ...	4	3
Sub-Inspectors,	... ...	13	12
Head Constables,	... ...	235	231
Mounted do.,	... ...	1	1
Foot do.,	... ...	2,154	2,120
	Non-Constabulary.		
Jemadars,	... ...	150	172
Duffadars,	... ...	8	9
Chowkeedars,	... ...	2,704	3,061
	Total, ...	5,269	5,609

There is thus an increase of 340 men. The new municipalities account for 234, and the remainder is due to the entertainment of a larger number of chowkeedars in place of the reduced constables.

Conservancy. Endeavour to make the expenditure reproductive.

259. During the year under report, the conservancy charges absorbed a slightly larger proportion of the expenditure than in 1871-72. As the advantages of good sanitary arrangements become clearer to the people, they show a desire for improvement in this respect; and in several municipalities the conservancy establishments have been increased. There has been some progress in making this expenditure reproductive by the sale of manure and sweepings, which amounted to Rs. 21,278 during the year. The most prominent instance of successful management in this respect is Cawnpore, where the road sweeping was done by contract for Rs. 8,042; but the contractors refunded Rs. 8,025, the value of the sweepings. During the current year, a fresh contract has been made by which the sweepings will be removed, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to the municipality. An income is also derived from the latrines, some of which are let to cultivators. In other municipalities, where difficulty is experienced in obtaining purchasers for the sewage, the committees have rented fields which are manured by the conservancy establishment, and then sub-let at considerably higher rates to cultivators. But attempts to keep up a farm under the direct management of the committee have not been successful.

Lighting and watering.

260. As compared with 1871-72 a small increase is observable in the expenditure on lighting and watering; but few municipalities can afford to devote much to these purposes at present. For such luxuries the people can afford to wait until they have supplied themselves with good roads, drains, and other improvements. Forty-seven towns, however, enjoyed the benefit of lighted streets, against 38 last year; and in 32 some expenditure was incurred on road-watering, against 28 in 1871-72.

261. Considerable activity has been displayed by nearly every municipality in the execution of public works. The total sum expended on original projects in 1872-73 was, indeed, less than in 1871-72; but this is explained by the fact that the figures for the former year were swelled by the inclusion of the great drainage works at Cawnpore, which are being executed by aid of a loan from the Supreme Government. Excluding these, more was actually expended on original works from current revenues in 1872-73 than in the previous year. The expenditure on repairs also shows an improvement over that of 1871-72.

Original works and repairs.

262. All the works undertaken have been of a useful and beneficial nature. At the head of the list stands the Cawnpore drainage scheme, some detail of which was given in the last Annual Report. The total expenditure on this work up to the 31st March, 1873, amounted to Rs. 1,25,672. Further progress has been made during the current year, and His Honor trusts that in its main features it will be completed before its close.

Cawnpore drainage scheme.

263. At Seharunpore, too, an important scheme of drainage is being carried out, which, it is hoped, will benefit, not only the town, but the surrounding country, which has long been notorious for its unhealthiness. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 99,730, of which the municipality will provide half, the remaining charges being borne partly by the Irrigation Department, and partly by District Appropriated Funds. To meet its share of the expenses, the municipality applied for a loan of Rs. 49,555 under the rules promulgated by Financial Department Resolution No. 2987, dated the 25th April, 1872. This has been sanctioned during the current year. The committee were thus enabled to push on the works, and up to the 31st March last spent Rs. 31,256 on the drainage proper, and Rs. 18,406 on account of compensation for houses. Good progress has been made since then, and the last rains

Seharunpore drainage scheme.

proved that the design was successful, both in carrying off the floods, and in improving the healthiness of the place.

Works undertaken in other municipalities.

264. The important subject of drainage has received attention at the hands of the majority of the committees, and there are but few municipalities in which some expenditure on this account was not incurred during the year. Progress has also been made in improving roads and paving streets; and several committees were in a position to undertake the construction of markets, slaughter-houses, schools, dispensaries, and other useful municipal buildings.

Education.

265. The increase in the expenditure on education from Rs. 30,414 in 1871-72 to Rs. 40,118 in 1872-73 cannot but be considered satisfactory. Even this does not represent the total amount devoted to educational objects, as many municipalities have constructed school-houses, the expense of which is debited to "Original Works." The modes in which municipal grants-in-aid of education may, in the opinion of Government, be best expended, were stated in para. 50 of the Report for 1871-72. The object of Government is that committees should not rest satisfied with handing over a given sum to the Educational authorities, but should themselves take an active interest in the expenditure of their grants,—deciding in what quarter what sort of help is most needed to supply a suitable class of education, and to bring it within the reach of all. In most municipalities provision now exists for the tuition of the children of the poorer classes, either by the establishment of free primary schools, or by adding a free branch to the existing Government school, or by paying the fees of children whose parents are unable to do so at these institutions. Scholarships are also given with a similar object, and valuable assistance is received from many municipalities in the way of increasing the teaching power of both inferior and superior schools.

Vaccination.

266. Provision was made for vaccination in 70 out of the 78 municipalities, and 84 men were employed in 1872-73, against 58 in 1871-72—their wages amounting in the two years to Rs. 7,960

and Rs. 6,076 respectively. When reviewing the Annual Report on Vaccination for the season 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of thanking the Municipal Committees for the way in which they had recognized the importance of this measure. At the same time it was remarked that the work done by the municipal vaccinators, though good in quality, was materially less in quantity than that of the Government *employés*,—a fact which the Superintendent-General attributed to the stronger prejudices and greater independence of the urban population. It is hoped that these prejudices will be gradually removed. *Primâ facie* it might be expected that the urban population, in virtue of their greater intelligence, would be readier than the agricultural to adopt a novelty of which the benefit is patent to all. But as a matter of fact the reverse is the case. The townspeople, less submissive and docile than the villagers, stand aloof and reject the proffered remedy, and it is therefore the more important to enlist their chief men and representatives on the side of science. Several committees, His Honor is glad to notice, take a personal interest in the matter, and have done their best to remove the scruples of the ignorant.

Dispensaries.

267. The grants made by municipalities in aid of dispensaries have increased from Rs. 21,862 in 1871-72 to Rs. 27,373 in 1872-73. In twenty towns no contribution was made, but of these eight have no dispensary. Of the remaining twelve, four are new municipalities, and funds will no doubt be forthcoming in future. The above figures show an improvement on those of 1871-72, when 11 towns with dispensaries gave no aid.

Charities.

268. In 26 municipalities contributions were made in support of blind and leper asylums, poor-houses, and other objects of a kindred character. This expenditure is shown under "Other Charities." The amounts, though generally small, give a total of Rs. 10,862, and being carefully husbanded are believed to relieve a considerable amount of distress.

The following are the principal:—

			Rs.	
Agra,	...	...	2,200	Poor-house.
Shahjehanpore,	...	...	1,500	ditto.
Benares,	...	...	1,200	ditto.
Allahabad,	...	...	2,400	Blind and Leper Asylum.
Ditto,	...	...	600	Lock-hospital.

Miscellaneous charges.

269. The miscellaneous charges amount to Rs. 16,257 less than in 1871-72.

The towns noted on the margin incurred the largest debits under this head, but these may be explained as follows:—Hatrass refunded Rs. 26,846 on account of excess duties collected; Agra repaid a loan of Rs. 3,000 to the Pontoon Fund, gave refunds amounting to Rs. 7,768, and contributed Rs. 8,250 to the Cantonment Fund; Allahabad spent Rs. 5,000 on the Alfred Park, and refunded Rs. 3,780; Ghazeepore and Mirzapore refunded Rs. 3,589 and Rs. 1,311 respectively, and the latter also spent Rs. 2,669 on its public gardens.

Hatrass,	... Rs.	28,191
Agra,	... „	21,478
Allahabad,	... „	10,316
Ghazeepore,	... „	5,484
Mirzapore,	... „	5,570

Vital statistics.

270. The report of births and deaths is made compulsory in most municipalities by bye-laws framed under Section 16 of Act VI. of 1868. The events are registered by the Police; for which, as it is looked upon as part of their duty, they receive no extra remuneration, except in some few large towns, where the work is exceptionally heavy, and where accordingly a mohurrir receives a small monthly stipend for compiling the returns. The municipalities have therefore only to provide the cost of stationery, which is very trifling, seldom exceeding Rs. 24 per annum. The results which have attended this registration are not summed up here, as they belong more directly to the department of the Sanitary Commissioner, under whom the mortuary registration of the Province is carried on. In reviewing his last report, the Government called his attention to the fact that he had not made any special mention of the municipal returns, although, being prepared by a special

agency, under special legal sanction, they might be expected to be more accurate than others. In future the point will be specially noticed by him.

Conclusion.

271. It may be remarked that the past has been a year of continued progress. The benefits of municipal government have been extended during the period to many new towns, and in the older municipalities a larger share of self-government has been given to the people; greater economy in establishments has enabled many committees to devote larger means to public works and sanitary improvements, as well as to educational and charitable objects; and the people thus receive increasing evidence that the taxes they pay are devoted to their own welfare. During his cold weather tours, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to notice the improved aspect of many towns. Handsome market-places with wide streets have taken the place of narrow, crowded, and ill-ventilated lanes; pestilent tanks have been drained or converted into ornamental pieces of water; and school-houses and dispensaries have been erected. In short, by these and other patent works, the great majority of the municipal committees have proved their energy and activity; and all this has been done at the cost of taxation, the average incidence of which is but 11¼ annas per head. The Lieutenant-Governor takes pleasure and pride in recording that the Municipal Act so far has worked well in these Provinces, and that the members of the committees have, speaking generally, discharged carefully and loyally the trust reposed in them. And what affords His Honor most satisfaction is the knowledge that the system contains within itself a germ capable of indefinite expansion; and that, fostered by the wise and generous solicitude of his successors, it will certainly result in increasing advantage to the inhabitants of our towns and cities, and (what is of higher import) tend to the development in the people of self-government and independence.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Weather and Crops.

General meteorology of the North-Western Provinces.

The meteorology of these Provinces throughout the course of an ordinary year may be described as follows:—The barometer from reading high in January gets less and less to June, and in some places to July; then it begins to increase again, slowly at first,—that is, in August and September,—then much more quickly in October and November, and in December still increasing, but to a less extent.

Humidity.

272. The humidity line is a descending one to April, and in some places to May; it turns upwards in June, but only a little, mounting much more in July and August. The second change begins in September, when the humidity gets slightly less: in October and November it lessens a great deal, and in December it again increases.

Temperature.

273. The temperature increases greatly in the first four months, not increasing much in May, but still remaining high. In June the line turns downwards, but only to a limited extent, and sometimes not at all; the fall continues in July and August, but still only moderately, while in September it hardly decreases at all; and in a few instances the temperature, at least of the day hours, really increases; this is seen in the line representing the means of the maximum thermometer. During October, November, and December a continuous and more decided fall in the temperature ensues.

The barometer curve shows a convexity downwards, and the thermometer a convexity upwards; they are therefore, speaking generally, the converse of each other.

Reasons of these features.

274. The course of the sun, from the southern to the northern tropic, accounts for the swift rise in temperature up to May, and this increase in heat would go on in June were it not for the

Timber sale.

280. The value of timber sold during the year under review amounted to £22,063, of which the Kumaon forests contributed £8,873. The sales of the three previous years stand thus :—

	£
1869-70 ...	16,407
1870-71 ...	7,003
1871-72 ...	7,400

showing that there is a large increase in the sales of the year under review.

Conservancy.

281. In the Kumaon forests much damage was done by fires, owing to the dryness of the season; only one square mile out of the large tracts that were preserved last year was saved. The Raneekhet forests were all burnt, so also the Goruckpore forests. The arrangements in Gurhwal were more successful; about four square miles of forest were saved. In Dehra Doon 306 acres were saved. In Jounsar five first-class forests were entirely saved; three were partially burnt.

In the Dehra Doon forests 8 square miles of forest have been cleared of creepers. The 7¾ miles cleared last year have been kept free by the ordinary patrols. In Goruckpore creeper-cutting was commenced in two forests, and it is expected that a considerable area will be cleared by next year.

Plantations.

282. Very satisfactory progress has been made in the Rancekhet plantations. The following trees are in the nurseries :—

Imported fruit trees,	...	...	2,126
Fruit tree stocks,	...	...	23,928
Building timber,	...	...	206,252
Fuel. { Australian,	25,372	...	55,658
Fuel. { Local,	30,346	...	
Ornamental,	...	...	5,450
	Total,		293,414

1,875 apple, pear, prune, apricot, and cherry trees have been propagated from imported stock, and of these supplies have been furnished to villages and Government officials for planting out. The fuel trees will be largely increased during the coming year, as 36 lbs. of acacia, 4 lbs. of gum, 3 lbs. of

rhododendron, and 16 lbs. of alder seed, together with 20,000 walnuts, and a large quantity of acacias and horse-chesnuts have been sown since last autumn. The climate of Raneekhet is admirably suited for acacias and gums, as is evidenced by the growth of these trees. An acacia planted in July 1870 now stands at 23′ in height and 1′ 4″ in circumference, and a gum planted a month later measures 20′ high and 1·3″ in circumference, one planted in 1869 is 30′ + 2′ 1″. About 180 maunds of fuel and timber tree seeds have been sown in the various forests in nurseries covering an area of about 280 acres. The season, however, was most unfavorable, owing to the absence of winter rains and snow, and subsequent scarcity of rainfall; and it is expected that 50 per cent. of these sowings will be lost.

In Goruckpore the sal and kotung bamboo have succeeded satisfactorily. In Jhansie the nurseries were a total failure.

Maps and boundaries.

283. A valuation survey has been made of most of the principal deodar forests in Jounsar, and the forest boundaries of the Kumaon Bhabur forests have been settled, and the demarcation of the Raneekhet forests is being carried on. In Dehra Doon 17 miles of boundary line have been marked, and in Goruckpore the boundary lines of seven forests have been cut.

Roads and bridges.

284. The following new roads were constructed during the year :—

(*a*). Lall Dall and Bursote, 10½ miles; opens up some sal forests and fine bamboo jungle,—cost, Rs. 3,000.

(*b*). Four minor roads in Jounsar, aggregating 14 miles, and costing Rs. 1,400. They are intended for opening out forests, and carrying out timber and firewood.

3.—Public Works.

1.—*Provincial.*

Introduction of a new system of conducting the public works of the Province.

285. From the 1st April, 1872, the new system under which the district establishments were amalgamated with the establishment for provincial works, and the whole placed

on a systematic basis, came into operation. The groundwork of the system is, that a duly qualified officer is placed under the Magistrate and District Committee in charge of the entire civil engineering work of the district, whether communications or buildings. These again are subordinate to the Executive Engineer of the Division, who as Secretary to the Commissioner controls the business of all the districts in the Division. There are two Superintending Engineers who make frequent local tours and inspections, and also act as Deputy Secretary to the Government. The system of accounts has also been placed on a simple and effective footing, in general accordance with the rules of the Account Department.

286. By these arrangements work, which was formerly done in a fitful and uncertain manner, dependent to a great extent on the engineering turn of the District Officer, is now performed in a uniform and well considered manner. The wants of each district for the ensuing year are carefully estimated some time before its close, and duly budgeted for; proper designs and estimates are demanded; the budgets are brought together in a provincial abstract, and are then considered with reference to the ways and means of the year. The progress of sanctioned works is regularly reported on; in short, the consequence is that, whereas formerly nothing was done under a proper responsibility, and failures and misdirection of public funds were of frequent occurrence, the whole business of the department is now conducted under a full responsibility, administrative and professional; and that, whereas there was formerly no uniform system of accounts, all expenditure is now regularly and promptly reported and adjusted by the Account Department.

287. The total receipts and expenditure under all heads of service for public works stood as follows:—

Abstract of receipts and expenditure.

	£
Grant from Imperial funds, ...	32,500
Do. from Provincial (Imperial), ...	182,500
Do. do. Local, ...	185,691
Do. from appropriated funds, ...	15,538
Do. for works in the Terai, ...	7,345
Total, ...	423,574

while the outlay was as follows :—

		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Funds.	Terai Funds.	Contribution.	Appropriated Funds.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Original Works.	Military, ...	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
	Other services, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil buildings, ...	8,043	75,839	...	159	1,247	..	85,288
	Communications, ...	...	23,154	33,639	1,722	751	838	60,104
	Miscellaneous public improvement, ...	55	...	2,615	753	...	10	3,433
	Total, ...	9,635	98,993	36,254	2,634	1,998	848	150,363
Repairs.	Military, ...	2,071	...	...	...	32	...	2,104
	Other services, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil buildings, ...	2,487	19,707	...	162	65	...	22,420
	Communications, ...	...	25,790	109,379	2,358	173	1,587	139,287
	Miscellaneous public improvement, ...	...	...	98	...	...	...	98
	Total ...	4,558	45,496	109,477	2,520	270	1,587	163,909
Establishment.	Public Works property, ...	2,557	30,241	29,662	826	...	216	63,502
	Thomason College, ...	15,534	...	..	...	...	...	15,534
	Ferries and puraos, ...	.		1,386	...	...	...	1,386
	Staging bungalows, ...	...	...	920	...	...	...	920
	Ganges river tolls, ...	..	...	...	...	...	813	813
	Total, ...	18,090	30,241	31,968	826	...	1,029	82,155
	Tools and plant, ...	5,250	2,060	2,026	123	...	...	9,459
	Profit and loss, ...	...	...	33	...	...	...	33
	Increase of stock, ...	...	5,708	...	824	...	...	6,532
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	37,534	182,500	179,758	6,926	2,268	3,464	412,451

showing a saving of Rs. 1,11,236 on the total grant.

Details of important works.

288. Many important works have been either finished or are in course of construction during the year, of which the most important are the Muir College, Government Press, and Thornhill Memorial at Allahabad, the Lunatic Asylums at Agra and Benares, the Gogulheree Bridge over the Hindun river in the Seharunpore District, the Seyngoor Bridge in the Mynpoory District, the Manooramah Bridge in the Goruckpore District, as well as the Ghogra river embankments in the Azimgurh District, which have had an important effect in saving a large tract of the Azimgurh district from annual flooding, and consequent destruction. The drainage of the town of Seharunpore is also an important work, and has made good progress. The works in the Rohilkhund Trunk Road, and the Almorah Hill cart road, which will carry cart traffic into the centre of Kumaon, are well advanced, and several useful feeder roads to railways have been, or are being, opened out or metalled, of which the Banda and Manickpore is one of the longest lines, whilst numerous others have been metalled or improved.

List of works completed.

289. The following statement shows the works, costing above Rs. 2,500, which have been completed during the year :—

Division	Number.	Nature of Works	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		CIVIL BUILDINGS		
		PRISONS		
			£	£
Agra, ...	1	Surveying, levelling and laying out ground for Lunatic Asylum at Agra.	314	400
Jhansie, ...	2	Construction of a lock-up at the Lullutpore Jail	718	686
		JUDICIAL.		
Allahabad, ...	3	Making additions and alterations to Judge's Kutcherry at Banda.	593	491
Shahjehanpore,	4	Additions to Judge's Kutcherry.	493	493
Agra, ...	5	Constructing a Tuhseelee at Mahabun, Muttra District,	1,004	1,077

Division.	Number.	Nature of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		REVENUE.	£	£
Meerut, ...	6	Additions and alterations to Collector's Kutcherry, Meerut.	428	1,384
Rohilkhund, ...	7	Tuhseelee at Meergunge, ...	614	569
	8	Additions and alterations to Collector's Kutcherry, Budaon.	1,441	1,607
Kumaon, ...	9	Civil Treasury, Ranee khet, Kumaon.	646	646
		POLICE.		
Agra, ...	10	Constructing 1st class Police Station at Juleysur, Muttra District.	562	544
Benares, ...	11	Ditto 2nd ditto at Sadaat, ...	385	389
Meerut, ...	12	Ditto Secundra Rao Police Station, Allygurh District.	411	205
		GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
Allahabad, ...	13	Compound fence and iron railing, Government House, Allahabad.	2,130	1,797
		Total Civil Buildings, ...	...	9,292
		COMMUNICATIONS.		
Agra, ...	14	Metalling 3½ miles of Futtehabad road, Agra District.	437	466
	15	Raising and giving sufficient waterway to certain miles, Rohilkhund Trunk Road.	433	387
Allahabad, ...	16	Constructing Bishul Bridge in 23rd mile, Manickpore road.	995	783
	17	Completing Manickpore road from 1st to 10th mile and 13th to 16th, 18th, and 20th.	834	255
Benares, ...	18	Iron girder bridge of 110 feet span over the Rohun river at Manceram on the Lotun road, Goruckpore District.	2,053	2,236
	19	Jakah Neelah bund on the Fyzabad road, ditto ditto.	435	310
	20	Construction of 16 culverts on the Nikloul road in do	975	470
	21	Mow and Mohumdabad road, Azimgurh District	900	930

Division.	Number.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		COMMUNICATIONS—*contd.*	£	£
Meerut, ...	22	Constructing Punchtee and Kassgunge road, Allygurh District.	434	442
	23	Constructing Gokulpore Bridge, river Hindun.	267	253
	24	Conserving Hindun river at Gogulheree	343	343
Rohilkhund, ...	25	Extension of metal on Moradabad and Sumbhul road.	404	393
	26	Metalling Mohumdee road, Shahjehanpore District	314	270
	27	Sooketah Nullah Bridge, do.	628	620
	28	Bridge over Punghilee river on Phillibheet and Behasee road, Bareilly District	2,100	1,729
Kumaon, ...	29	Surjoo Beenola Sera suspension bridge.	484	452
		ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.		
Kumaon, ...	30	Raneekhet Staging Bungalow.	850	849
		Total Communications, ...	...	11,174
		GRAND TOTAL OF WORKS COMPLETED, ...		20,466

Roorkee Workshops.

The results of the working of these shops stand as follows:—

	£
In debt to Government at commencement of year,...	7,554
Transfers debited to Military Department in 1871-72 which had to be written back in 1871-72, ...	3,000
Real debt on 1st April, 1872,...	10,553
Credit Orders given during the year by Government,	20,000
Value of London supplies, ...	3,498
Income Tax and Fund subscriptions, ...	42
Profits made during the year after paying all general charges, ...	7,007
Total Liabilities, ...	41,201

	£	
Cash paid into Treasury, ...	13,258	
Adjusted by transfer, ...	27,825	
		41,083
Debt of the shops on 1st March, 1873, ...		118

which shows that not only the debt of the previous year has been cleared off, but the profits of the current year have been made over to the Government, with the exception of £118, for which the shops remain in debt.

Viewing this in another light, the accounts stand thus :—

	£	£
By payments into Treasury and transfers,		41,083
Cash, ...	20,042	
London supplies, ...	3,498	
		23,540
Gross payment over liabilities,		17,542
Deduct adjustment of previous year's transfer,		3,000
Net payment over liabilities,		14,542

This latter amount is therefore the revenue derived from the shops in 1872-73, which is equal to 10·4 per cent. on the capital, and is 7·5 per cent. more than the revenue given by the shops in 1871-72.

The profit made by the shops, after paying all expenses, was £7,107, which is equal to 5·1 per cent. on the capital, and 3·2 per cent. less than the profit of 1871-72.

Revenue.

290. £19,468 were realized as revenue by the department on the following accounts :—

	£
Tolls, dues, fees, fines, and refunds,	2,493
Rents of buildings,	718
Sale of produce,	613
Sale of buildings,	1,049
Sale of tools and plant,	52
Revenue from Roorkee workshops,	14,543
Total,	19,468

Arboriculture.

291. The total expenditure in the Province amounted to £2,491, of which the expenditure in the Agra, Etah, Etawah, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and Jaloun Districts amounted to £1,392. Much has been done during the year in planting out avenues and in raising and caring for nurseries.

292. The net income derived from the several ferries, including boat and pontoon bridges, in these Provinces during the year 1872-73 amounted to £58,147, of which the bridges, as per margin, which are the largest and most important in the Province, contributed £21,647.

Ferries.			Net.
Boat bridge at	Benares,	...	779
Ditto	Allahabad,	...	A.
Ditto	Anoopshuhur,	...	481
Ditto	Gurmookhtesur,	...	2,030
Ditto	Furruckabad,	...	829
Ditto	Calpee,	...	1,161
Pontoon bridge at	Cawnpore,	...	3,314
Ditto	Agra,	...	6,440
Ditto	Etawah,	...	B.
Ditto	Muttra,	...	3,888
Ditto	Bareilly,	...	2,724
	Total,	...	21,647

A. B.—These bridges have worked at a loss of £1,065 and 2,029 respectively during the year.

Having regard to the fact that the opening of the Railway bridges and the extension of the Railways will materially affect in future years the revenue derivable from this source, it has been resolved to reduce the mileage of metalled roads, maintaining only as metalled lines such roads as subserve commerce and are required for the movement of troops, all other roads being kept unmetalled, but bridged, as less costly to maintain, and most important to the people.

4.—Railways.

Agra District State Railway.

293. The Agra District of the State Railway is composed of four sections, *viz.*:—

I. Agra to Bhurtpore.
II. Bhurtpore to Jeypore.
III. Jeypore to Sambhur.
IV. Sambhur to Ajmere; and it also comprises the charge of the branch lines from
I. Sambhur to the Salt Lake.
II. Ajmere to Nusseerabad.

294. This section of 33 miles in length will be opened to the public early in August 1873.

Section Agra to Bhurtpore.

295. The progress of work on the Jumna Bridge at Agra has been greatly hindered by the insufficiency of the

arrangements made for the supply of bricks; 2,000 lineal feet of well-sinking have been completed, or 44½ feet per well, and 63 per cent. of the whole well-sinking required in foundations. The abutment on the east bank has been begun, and has reached ground level. It is expected that the masonry portion of the bridge will be completed in ample time for the arrival of the iron work from England.

296. The station of Agra has only lately been begun, the passenger station is being rapidly pushed on, and the goods platform and shed will be commenced shortly. The Bhurtpore station is well advanced.

Section Bhurtpore to Jeypore.

297. The earthwork and all minor bridging have been finished; there are 11 large bridges on the line, all of which are in hand, in various stages of progress. The station arrangements are also in hand, and about 83 per cent. of ballast required for the line has been collected. The plate-laying will be done telescopically from Agra; at present it has not reached the eastern end of this section.

Section Jeypore to Sambhur.

298. The earthwork and minor bridges have been finished, except fixing of iron work; the two large bridges in this Division are in progress, one being almost finished; all the ballast required has been collected; the stations are sufficiently advanced to be ready by the time they are required.

Section Sambhur to Ajmere.

299. Works have only lately been started on this section, but it is believed that the line will be finished within a very few months of the completion of the Railway to Sambhur.

Sambhur Branch.

300. The earthwork has been completed, and a fair supply of ballast and materials have been collected; the masonry works will be commenced after the rains.

Nusseerabad Branch.

301. This section is under abeyance, pending orders of the Government of India.

Agra and Gwalior Railway.

302. A line of Railway from Agra to Gwalior is under survey, and it is proposed that its terminus should be brought into the station of the Rajpootana State Railway, thus placing it in direct communication with both that line and the East Indian Railway.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

303. The following sections were under construction on the 1st of April, 1873 :—

Lines under construction.

Branch Benares to Akberpore,	...	...	88	miles.
Main line Akberpore to Lucknow,	...	...	115	„
Branch Nawabgunge to Byramghat,	...	...	21	„
Main line Sundela to Moradabad,	...	...	186	„
Branch Rajghat to Chundowsee,	...	...	30	„
Branch Cawnpore Junction,	...	...	3	„
	Total,	...	443	miles.

and on the 31st March 1873 there remained unfinished—

Branch Benares to Akberpore,	...	...	88	miles.
Main line Akberpore to Fyzabad,	...	...	35	„
Main line Shahjehanpore to Chundowsee,	...	...	87	„
Branch Cawnpore Junction, ...	...	...	3	„
	Total,	...	213	miles.

The length (about 3½ miles) of line between the river Ganges at Benares and the cantonment station is in abeyance until the proper direction and mode of connection have been settled.

304. The following sections of this Railway were open for public traffic at the commencement of the year :—

Lines open.

Branch Lucknow to Cawnpore,	...	...	42	miles.
Main line Lucknow to Sundela,	...	...	30	„
Branch Allygurh to Rajghat, ...	...	...	30	„
	Total,	...	102	miles.

and during the year there were opened—

Main line	Nawabgunge to Lucknow, ...	18	miles.
	Sundela to Hurdui, ...	33	„
	Rajghat to Chundowsee, ...	30	„
	Chundowsee to Moradabad, ...	27	„
	Nawabgunge to Byramghat, ...	21	„
	Fyzabad to Nawabgunge, ...	62	„
	Hurdui to Shahjehanpore, ...	39	„
	Total, ...•	230	miles.

thus making a total of 332 miles open to public traffic on the 31st March, 1873.

Lines to be constructed.

305. The branch line from Moradabad to Ramnuggur, at the foot of the Kumaon hills, 48 miles in length, was set out and cleared, with the exception of a few miles at either end over the Ramgunga valley and in the Bhabur. Work was subsequently suspended to ascertain whether the line could not be cheapened by a different direction being given to it: this change to depend upon the extension of the main line from Moradabad north-westwards towards Seharunpore, and so securing a connection with the Scind, Delhi, and Punjab Railway.

Proposed extension.

306. The main line from Buxar to Akberpore has not been attended to, pending survey along its probable general course, with view to recording the high flood-levels of 1871, which were unprecedented within the memory of the people. The point where this main line will join the existing Railway between Jounpore and Akberpore is not yet settled, and the proper length of the Benares branch is yet uncertain.

Minor lines.

307. A few minor works were also considered during the year, *viz.*, a branch from a point on the main line between Kahalia and Shahjehanpore stations to the Sugar and Rum Factory at Rosa, belonging to Messrs. Carew and Co., about two miles in length.

A temporary branch from the Rajghat station of the Allygurh branch on the right bank of the Ganges river, about four miles in length, to Nurora, the head-works of the Lower Ganges Canal, where a larger weir is to be built across the Ganges.

Capital spent.

308. A general review of the entire expenditure on this Railway from the commencement to the 31st March 1873 will be obtained from the following table:—

	Construction.		Establishment.		Total.
	England.	India.	England.	India.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Previous years, ...	159,169	222,859	2,864	64,429	449,321
1869-70, ...	313,910	152,198	3,782	63,925	563,815
1870-71, ...	701,865	519,416	5,211	87,498	1,313,991
1871-72, ...	187,396	473,610	4,603	96,422	762,031
1872-73, ...	542,445	379,377	7,195	86,490	1,015,507
Total, ...	1,934,785	1,747,460	23,655	398,764	4,104,665

Cost of land.

309. The cost to Government of the land made over for the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway up to 31st March 1873 has been—

N.-W. Provinces, ...	309 miles.	£	30,031
Oudh, ...	285 „	„	23,030
Total, ...	594 miles.	£	53,061

Actual expenditure during 1872-73.

310. The expenditure under the ordinary heads of the guaranteed capital account, both in England and in India, during the past years stood thus—

	£
In 1870-71, ...	1,313,901
„ 1871-72, ...	762,031
„ 1872-73, ...	1,015,507

The percentage of direction and of all establishments and contingencies on the entire outlay has been during the last year 11¼ per cent., that of engineering supervision on works 13 per cent.

Progress of larger bridges.

311. The progress of works on the three large bridges stand thus—

Ganges Bridge, Cawnpore, 25 spans of 110 feet girders.—The large wells intended to carry the girders are being sunk at site of the piers, but only one of these wells has been concreted, and one-fourth of the numbers are only sunk to half the proper depth. The small wells up-stream, intended to carry the cut-water, have been for the most part sunk to the full depth, and about two-thirds are concreted.

Ganges Bridge, Rajghat, 33 spans of 92½ feet girders.—The well foundations of the north abutment are down to the full depth, and those of the south abutment have been commenced. The single well foundations of one-third the number of piers have been sunk the full depth, 65 feet, below low water; the remainder have made good progress, with the exception of the well at pier No. 13.

Ramgunga Bridge, Bareilly, 34 spans of 66 feet girders.—The concrete was excavated from the 13 wells formerly hearted at 50 feet below low water; all wells are being sunk 85 feet; about one-half the number were down at the end of the year, and the whole will be ready before the floods. The abutment on the right bank has been completed.

5.—Irrigation.

Irrigation works in operation.

312. The irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces in operation are as follows:—

1.—*The Ganges Canal.*

Taken out from the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and irrigating a tract of country, about 320 miles long and 50 broad, lying between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

It has 614* miles of main and branch channels, and 3,111 miles of distributing channels.

* In previous reports the length of main and branch channels has been given as 654 miles, and a part of the Boolundshuhur, formerly classed as canal, is now classed as a distributary.

2.—*The Eastern Jumna Canal.*

This work was originally of native construction, but it had fallen into disuse when the country came under British rule, and had practically to be re-constructed before it became an efficient line. It is taken out from the left bank of the Jumna, near the foot of the Himalayas, and irrigates part of the districts of Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Meerut lying between the Jumna and Hindun rivers, falling into the former nearly opposite Delhi. It is 130 miles long and has 625 miles of distributing channels.

3.—*The Doon Canals.*

These are a series of small watercourses taking their supply from the mountain torrents at the foot of the Himalayas, and irrigating the valley of the Dehra Doon.

4.—*The Rohilkhund Canals.*

A number of faulty lines taken out from the numerous streams which intersect Rohilkhund, and which are only maintained during the construction of a better system.

5.—*The Bijnour Canals.*

Two small canals under charge of the Collector of Bijnour.

6.—*Bundelkhund Irrigation Works.*

A series of artificial lakes of native construction. They produce very small returns at present, but measures are being taken to improve them.

Irrigation works under construction and in contemplation.

313. Besides these works in operation, there are the following under construction or in contemplation :—

1. The Agra Canal, supplied by a weir in the Jumna a few miles below Delhi, for the irrigation of parts of the Delhi and Goorgaon Districts in the Punjab, and Muttra and Agra in the North-Western Provinces. Its length will

be 140 miles. It is nearly finished, and will be opened in part about March 1874.

2. The Lower Ganges Canal, taking its supply from the Ganges near Allygurh. Its object is—(1) to supplement the lower part of the existing Ganges Canal, which will allow a more liberal supply of water to be given to the districts commanded by the upper part, and (2) to irrigate the country lying between the two rivers beyond the reach of the existing canal, down to their junction at Allahabad. This great work was commenced during the year.

3. Canals in Bundelkhund. Projects are being prepared for three canals from the Betwa, Dussan, and Cane rivers, which, apart from the direct profits obtained from them, will be of inestimable benefit as insurances against famine, to which this part of the country is peculiarly liable.

Financial aspect. Capital account.

314. The capital sunk in works in operation at the beginning of the year was £2,928,649, which was increased during the year by expenditure on works of extension and improvement to £2,979,412. Including the expenditure on works under construction, and not returning revenue, the total amount of capital sunk up to the close of the year was £3,530,450.

Revenue expenditure and profits.

315. The gross revenue derived from the canals during the year was £286,671, of which £231,265 was direct revenue derived from water-rates assessed on the area irrigated during the year and from miscellaneous sources, and £55,406 was the amount by which the ordinary land revenue of the province is estimated to have been increased by the action of the canals: this estimate will probably be increased on a revision which is now in progress.

316. The working expenses of the year were £129,798, and the net profits from direct revenue only were £101,467, and from direct and indirect revenue £156,873, giving percentages of 3·46 and 5·35 respectively on the capital invested.

The net profits for the past seven years have been :—

Year.	Percentage on Capital.	
	From direct profits only.	From direct and indirect profits.
1866-67, ...	3·94	6·33
1867-68, ...	3·44	4·81
1868-69, ...	8·21	9·55
1869-70, ...	5·18	6·51
1870-71, ...	5·10	6·45
1871-72, ...	3·47	4·99
1872-73, ...	3·46	5·35

317. The interest charges for the year on the capital sunk on works in operation were £132,955, or £23,912 less than the profits from all sources. The accumulated charges for interest from the commencement of the works amounted to £2,394,388, or £863,886 in excess of the profits.

318. The profits obtained from the two principal canals for the past seven years have been as follows :—

Year.	Net direct profits.				Net direct and indirect.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	£		£		£		£	
1866-67,...	76,985	3·50	43,571	24·87	93,701	4·27	60,559	34·56
1867-68,...	54,384	2·44	34,168	18 97	71,214	3 20	51,156	29·14
1868-69,...	164.734	7·21	47,140	25 37	181,708	8·14	64,129	34·46
1869-70,...	195,943	4·09	44,647	23·33	113,044	4·82	61,636	32·21
1870-71,...	103,312	4 30	38,461	19 76	122,362	5 09	55,450	28·49
1871-72,...	66,234	2·74	32,882	16·66	88,646	3·66	49,870	25·27
1872-73,...	70,764	2·74	30,770	15 01	105,191	4·08	47,759	23·30

319. The area irrigated during the year was 940,586 acres.

Area irrigated.

The following table compares the areas irrigated during the past seven years in each harvest :—

Year.	*Areas irrigated in acres.*		
	Khureef or autumn harvest.	Rubbee or spring harvest.	Total.
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,460
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72, ...	333,120	519,374	852,494
1872-73, ...	353,621	586,965	940,586

Of these years, 1867-68, 1871-72, and 1872-73 were years of bountiful and well-timed rainfall, the other four years were comparatively dry, and 1868-69 was exceptionally so. The year 1872-73 therefore stands the highest of the wet years, and it is very little short of the dry year 1866-67.

320. The crops grown in the khureef are principally indigo, sugarcane, cotton, rice, and the coarser kinds of grain, which only require to be irrigated when there is a failure in the summer rains, such as occurred in 1868 and 1869. The increase in the area irrigated in this harvest, even over the dry year 1866-67, is therefore entirely due to the increased cultivation of the two valuable crops indigo and sugarcane, alike the result and cause of the growing pros-

Increase in areas of valuable crops grown in the khureef.

perity of the irrigating classes. The following table shows how large has been the increase in the area of these crops :—

Crop.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
Sugarcane, ...	76,876	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814
Rice, ...	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	77,081	84,055
Indigo, ...	72,290	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	199,617	130,985
Cotton, ...	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799
Total, ...	292,665	271,158	338,253	408,275	362,587	311,873	327,653

The area of rice, on the other hand, has decreased during the last seven years, owing to a reduction in the supply of water allotted to the districts in which it is grown.

Rubbee.

321. The crops grown in the rubbee, principally wheat, barley, and pulses, are sown while the ground is yet moist from the September rains; as a rule, nearly all the wheat within reach of canal water is irrigated, and if the September rains are late, and the light rains of December sufficient, very little barley is irrigated. In the year 1872-73 there was a partial failure of the December rains in the lower districts of the Doab, which caused a great demand for water for barley, and hence the increase in area irrigated over that of the preceding years; the increase would have been greater, but for the seasonable rainfall higher up the Doab.

Progress made in construction of canals. Ganges Canal.

322. On the Ganges Canal the works for the protection of the floorings of the falls made good progress; the raising of the bridges for the convenience of navigation in the Cawnpore branch was nearly completed, and various

designs for remodelling the slope of the canal were prepared. Nearly £10,000 were spent on improving the system of distributing channels, and the good results of the money spent in this direction of late years were very apparent in the returns of the year. All the money that could be spared was spent in improving the drainage of those tracts most injuriously affected by the canal; but a great deal has yet to be done, and it will be some years before this most important work can be completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

323. Large projects for the improvement of the drainage on the Eastern Jumna Canal were prepared.

Agra Canal.

324. The works of the Agra Canal were vigorously pushed on during the year. The sum expended was £108,974, making a total of £421,367 up to the end of the year, and the first 32 miles of the canal will be opened in March 1874.

Lower Ganges Canal.

325. Some progress was made with the Lower Ganges Canal, the estimate for which was sanctioned towards the close of the previous year; but the greater part of the year was taken up with preliminary work, such as providing shelter for establishment, and collection of materials.

Eastern Ganges Canal.

326. This project was again re-considered, and a third estimate, based on revised instructions issued with the approval of the Government of India, was submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in February, and is now under consideration by the Government of India.

Bundelkhund Canals.

327. The surveys for the canals in Bundelkhund and for the improvement of the lake irrigation were placed under the supervision of an experienced officer as a separate circle of superintendence, and a project for the Betwa Canal, which promises good

results, was prepared, and has since been submitted to the Government of India. Projects for the Dussan and Cane Canals were also proceeded with.

Rohilkhund Canals.

328. The progress made in remodelling the Rohilkhund Canals was not great, owing to the small amount of money available.

Passing of the Canal Act.

329. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII. of 1873) was passed early in 1873, and draft rules in accordance with the provisions of the Act were drawn up, and have since been submitted for approval to the Government of India.

Indirect revenue.

330. The progress made in the settlement of canal irrigated districts has increased the amount of enhancement of land revenue due to canals from £41,481 to £55,406. The estimates of Settlement Officers are, however, in some instances open to further examination, and a careful scrutiny has been ordered, which will probably result in the amount credited to canals being somewhat increased.

Owner's rate.

331. Act VIII. of 1873 enables the Government to assess an owner's rate on tracts which have been brought under the influence of the canals since the last revision of settlement, and have therefore hitherto escaped any enhancement of land revenue on account of the benefits derived from the canals. The rate will also be applicable to freehold lands, which pay no revenue at all.

6.—Post Office.

Changes during the year.

332. The principal change which has taken place during the year under review is the transfer of the Ajmere and Jeypore Divisions to the newly created circle of Rajpootana, and the consequent reduction of the Imperial Dâk Establishment in the circle of

the North-Western Provinces. The extent of this reduction will be seen from the following table :—

Establishment.	On 31st March, 1872.	Opened during 1872-73.	Total.	Closed.	Transferred to Rajpootana circle.	On 1st April, 1873.
Post Offices, ...	465	19	484	2	58	424
Receiving Houses, ...	32	3	35	2	6	27
Rural Messengers, ...	35	6	41	...	27	14
Letter Boxes, ...	176	12	188	...	14	174
Total, ...	708	40	748	4	...	629

The four closures are due to the fact that four small Post Offices were found to be unnecessary. Leaving the transfers to the Rajpootana circle out of consideration, it will be seen from the 2nd column of the above table that the Imperial Dâk Establishment in the present circle of the North-Western Provinces has been considerably increased during the year under review.

Mileage.

333. The number of miles of road along which the District Dâk was running at the close of the year is shown below, with the corresponding figures for 1871-72 :—

	Mail Cart	Contract.	Runners.
1871-72, ...	320	500	5,935
1872-73, ...	151	238	4,069
Decrease, ...	169	262	1,866

The decrease under the first two heads is accounted for by the transfer of 289 miles of road to the Rajpootana circle, and by the discontinuance of the Dâk on the lines from Meerut to Moradabad, and from Etawah to Bareilly, 182 miles in all, both being superseded by the Railway. Against this is to be set the opening of a new line, 72 miles in length, from Shekoabad to Futtehgurh. The decrease shown in the 3rd column is almost wholly due to the transfer of Ajmere and Jeypore

334. The correspondence returns, as compared with those of last year, are as follows:—

Correspondence returns.

RECEIVED.

Year.	*Letters.*				*Papers.*			
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service	Total.
1871-72, ...	8,736,755	7,082,909	266,582	16,086,246	1,107,512	64,519	10,236	1,182,267
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	867,389	674,839	15,226	1,577,454	67,537	4,112	78	71,727
Balance, ...	7,849,366	6,408,070	251,356	14,508,792	1,039,975	60,437	10,148	1,110,560
1872-73, ...	7,751,582	6,548,603	497,153	14,797,338	1,132,799	64,727	21,247	1,218,773
Increase.				288,546		Increase.		108,213
				1·98				9·74

Year.	*Parcels.*				*Books.*		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Steamer.	Indian.	Total.
1871-72, ...	62,704	43,558	37,744	146,006	51,012	156,503	207,515
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	6,230	6,949	1,165	14,344	2,220	9,266	11,486
Balance, ...	56,474	38,609	36,579	131,662	48,792	147,237	196,029
1872-73, ...	45,247	37,821	28,642	111,710	46,000	144,028	190,028
		Decrease, ...		19,952	Decrease, ...		6,001
				15·15			3·06

POSTED.

	Letters.									Newspapers.				
	Posted in the Post Office.					*Re-directed.*			Grand Total.	*Posted in the Post Office.*			Re-directed.	Grand Total.
	Paid.	Bearing	Service	Registered.	Total	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters	Total		Paid.	Service.	Total.		
1871-72, ...														
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.														
Balance, ...	7,671,215	6,759,712	1,084,454	244,690	15,760,071	1,251,706	17,339	1,269,045	17,029,116	593,979	65,651	659,630	65,450	725,080
1872-73, ...	794,280	778,594	97,505	20,109	1,690,488	132,182	2,822	135,004	1,825,492	5,080	530	5,610	4,840	10,450
	6,876,935	5,981,118	986,949	224,581	14,069,583	1,119,524	14,517	1,134,041	15,203,624	588,899	65,121	654,020	60,610	714,630
	7,374,353	6,807,967	754,229	261,288	14,697,839	1,139,220	16,736	1,155,956	15,853,795	717,232	27,108	744,340	60,185	804,525
							Increase, ...		650,171			Increase, ...		89,895
									4 27					12·57

Year.	Parcels.						Books.				
	Posted in the Post Office.				Redirected	Grand Total.	*Posted in the Post Office.*			Redirected	Grand Total.
	Paid and stamped	Bearing.	Service.	Total.			Paid.	Service.	Total.		
1871-72, ...	41,551	29,014	28,254	98,819	3,193	102,012	115,778	22,999	138,777	10,417	149,194
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	3,063	1,957	864	5,884	276	6,160	3,776	1,648	5,422	895	6,317
Balance, ...	38,488	27,057	27,390	92,935	2,917	95,852	112,004	21,351	133,355	9,522	142,877
1872-73, ...	35,668	26,608	30,240	92,516	2,150	94,666	110,828	11,885	22,713	5,854	128,567
			Decrease, ...			1,186			Decrease, ...		14,310
						1·23					10·01

The figures for this year are highre than those for last year under every head but that of parcels and books. The apparent falling off under these two heads is owing in the first case chiefly to the more general use of the Railway for the conveyance of parcels which used to be sent by Post, and, in the second case, to the fact that service covers weighing 10 tolahs (¼ lb.) or less, which were formerly carried by Book Post, are now conveyed by Letter Mail, and show in the returns as letters. It is satisfactory to note the increase in private correspondence, which is due to the extended operations of the District Post; and these latter, in their turn, are regulated by the requirements of the people.

Dead Letter Office.

335. The total number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office during the year was 630,569, against 597,713 the year before, or a percentage on the total number of letters which passed through the Post Office during the year of about 3·7 against 3·03. Of these no less than 526,342 were disposed of. The following table shows the relative proportions of paid and unpaid letters under each of the three heads into which letters which come to the Dead Letter Office are divided :—

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Unclaimed, ...	13·91	40 62	54·53
Refused, ...	00·73	36 32	37 05
Illegible, ...	00 62	7·80	8·42
Total, ...	15·26	84·74	100·00

The number of illegible covers has increased from 16,596 in 1871 to 56,438 in the year under review. The increase is due to a change of system recently effected. Formerly illegible letters were sent back to the Dead Letter Office of the circle whence they came. Now the Travelling Post Office (working on the Railways which converge to Allahabad) delivers all illegible letters at the Allahabad Enquiry Office,

which transfers all such as it cannot dispose of to the Dead Letter Office. The latter is therefore now credited with undecipherable letters from all parts of India except Madras; not with those of the North-West Provinces only. The total number of covers so received by the Dead Letter Office from the Allahabad Enquiry Office during 1872-73 was 52,198, of which the office successfully disposed of 38,620, or 73·98 per cent., a percentage higher by 6·31 than that of the previous year.

Proportions of various vernacular languages.

336. The proportions in which the languages used in these and the adjoining provinces are represented by the letters received in the Dead Letter Office, and the proportion of letters in each language disposed of or deposited, are shown in the following table :—

Language.		Percentage on total number of letters received in Dead Letter Office.		Disposed of.	Deposited.
	English, ...	7 15		7 05	00 10
	Oordoo, ...	55 17		52 18	2 99
Hindee.	Nagree, ...	4 20			
	Shurrafee, ...	9·64			
	Marrathee, ...	2·8	Hindee with the cognate dialects.	28 75	6 33
	Bengalee, ...	1·17			
	Marwaree, ...	7·16			
	Kythee, ...	8 66			
	Mooria, ...	1 81			
	Goojratee, ...	0 37			
	Miscellaneous, ...	2·69		1·59	1·01
	Total, ...	100·00		89·57	10 43

It will be seen that the English letters are those which have been most successful in reaching their destination, and that next to them rank the letters in Oordoo. The great mass of letters finally deposited are vernacular letters written by natives, which often contain imperfect particulars of the residence or sometimes of the name of the addressee.

337. Turning now to the District Post, it is to be observed that the numbers of this establishment vary under the operation of the rule by which a District Post Office is absorbed into the Imperial system, as soon as the receipts of the office are sufficient to cover the expenditure. During the year under review, the number of changes of this kind has been 15. Besides this, four Post Offices and one letter-box have been closed after experiment by which they were found to be unnecessary. The result of these and other changes has been that the number of Post Offices, &c., on the District Dâk establishment, which was 421 at the close of 1871-72, stands at 410 at the close of 1872-73.

District Dâk.

338. The work done by these offices during the year under review is shown in the following table :—

Work done.

	Covers received for delivery.			Covers posted for despatch.		
	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
Result for 1871-72,	651,387	31,348	5,321	585,532	3,430	2,571
Deduct on account of District Post Offices converted into Imperial or closed during the year 1872-73	9,917	405	...	6,756	151	164
Net result, ..	644,470	30,943	5,321	578,776	3,279	2,407
Result for 1872-73,	773,956	28,234	10,646	680,466	4,567	8,527
Increase, ...	129,486	...	5,325	101,690	1,288	6,120
Decrease, ...	..	2,709	..	...	...	...
Percentage of Increase,	16·73	...	50·01	14·97	28·20	74 11
Decrease	...	9·59	...	...	...	...

The decrease under the head "papers" and the large increase under the head "parcels" are due to the change which has been made in the classification of official covers open at both ends. These were formerly reckoned as papers, but have now been entered under the head of "parcels."

339. The very considerable general increase in the number of covers which have passed through the Post Offices is to be attributed to the recent extension of the District Dâk, and the consequent facility of correspondence. The effect of this extension has doubtless, in a great measure, been to substitute Dâk runners for private messengers in the conveyance of letters: but there is also reason to believe that an increase in letter-writing has followed the improvement of the means of communication.

Increase in number of covers.

Of the total number of covers which were sent to the District Post Offices for delivery during each of the two last years, the percentage which was returned undelivered was as follows:—

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1871-72, ...	2·99	·39	·35
1872-73, ...	2 44	·75	·28

These figures are satisfactory; the figures for 1872-73 are very slightly lower than those for 1871-72.

340. The following table shows the Districts of these Provinces, arranged according to the percentage of correspondence on their total population:—

Correspondence in various districts.

Dehra Doon,	412 5	Futtehgurh,	41·3
Agra,	96 9	Bijnour,	40·1
Jhansie,	95 2	Banda,	39·5
Allygurh,	80·8	Ghazeepore,	38·7
Etawah,	77·9	Bareilly,	34·0
Benares,	77·8	Shahjehanpore,	31 8
Cawnpore,	76·3	Futtehpore,	31·4
Muttra,	74·2	Mynpoory,	27 0
Moradabad,	69·0	Lullutpore,	27·0
Kumaon,	64·2	Etah,	24·7
Allahabad,	62·7	Jounpore,	24·7
Meerut,	57·5	Humeerpore,	20 9
Mirzapore,	52·8	Budaon,	19·4
Seharunpore,	47 1	Azimgurh,	18·2
Orai,	47·0	Goruckpore,	16·4
Boolundshuhur,	44·7	Bustee,	10 4
Meozuffernuggur,	42·3	Terai,	8·9

Government allotment.

341. The allotment made by Government for the maintenance of the District Dâk during the year was £15,589, of which £14,562 only have been spent, the remainder (£1,037) having been deducted on account of fines (£70-12-0), or saved from expenditure (£967).

Mail robberies.

342. During the year there have been 12 cases of robbery of the mail against 24 last year. Of these seven occurred in British and seven in foreign territory. There were also three cases of reported robbery, which were due to the fraud of the runners themselves, who in each case have been convicted and duly punished. In six of the seven cases committed in British territory the mails were recovered intact, and in the seventh case the mails were recovered in part only. In two cases the offenders were arrested and punished; in two cases conviction did not follow arrest; and in three cases no trace of the guilty persons could be found. The five cases which occurred in foreign territories were all merely unsuccessful attempts, but were brought to the notice of the proper Political authorities, with a view to the making of arrangements for the safe transit of the mails through the territories concerned.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

343. The Members of the Board of Revenue were as in 1870-71,—the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., and Mr. H. S. Reid; Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., officiating for the former during his absence on deputation as Member of the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

344. The revenue year to which this chapter refers begins on 1st October 1871, and ends on 30th September 1872. The year was not a good one. The rubbee, or spring crop, promised extremely well, but excessive rain at Christmas time, followed by fogs and mists in January, induced mildew, and, except in a few districts in the central Doab, the outturn was light and poor. The khureef, or autumn harvest, suffered somewhat from heavy rain, but was on the whole nearly an average crop.

345. The total revenue raised from all sources during the year amounted to £5,912,642, as shown below, under the different heads :—

No.	Items.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue, ...	4,053,129	4,091,708	38,579	...
2	Outstanding balances, ...	43,609	12,245	...	31,364
3	Excise, ...	211,101	219,343	8,242	...
4	Stamps, ...	300,736	307,553	6,817	...
5	Miscellaneous revenue (sayer), net receipt, ...	6,878	9,670	2,792	..
6	Surplus process fees (tulbana)	2,825	2,305	...	520
7	Sale of confiscated estates,	886	12	...	874
8	Sale of waste lands in fee-simple, ...	4,364	477	...	3,887
9	Income Tax, ...	297,912	112,126	...	185,786
10	Canal revenue, ...	23,437	19,415	...	4,022
11	Forest revenue, ...	36,379	103,313	66,934	...
12	Customs, ...	483,574	490,521	6,947	...
13	Local cesses, ...	429,762	539,285	109,523	...
14	Commutation of rent-free holdings of village watchmen,	3,367	4,669	1,302	...
	Total, ...	5,897,959	5,912,642	...	...

The collections for forests and customs are not made under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue; they are, however, included as forming part of the gross revenues of the Province. The last two items belong to provincial revenues. The amount actually paid into the Imperial Exchequer was £5,368,688, as compared with £5,464,830 in 1870-71.

Land revenue.

346. The increase of £38,579 in land revenue is due to revised assessments having come into operation, and the decrease of £31,365 in the collection of outstanding balances, to there being fewer arrears to get in, these having fallen from £124,552 at the beginning of 1870-71 to £84,908 at the beginning of 1871-72.

347. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances on account of land revenue for the two years respectively :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	407,904	4,054,879	24,165
1871-72, ...	4,112,692	4,091,708	20,984

348. The balances outstanding at the close of 1871-72 may be thus classified :—

Nominal, ...	£7,652
In train of liquidation, ...	£7,144
Doubtful, ...	£3,768
Irrecoverable, ...	£2,420

Assuming that half the doubtful balances will ultimately be collected, the amount outstanding is only ·22 per cent. of the total demand, and, excluding them altogether, only ·17 per cent.

349. The outstanding balances on account of previous years at the commencement of the year were £84,908, and at its close these had been reduced to £18,284. Out of the £66,623 removed from the accounts, £12,244 were collected and £54,379 remitted, either as irrecoverable or as merely nominal, owing to reduction of settlement and land taken up for public purposes. Of the £18,284 still outstanding, £1,696 is also due to the latter cause; the real balances are £16,588 only,—a lower figure than has been reached for the last seven years.

350. The increase of £2,792 in the net receipts under miscellaneous revenue (sayer) is principally owing to the transfer of several tracts of land, which neither grew nor were likely to grow any valuable timber or other jungle produce, from the Forest Department to the Revenue authorities. The amounts realized as purchase-money from the sale of confiscated estates and of waste lands in fee-simple are so small as to be scarcely noticeable, being £12 and £477 respectively. These sums were merely the balance of the purchase-money previously due, no fresh sales having been made during the year.

351. The following statement gives the details of canal revenue from water-rents as compared with 1870-71 :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	236,316	234,375	792	1,149
1871-72, ...	195,915	194,154	322	1,438

352. The decrease in the demands and collections is owing to the heavy rainfall in the end of December and in January, already mentioned in para. 344, which superseded all need of artificial irrigation. The increase in the balances is due to a smaller amount having been remitted. They have been almost entirely collected since the close of the year.

Local cesses.

353. At the beginning of the year the "local cess" (a cess of 10 per cent. on the land revenue, out of which the cost of village police and village schools, roads, and other improvements has to be met) was in force in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces, except those marginally noted. In July 1872 the period of the former settlement expired in all these districts also, except Banda, and the new cess was imposed from that date, and collected with the khureef revenue instalments of 1280 Fuslee (in the autumn of 1872), after the expiry of the year under report.

Terai.
Moradabad.
Agra.
Banda.
Humeerpore.

354. As regards the assessment of fee-simple estates and waste land grants, it was laid down that where land is bought in fee-simple, the revenue is to be assumed at 4 per cent. of the purchase-money, and the local cess calculated on that.

Where the land revenue has been redeemed, the cess is imposed on the original revenue; and in the case of grants which pay a progressively increasing sum, it varies with the revenue demand of each year.

355. Under the orders of the Government of India, engagements for the payment of land revenue are now taken at revision of settlement for the payment of land revenue only, and do not include cesses as heretofore. No mention is made of these in the engagements or other settlement records, they being separately imposed under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1871.

356. In permanently-settled districts, instead of the local cess, an acreage rate of two annas per acre is taken for the same local purposes as those above described.

357. The assessment was entirely completed in the Districts of Azimgurh, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore before the close of the year, and in Benares shortly after, the total amount imposed being £30,542 on revenue-paying estates and £806 on revenue-free estates. In Mirzapore the exemption of the whole of that portion of the district south of the first range of the hills was sanctioned on account of its poverty, the Collector receiving a discretionary power to assess at a reduced scale in cases where the full rate would press too heavily, and to exempt altogether where necessary. The Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares were exempted from the tax in consideration of the high position his family held, and of the Maharajah's undertaking to carry out in his own estate the required local improvements to which the cess is elsewhere devoted. The work of revision is now nearly complete, and the probable amount which will be realized is estimated approximately at £3,000. Inquiries are being made as to what extent zemindars have availed themselves of the permission to pass on the whole tax in special cases, as also of the right to recover from all tenants half the amount of acreage cess assessed on the land held by them.

Commutation of jagheers rural police.

358. In the Administration Report for last year it was stated that, owing to the re-organization of the village police, it had been

found advisable to discontinue the system of paying them by jagheers or rent-free grants of land, and that it had been determined to re-assess these, the power to do so having been expressly reserved by Government at the time when the grants were originally made. The work has now been nearly completed. During its progress it was found that payments in cash were frequently made to the Police in lieu of land being assigned to them, and the question arose as to whether these payments could be equitably retained in addition to the acreage rate. It appeared, moreover, that the records of Mr. Duncan's settlement, and of the area then appropriated for the Village Police, were extremely defective; and that the revision of settlement made in 1841-42 supplied the only reliable record of the lands originally appropriated, and still remaining with the Police in that year. After full consideration of the questions raised, the following rules were laid down by Government for the commutation of Police jagheers, and the maintenance of cash payments by zemindars :—

I.—The status as laid down in the settlement records of 1841-42 is as far as possible to be maintained.

II.—Where the existing jagheer is larger in area than that recorded in 1841-42, only the area so recorded should be commuted to a cash rental.

III.—Where the existing cash payment is larger than that recorded in 1841-42, payment of the excess should be remitted, unless it were shown to the satisfaction of the Collector that the excess payment was made in lieu of Police land resumed by the zemindar.

IV.—Where the Police jagheer proved less than the area recorded in 1841-42, only the existing area should be commuted.

V.—Where the cash payment now made is less than that agreed to by the zemindar in 1841-42, the present sum might, as a rule, be accepted as the limit of demand. The Collector should, however, enquire into the cause of the decrease, and, if no

valid cause is found to exist, should re-impose the sum to the payment of which the zemindars agreed in 1841-42.

VI.—In cases coming under Rules III. and V., appeal should be from Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Board.

359. The commutation of jagheers has produced £5,310, and is completed, except in Jounpore, where lands remain to be valued, the proceeds of which are estimated at £416. Under the head of cash payments, £2,479 have been actually retained, and £2,398 more are likely to be retained as due to Government,—the total amount being £10,603, which approaches very near to the original estimate of the Taxation Committee in 1870, *viz*, £11,300.

Rent Law.

360. The following statement shows the number of suits and applications brought under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during 1871-72, as contrasted with former years :—

	Average from 1865-66 to 1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.—Determination of rates of rent, of delivery of leases and counterparts, ...	2,282	1,900	2,140	1,769
Class II.—Damages for illegal exaction of rent, or refusal of receipts for rent paid, ...	907	736	640	526
Class III.—Complaints of excessive demands of rent and claims to abatement, ...	2,468	1,964	1,950	1,214
Class IV.—Suits for arrears of rent, ...	34,516	35,768	41,732	41,903
Class V.—Suits to eject a ryot or cancel a lease,	4,812	5,359	6,365	2,893
Class VI.—Suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected, ...	3,025	2,716	1,996	1,446
Class VII.—Suits arising out of the power of distraint, ...	2,377	2,052	2,130	2,021
Class VIII.—Suits by zemindars against their agents for money or accounts, ...	298	197	123	88
Class IX.—Suits by lumberdars for arrears of revenue payable through them and by co-sharers for share of profits, ...	2,096	2,180	2,768	3,100
Class X.—Suits by assignees of Government revenue and Talookdars or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue, ...	437	459	561	633
Total, ...	53,218	53,931	60,405	55,593

361. The total number of suits under the ten classes is 55,593, or 4,812 less than in 1870-71, when there was a very marked increase on former years. Besides these there were 6,255 applications under Sections 25, 26, and 27 of Act X. of 1859, which with 3,987 suits pending from last year brought up the total number for disposal to 65,835.

362. Suits for arrears of rent form 75·4 of the whole, but enhancement of rent is often contested in the form of a suit for arrears, and class I., though it shows the number of cases, does not show the number of individual claims, as suits in the Settlement Department, under Act XIV. of 1863, can be brought against all the tenants of an estate in a single suit. Under classes II., III., and VI. (damages, complaints of excessive demand, and suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected) there is a considerable decrease. These are all suits brought by tenants. The most probable explanation of the notable fall in class V. is that many applications for ejectment under Section 25 of Act X. of 1859 were formerly improperly shown as suits under this class: VIII. also shows progressive decrease, IX a very decided increase, and X. a gradual steady rise. A new series of statements has recently been adopted for these suits, so as to bring the figures together in a clear and intelligible manner. But there is reason to believe that discrepancies still exist in the way in which they are filled up in different districts. There is also much variety of practice in the recording of ejectment suits, which can be brought before the Courts in three ways, *viz.*, as applications (not regular suits) under Section 25, as suits for ejectment under Section 23, clause 5 (class V.), and as suits for arrears combined with ejectment under Section 78 of Act X. of 1859. The Board and Commissioners of Divisions have been requested to draw the attention of Collectors to errors and variations between one year and another, or between one district and another, so that the causes of any striking differences may be investigated, and ascertained if possible.

363. Out of the total number of 65,835 cases, 61,114 were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,721 pending at its close,—

734 more than at the close of 1870-71. Last year the rise in the percentage of cases decided otherwise than on their merits was noticed as being unsatisfactory. The question has been raised as to what constitutes a decision of a case on its merits, and whether cases disposed of by confession, compromise, consent, default or withdrawal of plaintiff, or from any other cause, should be included or not under this head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the point on which the classification should mainly turn is whether the default or withdrawal occurs before or after both sides have been heard and the issues fixed. When this has not been done, the case can hardly be said to have been decided on its merits.

364. The manner in which the 61,114 cases were disposed of is shown below:—

On their merits.—

After fixing issues	For plaintiff, ... 17,711 For defendant, 4,709	...	22,420
By confession, compromise, or consent,	...	...	11,689
By default of plaintiff,	... ...	...	8,677
Ex-parte	By personal service of summons .. 8,345 By substituted service of summons 4,245	...	12,590
Withdrawn,	... ...	...	3,674
From any other cause,	... ...	...	2,064
	Total,	...	61,114

365. Assuming that only the cases under the first head were decided on their merits, the percentage is 36·69 on the whole, and 79 per cent. of these were given in favor of the plaintiff. In *ex-parte* suits there is perhaps some room for doubt as to whether the persons summoned have always received due notice, and special attention is being directed to this point.

Appeals.

366. Out of 15,071 decided cases in which an appeal lay to the Collector, 1,681, or only 11 per cent., were actually appealed, which was the case in only 6 per cent. of those suits in which an appeal lay to the Judge. This shows a very general acquiescence in the decision of the Court of first instance. But it

is less satisfactory to find that in cases appealed to Collectors 37 per cent. of the orders, and in those to Judges 29 per cent., were reversed, modified, or remanded; and District Officers have been requested to exercise the most careful supervision over the proceedings of their subordinates in these cases. Details for both classes are as follows, the results being also given for the two preceding years :—

I.—Appeals to Collectors.

	Decided.	Original decision confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off.	Remanded.
1871-72, ...	1,699	912	117	318	162	190
1870-71, ...	1,630	915	99	292	161	163
1869-70, ...	1,557	859	98	289	154	157

II.— Appeals to Judges.

	Decided.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off on default.	Remanded.	Otherwise disposed of.
1871-72, ...	3,124	1,801	344	471	119	389	...
1870-71, ...	3,402	1,850	425	638	75	360	54
1869-70, ...	2,629	1,474	309	509	80	214	43

367. The percentage is slightly worse than last year for appeals to Collectors, but in those to Judges a considerable improvement has taken place. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year in the Courts of the latter is unusually large, and the notice of the High Court has been drawn to this, as also to the long duration of appeals before some Judges. The average duration of suits throughout the Province is one month, and of appeals three months and two days, which is longer than might reasonably be expected.

368. The following table shows the number of coercive processes of different kinds resorted to for arrears of revenue, as also the number for the last ten years :—

Coercive processes.

Year.	*Sales.*		*Farms.*		*Transfers.*			*Sequestration.*		Number of Dustuks.
	Number of Estates.	Land Revenue.	Number of Estates	Land Revenue.	Number of Estates.	Number of Puttees.	Land Revenue of Puttees.	Number of Estates.	Land Revenue.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1860-61, ...	11	11,885	47	33,127	34	138	12,374	25	25,375	118,266
1861-62, ...	6	10,006	24	17,153	19	31	9,292	15	17,383	124,921
1862-63, ...	9	6,818	13	11,608	17	31	11,567	15	4,248	109,197
1863-64, ...	3	1,514	12	10,330	14	24	11,472	6	2,899	105,942
1864-65, ...	3	764	11	9,097	9	11	8,247	8	5,299	104,902
1865-66, ...	2	985	3	4,860	3	4	2,242	8	5,190	106,762
1866-67, ...	1	35	3	2,116	5	8	1,121	8	2,814	95,598
1867-68, ...	1	1,408	9	4,213	7	18	3,937	5	2,528	92,613
1868-69, ...	...	...	2	899	...	...	...	1	3,740	82,170
1869-70, ...	3	4,893	1	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	99,585
1870-71, ...	...	...	10	8,890	2	2	554	4	1,386	101,146
1871-72, ...	...	...	17	12,563	9	20	3,021	16	26,630	93,958
Total for the last 10 years.	22	15,617	81	65,621	66	118	42,161	71	48,734	991,873
Average for the last 10 years.	2	1,562	8	6,562	7	12	4,216	7	4,873	99,187

369. As in the preceding year, there were no sales. The number of farms, 17, is larger than it has been since 1861-62. They occurred mostly in estates held on a very complicated tenure by large brotherhoods of improvident Rajpoots, on whom the recent bad season pressed heavily, or where the assessment was too high, and the new settlement was on the eve of being introduced. The number of processes issued

during the year is considerably smaller than in 1870-71, injunctions having been conveyed to District Officers to adhere more strictly to the rules laid down regarding them. There are still great variations in the returns for the different districts, and in some there issue seems to be much more frequently resorted to than in others. With a few petty exceptions, the facility with which four millions of revenue were collected is remarkable, and is equally creditable to the officers of Government and the excellence of the system they administer.

Proprietary mutations.

370. The total number of these which took place under orders of the Court or by private transfer was 42,412, as compared with 33,744 in 1870-71, the increase being almost entirely in succession cases. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of years' revenue at which transfers by public and private sales took place :—

	Under Orders of Court.			By Private Transfer.		
	Sale.			*Sale.*		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		£	£		£	£
1871-72, ...	2,854	17,973	124,427	7,155	30,458	428,126
1870-71, ...	2,348	23,444	117,466	6,542	35,224	252,724

371. The figures would seem to show that the prices realized, more specially at private sales, were far higher than in 1870-71. At public sales land fetched on the average nearly seven years' purchase, calculated on the Government

demand, and at private sales a little over fourteen years' purchase. The difference may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that land sold in satisfaction of decrees is frequently more or less encumbered, which proportionately diminishes its selling value. There can be no doubt that in all parts of the North-Western Provinces landed property is rapidly rising in value and eagerly sought after.

372. The extent to which sale in execution of decrees has been averted by the interposition of the Collector, under Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, is shown by the following figures :—

Number of sales ordered by Civil Court,	...	11,009
Cases in which sale has been averted,	...	2,594
Cases in which sales have been carried out,	...	2,260
Total of cases in which action has been taken,	...	4,854
Cases pending,	...	1,097
Percentage of sales averted to sales ordered by the Civil Court,	...	23·56

373. The returns show that Collectors have in some cases been successful in averting sale, though from the remarks recorded it would appear this was effected not so much by temporary alienation, as by bringing the parties to an amicable arrangement, or by compromise effected in the Courts. In some districts the action of the Collector would seem to have been singularly and unusually successful, while in others little or no recourse has been had to the section. Complaints are very general of the difficulties which surround the effective working of this provision of the law, as it at present stands, and that practically very little real good can be done. The subject will, it is hoped, shortly be brought before the Legislature.

Partitions.

374. Little or no progress has been made in clearing off the large arrears which were noticed last year, as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Division.	*Public Partitions.*				*Private Partitions.*			
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut, ...	163	187	350	173	193	380	573	401
Kumaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund, ...	246	357	603	353	183	290	473	372
Agra, ...	99	138	237	135	401	184	585	357
Jhansie, ...	22	25	47	28	18	49	67	53
Allahabad, ...	121	135	256	84	15	34	49	24
Benares, ...	745	491	1,286	629	84	233	317	244
Total, ...	1,396	1,333	2,729	1,401	894	1,170	2,064	1,451

375. The procedure under the old law was somewhat cumbrous, and threw difficulties in the way of early and undisputed settlement of partition cases. These defects are remedied by the provisions of the new Revenue Bill, Act XIX. of 1873, and under their operation the returns may be expected to cease to be so unsatisfactory in future.

Putwarees' papers.

376. Not much has been done to enforce the orders of Government respecting the testing of putwarees' papers, on the accuracy of which the well-being of the agricultural community and the right decision of cases under the Rent Law so much depends. The Collector's staff when in camp in the cold weather have ordinarily sufficient leisure for this important duty, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes for greater progress in future. By testing is meant an examination on the spot in the presence of the putwaree, the cultivators, and the zemindars. The cultivators should be called up and asked the names and areas of their fields, their rent, and their class of tenure. Their replies should be compared with the entries in jummabundees, and any discrepancies cleared up. By the exercise of a little activity in this respect, the work of most of the putwarees in a district might thus be examined every year, and they

would learn that accuracy and punctuality are required of them, while any considerable amount of error could not fail to be detected.

Rent deposits.

377. The most remarkable feature about this statement, which shows the deposits of rent made during the year by tenants in satisfaction of the claims of landlords, is the very partial advantage taken of this privilege in the different divisions :—

Division.	*At commencement of year.*		*Deposited during the year.*		*Total.*		*Paid to landlords during the year.*		*Total remaining at close of the year.*	
	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£
Meerut, ...	250	1,161	1,105	8,770	1,355	9,931	1,070	8,206	285	1,725
Kumaon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund,	208	959	540	1,767	748	2,727	537	2,109	211	618
Agra, ...	196	634	744	3,010	940	3,644	717	2,789	223	854
Jhansie, ...	3	3	6	23	9	27	7	17	2	9
Allahabad,	259	452	328	187	587	2,328	464	1,821	123	508
Benares, ...	1,029	1,636	966	3,387	1,995	5,023	1,062	2,871	933	2,152
Total, ...	1,945	4,845	3,689	18,834	5,634	23,680	3,857	17,813	1,777	5,866

378. Of a total amount of £18,834 deposited during the year, £8,770, or nearly one-half, was in the Meerut Division alone. The Jhansie Division shows scarcely any deposits, and Rohilkhund and Allahabad considerably less than the others. Disagreement among shareholders is probably a more frequent cause of deposit than disagreement between landlord and tenant; though in Allygurh, where the figures are the highest of all, the explanation given is the enhancement of rents consequent on revision of settlement and increased Government demand, as also the prevalence of ill-feeling between the owners of some large estates and their tenants. Large sums sometimes remain for long dates in deposit, and if unclaimed after three years are returned to the depositor.

Tuccavee advances.

379. The following are the figures for the agricultural year 1279 F. S.:—

Number of applications,	.. ..	49
Amount advanced,	... ...	£ 1,023
Total balance due,	... ...	£ 15,759
Collected,	... ...	£ 8,709
Balance,	... ...	£ 7,050

The amount advanced is much smaller than in 1870-71, when it was £5,801. Seharunpore and Meerut were the only districts in which applications in any number were received. In both the advances were mostly for the construction of wells on the usual terms; but in Seharunpore £100 was granted for the purchase of bullocks and seed grain in the case of certain villages which had been seriously injured by excessive floods. Of the £7,050 still due, £5,967 is for the Districts of Jhansie and Lullutpore alone, where the balance is chiefly on account of advances made in the famine year, and has to be collected with great caution.

Court of Wards.

380. Thirty-nine estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, including three released and one taken over during the year. Details regarding them may be summarised as follows:—

		£
Income.	Demand on account of previous years, ...	22,789
	Demand on account of current year, ...	137,030
	Total, ...	159,819
	Collected, ...	128,219
	Recoverable balances, ...	23,635
	Irrecoverable balances, ...	79,638
	Government revenue, including cesses, ...	56,406
	Management, ...	7,724
	Other heads, ...	44,139
	Total expenditure, ...	108,270
	Net surplus, ...	19,949
	Accumulated savings, ...	60,851

381. The Tirwa estate has the largest income, the demand for the current year being £30,398, which was further raised by the arrears of former years to £40,058. The income of the Manda and Kuntit estates is over £20,000, and that of

Rai Pertab Chund in the Allahabad District, and of the Mujhowlee and Agoree Burhur estates, exceeds £15,000 per annum: 28 estates were more or less encumbered with debts at the time of being taken over, their total liabilities amounting to £424,647. Of this £229,530 had been paid off up to the commencement of 1871-72, and £13,702 more before its close: £181,414 are still due, of which £49,916 is on account of the Manda estate, £75,637 on account of the Mujhowlee estate, and £35,816 on account of the Sowanee estate. The original liabilities of the first, which was taken over on 9th December 1864, were £166,386; and of the second, which was taken over so recently as 4th August 1870, £162,222.

382. The total Government demand, including cesses, was for 1279 F. S. 49·5 per cent. of the rental demand of the year, and the cost of management 6·0 per cent. on the total collections, while the balances outstanding at its close were 19·8 on the gross demand.

383. The cost of management in any estate must of course depend on the system of management adopted, that is, whether it is direct, or by leasing out the villages of which the estate is composed to farmers. The tendency of Collectors is to resort to farming arrangements, but the preferable system, especially in the case of large properties, is direct management. In the latter case, though the cost may be heavier, the result is more satisfactory. Collectors are required to exercise the greatest care, in cases in which the system of leases is adopted, that the amount at which the leases are given be not unduly raised by excessive competition on the part of bidders. This has happened in some cases, and as a natural consequence large balances accumulated. The danger of over-enhancement of rents was noticed in last year's report as one to be especially guarded against by District Officers, who were warned to beware lest they should be led into rack-renting by the exercise of the great influence they must derive from combining the authority of District Officer and proprietor in one.

384. Leasing out villages by auction to strangers is, as a rule, decidedly objectionable. The better plan, where direct

management may not seem necessary, appears to be to give the lease of a village for a term of about 10 years to the tenants themselves, they electing their own representative headman, who is remunerated for the trouble of making collections, either by a small percentage on the amount collected, or by holding his land at a rent-rate somewhat lower than that ordinarily prevailing. The system of management must, however, to a certain extent depend on the conditions of the property to be managed, and it would be against good policy to prescribe a rigid adherence to any particular rule.

385. As observed last year, there has been too great a tendency on the part of District Officers, engaged in managing these estates, to seek to accumulate large cash balances, with the view of making a purse for the ward when he becomes of age. Experience proves that this only results in the fruits of years of good management being squandered almost immediately on the minor coming into his property. The expenditure of a portion of any surplus on improving these estates is now more rigidly insisted upon, the sum retained in hand being only sufficient to meet current expenses. In cases in which there is a large cash balance, it is advisable to invest a portion of it in Government paper, pending the decision of its utilization on works of improvement.

386. The progress made in the liquidation of the debts is eminently satisfactory. Many estates were heavily encumbered when taken over, and the work of clearing them is necessarily one of time. While, on the one hand, it is a matter of the first importance that they should be extricated from their embarrassed condition, it would not be good policy to neglect the development of the resources of the estate merely for the sake of speedily paying off its debts. The middle course between these two has, as far as possible, been adopted.

2.—Excise.

Sources of revenue

387. The excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces is derived from three sources,—(1) opium; (2) intoxicating drugs, and

taree, the juice of the date palm; (3) spirits made by native process of distillation. Besides the above, a small income is also drawn from the licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of English-made spirits, and the still-head duty on the manufacture of spirits after the English method.

Mode of levying duty.

388. The revenue from the first of these sources is the sale proceeds of opium supplied by the Government Opium Agent at Ghazeepore to each district. The monopoly of drugs and taree in each pergunnah is sold by auction at the beginning of each revenue year. The revenue from country spirits is collected in two different ways, according to the circumstances of the district or pergunnah. The most common system is that of a central distillery, within the walls of which each seller of country spirits is obliged to erect and work his still. Under this arrangement the receipts of Government are twofold,—a duty of Re. 1-8-0 per gallon is levied at the still-head, and a separate license fee is also required for each shop at which the manufactured spirit is sold. There is also a small rent—one rupee a year—payable for maintenance of a still within the central distillery.

Farm of country spirits.

389. The distillery system, however, is not the best adapted for the poorer and more sparsely populated districts, or for places where, owing to the abundance of jungle, or the proximity of Native States, smuggling can easily be carried on. Under such circumstances, the farm of the sale of country spirits in a district or pergunnah is sold by auction in the same manner as the farm of drugs. This is the method adopted in the Districts of Humeerpore, Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Banda, and in the Trans-Jumna Pergunnahs of Allahabad, the Robertsgunge Pergunnah of Mirzapore, and the Pergunnah of Thakoordwara in Moradabad.

Change in reckoning the excise year.

390. The present Excise Report deals with the half-year only,—the six months from 1st April to 30th September 1872. This has

been rendered necessary by the change made in the excise year, which now corresponds with the revenue instead of the financial year, and extends from 1st October to 30th September, instead of from 1st April to 31st March. There were good reasons for the change. It is not till the end of the rains that the prospects of the coming season can, as a rule, be foreseen, and it is therefore most convenient that contracts, leases, licenses, and other excise arrangements should be settled for the twelve months following the 1st October.

Receipts of the half-year.

391. The gross receipts for the half-year were £97,207, as contrasted with £96,898 for the corresponding period of 1871, or an increase of £308, while the net receipts were £91,873, or £614 in excess of those for the latter year. The six months under review are the most unproductive part of the excise year, and the above figures are consequently less than half the entire receipts of 1871, and probably will be found to be less than half the entire receipts for 1872. A detail of the receipts is given below :—

		1871.	1872.
		£	£
Country Spirits.—	Still-head duty, ...	38,920	37,041
	Distillery fees, ...	256	25
	License fees, ...	13,369	13,316
	Rents of farms, ...	5,490	6,514
	Total, ...	57,835	56,896
English Spirits —	Wholesale licenses, ...	125	130
	Retail do., ...	724	695
	Total, ...	849	825
Drugs —	Madduck and Chundoo, ...	1,241	1,417
	Other drugs, ...	17,002	17,386
	Total, ...	18,243	18,803
Taree, ...		5,535	5,798
Opium, ...		14,084	14,753
Fines and forfeitures, ...		213	42
Miscellaneous, ...		136	90
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	96,898	97,207

Decrease of receipts from still-head duty.

392. In no less than 21 districts is a decrease apparent in the receipts from still-head duty. This is generally ascribed to the unfavorable nature of the season, the greater dearness of molasses, and the high prices, leaving the people little to spare for luxuries. The explanations, however, are in some cases not satisfactory, as in Bustee, where the marked diminution is said to be owing to the dilapidated state of the distilleries, which allowed spirit to be removed without payment of duty; or in Goruckpore, where the great prevalence of illicit manufacture is alleged as the reason of the falling off.

Decrease of receipts from license fees.

393. The decrease in the receipts from license fees for retail vend of country spirits is not real, but is due to the manner in which the accounts are kept. The licenses are paid in 12 monthly instalments, the first two of which are taken in advance before the year begins, and in the last two months of the year nothing is paid. Thus in the six months--April to September 1872--only four instalments fell due, and the receipts consisted of these and of the advances for the next year paid in before the close of September. From this cause, no close comparison can be instituted between the six months of 1872 and the six months of 1871.

Number of shops.

394. The total number of shops at the close of the half-year was 4,461, against 4,058 in 1871. Of these 3,020 were under the suddur distillery system, the average license fee per shop being Rs. 44, and 1,441 were in the farmed tracts. The numbers last year were 2,955 and 1,103 respectively, so that the increase was almost entirely in the latter. The increase is mainly in Banda (329 shops against 25 last year), but it is a paper increase only, due partly to the omission last year of the shops in the two pergunnahs which alone were then under farm, and partly to the fact that the figures given represent the number of shops sanctioned, not the number actually opened by the farmers. The general rule is that no increase in the number of shops be permitted except such as is necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the people.

Number of gallons issued.

395. The total number of gallons issued from the distilleries during the half-year was 217,374, which gives an average half-yearly sale of nearly 72 gallons for each of the 3,020 shops. On these 72 gallons the vendors pay Rs. 103 still-head duty, and for license fee, as shown above, Rs. 44 each, or in all Rs. 152 to Government. If the monthly profit be taken at Rs. 5, or Rs. 60 a year, the liquor must be sold so as to cover an outlay of Rs. 212 (besides other expenses, such as rent, repairs, &c.), and to do this the price should be about Rs. 3 a gallon. But on applying this principle of calculation to different districts we obtain widely differing results. The explanation, no doubt, is that the vendors do not live solely by selling Government duty-paid liquor. The total profit to Government on each gallon of liquor issued was Rs. 2-9-10, against Rs. 2-4-6 in 1871.

Opium.

396. A change in the manner of crediting the receipts from the sale of opium was introduced at the beginning of the period under review. This consisted in showing as excise receipts only the net profit on the opium sales, *i. e.*, the excess of the sale proceeds over the cost price of the drug, instead of crediting excise with the gross receipts, and then debiting it with the cost price to be credited separately to opium. The Government buys opium at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer, and sells it at Rs. 16,—hence the profit to be credited to excise is Rs. 8-12-0 per seer. The receipts thus calculated for the six months of 1872 are £669 more than those for the same months of 1871, similarly reckoned; like the receipts from country spirits, they probably represent less than half the yield of the entire year.

Drugs.

397. The duty-paying drugs are of two kinds,—those prepared from opium (as mudduck and chundoo), and those made from hemp (as bhang, which is drunk, and churrus and ganja, which are smoked). The receipts from these drugs are only £560 more than they were for the same portion of the year 1871. The opium used in the manufacture of mudduck and chundoo must

in all cases be purchased from the Government Treasury; but there is reason to believe that this rule is often evaded. To prevent the illicit trade in drugs of either kind, whether prepared from opium or from hemp, it is usual to sell the farm of both kinds to the same person.

Taree.

398. The revenue from taree shows an increase of £264. Under this head are also shown the receipts from sendhee (juice of the cocoanut palm). The liquor is drunk both fermented and unfermented; it is chiefly used by the agricultural population of the Benares Division, and especially in the Goruckpore and Ghazeepore Districts. The Benares Division alone furnished £4,191, or more than 72 per cent. of the entire income from this source. The only other places where taree is much drunk are the Districts of Furruckabad and Mynpoory in the Doab.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

399. There are three distilleries (at Shahjehanpore) in the North-Western Provinces for the manufacture of spirits after the English method. The chief of these is at Rosa, near Shahjehanpore, where sugar is made and rum distilled in large quantities. Of the rum, a portion is supplied duty-free to the Commissariat for the use of the troops, and the rest is sold. The contractors for the Cawnpore and Allahabad Cantonments also distil rum for the soldiers. It pays a fixed duty of Rs. 3 per gallon. The receipts during the six months under review were £3,855, against £2,848 in the corresponding portion of the previous year.

Charges.

400. The gross charges for the half-year, including the discount on the sale of opium, were £4,983, or £292 less than the charges for the same months of 1871. The decrease is chiefly due to the abolition of Excise Darogahs, and to the placing of the repair of distilleries under the Public Works Department, so that the charges on this account are not debited to excise.

Breaches of excise laws.

401. The number of persons arrested for offences against the excise laws was 751, of whom 611, or 81 per cent., were convicted.

Of these 146 were imprisoned, and the fines imposed on the remainder amounted to £1,459, of which £768 were recovered. In rewards to informers and to the seizers of illicit spirits and drugs, £379 were given away. A more liberal expenditure on this account is looked for in future, as measures have recently been taken to do away with the delay which has hitherto attended the payment of these rewards.

Questions under consideration.

402. The most important question which has been under consideration during the year in connection with this branch of revenue, is the possibility of levying a differential rate of still-head duty according to the strength of the liquor, instead of a uniform rate as at present. The difficulties of working any system of testing the liquor are very great, but it is possible that a method lately tried in Bengal, of taxing the materials for distilling, and not the liquor distilled, may prove a satisfactory solution of the question.

3.—Stamps.

Income of 1872-73.

403. The gross and net income from the sale of stamps during 1872-73 are shown below :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£	£
Gross income, ...	321,772	294,,842	329,385
Charges, ...	19,331	9,965	8,948
Net income, ...	302,441	284,877	320,437

It will be seen that in this branch of revenue the financial results of the year under review are highly satisfactory.

Division of income.

404. The proportion in which each of the two great divisions of general Stamps and Court Fee Stamps contributed to revenue in 1872-73 and 1871-72 is shown in the following table :—

		Income.	*Expend.*	*Net income.*
General Stamps, ...	1871-72, ...	78,579	4,539	74,040
	1872-73, ...	87,629	4,451	83,178
Court Fee do, ...	1871-72, ...	216,263	5,426	210,837
	1872-73, ...	241,756	4,497	237,259

General Stamps.

405. The increase in the former class is due to the greater number of pecuniary transactions, and corresponds with the increase in the number of deeds registered (144,772, against 133,691 in 1871-72). The proceeds of the sale of one-anna adhesive stamps have risen from £3,866 to £4,382. In all but six districts the receipts under this head have increased. But the sale of bill of exchange or hoondee stamps has yielded only £8,111 against £8,456 last year. The explanation of this falling off is probably to be found in the slackness of trade; for while in the Mirzapore District, where trade is at present on the wane, the receipts have fallen from £919 to £774, in the Furruckabad District, where trade in indigo seed was unusually brisk during the year under review, they had risen from £399 to £545.

Court Fee Stamps.

406. The sale of Court Fee Stamps varies with litigation, and as the returns of the High Court show an increase of 3,914 civil suits during the calendar year 1871-72, an increase (£25,493) in the proceeds of the sale of these stamps was to be expected. The value of the property under litigation was indeed less, but as the Stamp Act falls at a heavier rate in small suits than on large ones, a large number of petty suits brings in a larger income than a less number of suits in which greater values are at stake.

Charges.

407. The decrease in the charges is chiefly due to the abolition of discount on Court Fee Stamps, the sale of which is now left in the hands of the Treasury staff, to be supplemented in special cases by salaried vendors. This has already caused a falling off in the number of licensed vendors, who apparently find that they do not make a sufficient income alone from the sale of general stamps. The number fell from 1,041 in 1870-71 to 801 in 1871-72, and to 725 in 1872-73, and is said to have fallen still further during the current year. This decrease of vendors has not as yet been attended with any inconvenience to purchasers, and care will be taken that no such inconvenience may arise hereafter.

408. There is still but little effort made to enforce the penal provisions of the Stamp Laws. The number of prosecutions under these sections was slightly greater than 1871-72, being 68 against 55; 59 convictions were obtained. But in only 18 districts were there any prosecutions at all, and only in the four districts named in the margin was any active interest taken in the matter. In 16 districts, including such great trading centres as Agra, Bareilly, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore, no prosecution took place.

Prosecutions under Stamp Laws.

	Cases.
Banda, ...	... 18
Allahabad,	... 9
Cawnpore,	... 8
Gurhwal,	... 6

409. In 220 cases documents were impounded and sent to the Collector, and in 56 of these a criminal prosecution followed. The numbers last year were 243 and 10 respectively. The proceeds of supplementary stamps and penalties on insufficiently stamped documents were £936 against £899 in 1871-72.

Documents impounded.

4.—Income Tax.

410. As this tax has been abolished, it is unnecessary to review its operations in any detail, and it will be sufficient to notice briefly its more important features during the year under report.

411. Two changes were introduced, which must have caused great relief. The first was the raising of the minimum of assessable income from £75 to £100, thus exempting the class of persons most open to imposition and least able to bear taxation; and the second was the provision that the assessments of the previous year on incomes over £100 should remain unchanged, except on petitions of the assessees. This did away with the annual inquisition, which was one of the worst features in the tax.

412. These concessions removed two of the chief grievances in the operation of the Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor

is glad to record that they relieved the tax from much of the unpopularity which had attached to it, and which formed a serious hindrance to the successful working of the administration. At the same time, the second concession could not have been maintained permanently if the impost had been continued long.

413. The number of persons assessed, and the classes in which they were distributed, are shown in the margin. The only noticeable difference from last year is in the first or lowest class, which shows an increase of £106, owing, no doubt, to the inclusion of persons who had previously been assessed on less than £100.

	£		£	1871-72.	1872-73.
Incomes from	100	to	200	11,897	12,958
,,	200	,,	1,000	7,377	7,823
,,	1,000	,,	10,000	821	746
,,	10,000 and upwards			15	16

414. The number of objections was 2,973, or 13 per cent. on the assessments, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1871-72, and 65 per cent. in 1870-71. More than one-third of the petitioners (*viz.*, 1,062) were successful in obtaining remission, but most of these (1,025) were petitions addressed to the assessing officer himself, which were entertained by him, and his assessment reviewed. Only 124 persons appealed from the final assessment to the Collector or Commissioner, and 37 of these were successful.

415. The final demand, up to the 31st March 1873, including excess levied from defaulters under Section 36, was £65,687, against £65,583 assessed on the same classes (the lowest being omitted) in the previous year, and a proportional demand of £59,707 in 1870-71. Of this £237 were refunded on appeals under Sections 32 and 37, and the net demand then stood at £65,449.

416. The following table compares the realizations of the tax for the two years 1871-72 and 1872-73 in each division:—

Division.	Realizations of 1871-72.	Realizations of 1872-73.
	£	£
Meerut, ...	14,459	15,085
Kumaon, ...	445	424
Rohilkhund, ...	9,600	9,775
Agra, ...	11,642	12,061
Jhansie, ...	1,903	2,025
Allahabad, ...	13,322	13,270
Benares, ...	11,295	12,777
Total, ...	62,666	65,387

417. The collections were 4 per cent. more than the proportionate amount of 1871-72, and 15 per cent. more than the proportionate realizations of 1870-71. The amount contributed by each class is shown in the margin.

	Amount realized.
	£
Class I., 100 to 200 ...	17,581
„ II., 200 to 1,000 ...	27,912
„ III., 1,000 to 10,000 ...	16,722
„ IV., over 10,000 ...	3,170
	65,385

418. The tax was thus distributed upon the various sources of income:—

	Amount assessed.		Percentage.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£		
Professions,... ...	1,795	1,795	2·6	2·8
Employments, ...	801	697	1·3	1·1
Commerce, ...	34,763	34,650	56·3	52·9
Land, ...	25,633	26,192	36 0	40·0
Houses, ...	817	812	1·2	1·2
Interest, ...	837	799	1·6	1·2
Miscellaneous, ...	575	538	1 0	·8
Total, ...	65,221	65,482	100·	100·

The tendency indicated above to shift the burden more upon the agricultural classes was not a promising sign. It was chiefly observable in the Ghazeepore District.

419. The only punitive measures put in force were—(1) the levy under Section 36 of an excess amount of £480 from those who failed to pay up their assessment within the prescribed time; and (2) the recovery of £15 by distraint and sale of property. Of the former amount, no less a sum than £273 was levied in the single District of Boolundshuhur,—a fact which seems hardly consistent with the Magistrate's belief that the provisions of the Act were carried out there with great consideration.

420. On a general view of the whole subject, however, His Honor's opinion is that the tax has been administered with care and judgment.

5.—Provincial Revenues.

421. In the year 1871-72 there was a surplus of income over expenditure of £5,086, and the balance at the close of the year was £532,669.

	£
Income, ...	1,634,202
Expenditure,	1,629,116

422. In the year 1872-73 the receipts have been £1,682,805, and the expenditure £1,663,567, leaving a surplus of £19,238. The balance in the hands of the Government has, therefore, risen to £551,907.

423. The funds which are included in the accounts of the Province are divided into three main heads:—

(1) *Municipal.*—Being funds which are raised in, and expended on, municipalities, towns, and cantonments.

(2) *Appropriated.*—Being funds which are raised with a definite object, and expended solely on that object, and in the places where they are raised, such as the cess for putwarees, subscriptions for dispensaries, and the like. Such are marked "S. D.," or "Special Deposits," in the detailed accounts.

(3) *Provincial.*—Being funds granted by the Imperial Government or raised by local taxation, not for any one special object, but for the general purposes of administration, and which are at the disposal of the Government to expend on any of those purposes.

424. Divided under these heads, the income and expenditure are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Opening balances.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	246,652	244,354	27,924	30,222
Appropriated, ...	207,119	226,795	247,126	227,450
Provincial, ...	1,229,034	1,192,417	257,618	294,235
Total, ...	1,682,805	1,663,566	532,668	551,907

425. Thus, while the appropriated balances have been diminished to the extent of nearly £20,000, the provincial balances have increased by more than £35,000. In other words, a commencement has been made of expending on local wants the accumulated funds specially devoted to those wants, while the Government has been spending well within its income and laying by funds to provide against any future emergency.

426. The increase in receipts over 1871-72 is nearly £50,000. £17,500 are additional allotments from Imperial Revenue on account of new departments transferred, and £40,000 are increased income from the local cesses collected from the land, and imposed as the old settlements fall in and new settlements are made. Some further increase is to be looked for from this head, but hardly so large a sum as accrued during the last year.

On the other hand, the Public Works receipts have fallen off by about £7,500, chiefly due to an accidentally large transfer from the Terai receipts to "Surplus" in 1871-72.

427. On the expenditure side the charges have grown by nearly £35,000. The main increases are £10,000 under Jails, due to higher prices and a larger number of convicts; £12,500 under Miscellaneous, being the charges of some of the transferred departments mentioned above; and £30,000 under Public Works, which, however, is due to about £15,000,

really expended in 1871-72, not having been brought to account in that year. On the other hand, the expenditure of municipalities has been lower by £20,000.

428. There is nothing in these figures to cause solicitude, for the only department which shows a real increase is that of jails, the cost of which necessarily fluctuates with the seasons, from which an increase in dear years is balanced by a decrease in cheap years. During the year, public works have been liberally and actively carried on; no reform has been rejected on the ground of its cost; no department has been stinted, and yet none has been allowed to run into extravagance; and, in spite of the costliness of all improvements, and the constant demand for increased expenditure, the year closes with a considerable surplus.

429. The details under each head of receipts and expenditure are as follows:—

(1.) *Imperial Allotment.*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72,	634,400
Estimate of 1872-73,	642,600
Actuals of 1872-73,	652,192

The increase over 1871-72 is due to the orders of the Government of India transferring new charges to the Provincial Budget, with a corresponding allotment to provide for them. These allotments are as follows, No. 2 being a grant-in-aid for a special purpose:—

		£
1.	Rewards for the apprehension of proclaimed offenders,	1,192
2.	Grant for repairs of Agra Fort,	5,000
3.	Cost of medicines supplied by Military Department to dispensaries,	1,500
4.	Increased pay of Professors (Educational Department,)	400
5.	Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ,	150
6.	Charitable donations (chiefly for support of orphans,)	4,136
7.	Rewards for destruction of wild animals,	787
8.	Books and publications,	1,182
9.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges,	3,444
		17,791

(2.) *Local Rates and Taxes—(Provincial.)*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72,	376,599
Estimate of 1872-73,	402,047
Actuals of 1872-73,	416,420

Compared with 1871-72, the main cause of the increase is the extension of the local cess to the districts whose periods of settlement expired during or before the year, and whose previous cesses were lower in amount.

	1871-72.	1872-73.		
	£	£		£
Local Cess,	300,256	343,300	—Increase,	43,044
Former Cesses :—	£	£		
Road Cess,	7,314	3,325		
School „	6,132	2,677		
Dâk „	863	831		
Chowkeedaree „	24,142	14,607		
	38,415	21,440	Decrease,	17,011
			Total Increase,	26,033

Another source of increase has been the progress made in assessing the acreage tax and the rents of commuted jagheers, and the collection of the arrears due on account of these taxes for the preceding year.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Acreage tax, ...	28,805	33,748
Commuted jagheers, ...	4,004	13,108
	32,809	46,856
	Increase, £14,047	

There is a slight decrease in the Road Fund Cess in permanent districts (£260), and an increase of £1-10-0 from Stage Carriage Tax, making a total increase under this head of £39,822.

(3) *Putwaree Cess (Appropriated).*

	Receipts.	Charges.
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	£171,381	£168,759
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	£176,902	£170,362
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	£174,441	£173,553

The receipts and charges of this cess, which is levied to pay for village accountants and to keep up the village records, balance each other.

The receipts of the two years are almost exactly the same. The charges are lower under establishments, and much higher under supplies, owing to the larger number of prisoners and the higher price of food. In Central Jails the expenditure

(4.) *Jails.*

	Receipts.	Charges.
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	£8,294	£66,505
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	£7,600	£73,868
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	£8,228	£75,736

on supplies and establishment was not shown separately in 1871-72. In the District Jails there is an increase under supplies of £7,529 over last year.

The improved receipts are due to the larger number of deeds registered; and this increase was accompanied by greater economy in the cost of establishment.

(5.) *Registration.*

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	28,121	14,926
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	29,500	16,982
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	31,043	14,142

The increase in provincial receipts is due to the system of accounts under which the payments of municipalities for the clothing of their chowkeedars are now brought into the accounts, the cost of the clothing being included *per contra* in the charges for pay of police constables on the charge side. On the charge side there is nothing specially deserving of notice, except the decrease of nearly £10,000 in official postage. Formerly, when official postage was not paid for, it was debited against the different departments by the Controller of Post Office Accounts; now that postage is prepaid, and the cost accurately known, his debits appear to have been too high. The cost of repairs to police buildings, which was £5,043 in 1871-72, is this year shown under Public Works Department. The cost of Village Police and Railway Police is a little higher, due to the partial re-organization of both these forces.

(6) *Police.*

	Provincial		Appropriated	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72,	12,137	492,329	12,684	11,997
Estimate of 1872-73,	13,451	502,446	2,154	2,253
Actuals of 1872-73,	15,039	494,849	3,577	2,889

Under the head of Appropriated, the great decrease in receipts and charges is nominal, being due to the abolition of the Police Clothing Fund. Formerly the Provincial Police were shown in the accounts as receiving a gross salary: part of that was deducted and the cuttings shown as receipts for Police clothing and the cost of the clothing, debited against it. Now the net pay and the cost of clothing are charged against the Police Constables, and the separate head for Police Clothing only kept up against Head Constables.

On the receipt side the chief decrease is under Miscellaneous, and is due to the cessation of the contribution formerly made by Government to primary education in the permanent districts. On the charge side there has been some re-arrangement of the detailed accounts, which before were not well classified; but the total expenditure is almost the same as in 1871-72. The building grants to aided schools have been less, and the cost of the Government institutions greater, than before.

(7.) *Education.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	14,640	138,262
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	11,179	149,182
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	13,672	137,928

The receipts from local sources (advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, printing done for private persons, &c.) have fallen off, while the payments for work done for other Governments have increased. On the charge side there is hardly any change.

(8.) *Printing.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	2,177	25,973
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	3,350	25,914
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	2,766	25,942

There is an increase in most branches of this head, due to larger vaccination establishments, new dispensaries, a new lunatic asylum, and greater expenditure on quinine for epidemics. The charge for European medicines supplied to dispensaries was not made in 1871-72, and the cost for two years has been defrayed in 1872-73. The receipts are subscriptions for dispensaries and vaccination, and are met by the charges to which they are appropriated.

(9.) *Medical.*

	Provincial Charges. £	Appropriated Receipts. £	Appropriated Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72,	30,696	9,349	11,607
Estimate of 1872-73,	37,970	9,819	10,844
Actuals of 1872-73,	34,740	8,379	8,447

The increase is due to a larger establishment being entertained in the Kumaon Hills, the cost of which is met from the increased local cess taken as part of the revised settlement.

(10.) *District Post.*

	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	13,417
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	15,651
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	14,563

(11.) *Office rent.*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	1,563
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	931
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	1,827

The increase is slight, and calls for no remarks.

(12.) *Miscellaneous.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	14,795	15,859
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	12,777	19,182
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	13,140	27,897

There has been some decrease in the Pound and Nuzool receipts, due to accidental causes. The great increase in charges is mostly due to the transfer of new departments to the provincial accounts, and the cost is met by the allotments described in the first paragraph of this memorandum. There has been an increase also in the establishments required for keeping up the accounts of the various local funds, while the decrease shown under Pound and Nuzool is due to debiting under the head of Public Works all the sums laid out from these funds on public improvements.

(13.) *Public Works.*

	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	103,976	373,185
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	89,947	366,532
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	97,254	403,964

On the receipt side there is little change, except that the profits made by the Roorkee workshops in 1871-72 have been brought to account here for the first time (the profits of 1872-73 are not yet credited, but will appear in the accounts of 1873-74); and the adjustment of debits made against the old Income Tax Fund and now re-credited are nearly over. The diminution under Road Fund (Miscellaneous), due to lessened receipts from the Terai surplus, has already been noticed. On the charge side the comparison with 1871-72 is necessarily imperfect, as the system was not then fully in force by which all public works were centralised in the hands of the officers of this department, and a portion of the expenditure was incurred under Civil Officers. Some delay occurred in adjusting the accounts, and £16,863 were not brought to account in that year. If it had been, the expenditure of 1871-72 would have been £390,048, and that of 1872-73,

£387,101. Of this, the two items noted in the margin do not pass through the Public Works accounts, and the real expenditure of that department was £367,600. The difference of system makes it useless to compare this item by item with the expenditure of 1871-72. The main difference is under the head of establishment, almost the whole of this, which was formerly Imperial, having been transferred to Provincial. In future the accounts will admit of closer comparison one year with another.

	£
Terai surplus, ...	16,400
Transfers to Oudh, ...	3,032

The Terai Surplus Fund mentioned above is the profits arising from the management of the Terai by Government, which profits are now devoted to repaying a loan raised to buy up the rights of a talookdar in the Bilheree Pergunnah.

(14.) *Debt Heads.*

These heads consist of advances made on different grounds, in some cases expended, and in some not; but mostly expended in uncompleted transactions of such a kind that they could not be definitely charged in the accounts and the advance wiped off during the year. Consequently they will have to be included in the charges of next year, so far as they relate to real expenditure, and are not refunded. They cannot be left entirely out of the accounts, as these would not then agree with the Treasury books, and the actual balance in the Treasuries is so far affected by them; but as these sums can all be called in, or will be accounted for by sanctioned expenditure, they do not affect the potential balance which is at the disposal of the Government.

	Charges. £
1872-73, ...	17,063

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with real satisfaction the general results of the accounts of 1872-73, and the sound financial position of these Provinces at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Medical Relief. A.—Dispensaries.

Nature of Government dispensaries.

430. The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. They are based on the principle that where the residents of any town establish a suitable building, and guarantee a permanent local contribution sufficient to meet the cost of medicines, diet, menial servants, and other contingencies, public funds shall be provided, out of which the salaries of a doctor and compounder shall be paid. Dispensaries are divided into suddur and branch, according as they are situated at the head-quarters of districts, or at outlying towns, and each of them is divided into two classes, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first class suddur dispensaries a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is provided; at the others a Native Doctor of higher or lower grade, according to the class. All dispensaries are supervised, and those at the sudder station constantly visited, by the Civil Surgeon of the district, by whom, in most cases, the more important surgical operations are performed.

Number of dispensaries.

431. The number of dispensaries maintained by Government in these Provinces is the same as last year, *viz.*, 131. There is a nominal increase of four, which is due to three dispensaries (the returns of which were formerly amalgamated with those of the parent institutions) being now shown separately, and also to the inclusion of the Ramnuggur Hospital, which, being supported by the Forest Department, has not hitherto been reported on by the Inspector-General. But although the number of dispensaries has remained unchanged, the steady

increase in the number of patients, both out-door and in-door, which has gone on year after year, shows most satisfactorily that these institutions are becoming more and more popular, and create a hope that the prejudices of the people against the European system of medical treatment may be gradually overcome. The number of patients treated in the Government dispensaries in these Provinces during the past three years is as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Out-door patients, ...	668,882	696,196	739,346
In-door patients, ...	19,635	19,664	21,927
Total, ...	688,517	715,860	761,273

Average daily attendance in suddur dispensaries.

432. The relief provided at these dispensaries is chiefly in the form of medicines and advice given *gratis* to out-door patients ; but in all suddur dispensaries, and in most branch dispensaries of the first class, accommodation for in-door patients is also provided. The following table gives the average daily number of in-door and out-door patients at the suddur dispensaries during the year :—

District.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Total, 1871.	Total, 1872.
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Allahabad, ...	54·00	61·00	207·00	188·00	261·00	249 00
* Agra, ...	51·92	61 26	163 33	177·80	215·25	239 06
* Bhelooporo, ...	18·51	23·50	172 62	192 93	191·13	216·43
Jounpore, ...	6·71	11·60	168·00	73 00	174·71	84·60
Meerut, ...	32·11	34·44	122·68	104 24	154·79	138·68
* Benares, ...	35·81	39·55	105·33	116·96	141·14	156·51
Ghazeepore, ...	7·91	7·77	125·94	124·96	133 85	132·73
* Banda, ...	24·00	23 80	107 30	116 60	131·30	140·40
* Budaon, ...	22·50	18 90	103 20	108 90	125·70	127·80
Cawnpore, ...	22 02	23·47	102·28	99·48	124 30	122·95
Shahjehanpore, ...	21·77	17·29	91·65	57·61	113·42	74·90
* Bareilly, ...	33·46	22·86	71 67	85·53	105·13	108·39
Furruckabad, ...	2 37	2 98	97·44	64·90	99·81	67 88
Mirzapore, ...	17·83	15·72	78 03	69·64	95·86	85·36
Etawah, ...	19·15	17·46	75·22	73·77	94 37	91·23
Seharunpore, ...	10 96	14 19	80·80	72 60	91 76	86·79
* Goruckpore, ...	10·97	14·63	80 54	95·33	91·51	109·96
Mynpoory, ...	15 99	11 92	66·11	53 06	81·50	64·98
* Allygurh, ...	19 92	23·45	55 88	58 91	75 80	82·36
* Azimgurh, ...	12·00	13 00	60 00	78 00	72·00	91 00
* Muttra, ...	13·71	15 28	56 94	62 30	70·65	77 58

District.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Total, 1871.	Total, 1872.
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Almorah, ...	13·46	6·54	54·30	34·31	67·76	40·85
* Moozuffernuggur, ...	7·53	7 30	54·41	82 89	61 94	90·19
Bustee, ...	19·70	20·00	39 00	36·79	58 70	56·79
* Moradabad, ...	15 62	19 69	42 58	107·11	58 20	126·80
* Boolundshuhur, ...	15 39	13 71	40·46	47 09	55·85	60·80
* Futtehpore, ...	11 93	10·60	34·31	40 10	46·24	50 70
* Etah, ...	15 03	16 88	30 79	41 06	45 82	57·94
Lullutpore, ...	16·29	12 63	28 55	26 06	44·84	38·69
* Dehra Doon, ...	5·24	11 50	37 35	69 40	42 59	80·90
* Bijnour, ...	8 60	7 50	27 00	29 10	35·60	36·60
* Humeerpore, ...	6·00	11 09	29 00	30 00	35·00	41 09
* Nynee Tal, ...	4·01	3 30	29 75	33 60	33·76	36·90
* Roorkee, ...	7·40	7 51	25·54	27 35	32·94	34·86
* Orai, ...	11·50	12 37	18·70	25 81	30 20	38·18
Sreenuggur, ...	5 55	5·59	23 85	14 36	29·40	19 95
* Khoorja, ...	5·73	5 20	21·47	24 25	27 20	29·45
* Jhansie, ...	9·41	8 25	15 76	17·25	25·17	25 50
* Kasheepore, ...	4 92	2·33	20 13	27 50	25 07	29 83
* Vizianagram, ...	...	9 52	...	89 00	44 66	98 52
Total, ...	636·33	665·78	2764 91	2886 55	3445 92	3552·33

From this it will be seen that in 25 dispensaries (marked with an asterisk) there has been an advance in attendance, and in the remaining 15 a decrease. The greatest increase took place in Moradabad (68·60); Dehra, Bheloopore, and Moozuffernuggur also show creditably. On the other hand, the greatest falling off took place at Jounpore (90·11); Shahjehanpore also went down in the scale considerably (by 38·52); and Furruckabad, which in 1871 showed the greatest falling off of all the dispensaries, has this year continued its decline, its attendance having decreased from 99·81 to 67·88. It is, however, the increase or decrease in the numbers of in-door patients which most deserves attention, and as regards this point, the dispensaries of Allahabad, Agra, Bheloopore, Jounpore, Seharunpore, Goruckpore, Allygurh, Moradabad, Dehra, and Humeerpore show most increase; those of Budaon, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Mynpoory, Almorah, and Lullutpore most decrease. Some suddur dispensaries, such as Lullutpore, Jhansie, Mow Raneepore, Khoorja, and Etah, stand very low in the total number of patients treated, and considering their population, Ghazeepore with only eight, and Furruckabad with three in-door patients a day, and half of those

sent in by the Police, are the greatest failures; such figures as these must be held to reflect on the administration of the Medical Officers in charge.

Kinds of diseases treated.

433. The table below shows the principal diseases amongst in-door and out-door patients during the year. Amongst in-door patients local injuries and fever still stand at the head, separated from the rest, and also from each other, by long intervals. It is noticeable that dysentery has increased a good deal in the year under review. Amongst out-door patients, again, there is also a general resemblance to the returns of last year. Diseases of the skin, of the digestive organs, and fever still stand far ahead of all others, the second and third, however, having this year changed places.

	In-door patients.					*Out-door patients.*			
	1872.		1871.			1872.		1871.	
Names of diseases	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.	Names of diseases	Order of prevalence	Number of cases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.
Local injuries, ...	1	6,007	1	5,816	Skin diseases, ...	1	162,551	1	146,343
Fever, ...	2	2,641	2	2,439	Diseases of the digestive system,	2	112,043	3	107,146
Diseases of the digestive system,	3	1,669	3	1,418	Fever, ...	3	106,605	2	118,856
Skin diseases, ...	4	1,521	5	1,375	Rheumatism, ...	4	50,232	4	44,276
Dysentery, ...	5	1,268	6	881	Diseases of the respiratory system, ...	5	47,407	5	41,485
Diseases of the urinary system,	6	1,207	4	1,402	Eye diseases, ...	6	33,425	6	30,630
Diarrhœa, ...	7	988	7	759	Ear disease, ...	7	28,263	7	27,352
Syphilis, ...	8	800	8	781	Diarrhœa, ...	8	24,036	9	20,207
Diseases of the nervous system,	9	734	11	566	Local injuries, ...	9	21,021	8	21,493
Diseases of the respiratory system, ...	10	701	9	632	Dysentery, ...	10	20,030	11	16,625
Rheumatism, ...	11	698	10	614	Diseases of the nervous system,	11	18,957	10	18,362
Eye diseases, ...	12	379	12	286	Diseases of the urinary system,	12	15,039	13	15,155
Ear disease, ...	13	52	13	35	Syphilis, ...	13	14,551	12	16,160

434. These returns do not afford a clue to the relative prevalence of diseases during the year. For some kinds of diseases or accidents the people come to our dispensaries much more readily than for others, and for some they would come more willingly as in-door patients than merely to receive a dose of medicine, and *vice versâ*. Thus no one would suppose that because local injuries show a larger return than fevers among in-door patients, the population at large suffers more from accidental wounds than from fever. But though the dispensary percentages afford no sure indication of the comparative prevalence of the various diseases over the country, they are likely to show to some degree the prevalence of different diseases in one year as compared with another; *e. g.*, if fever cases are more numerous in dispensaries this year than last, the presumption is that the disease has been more prevalent generally.

Relative prevalence of diseases as shown by returns.

Other anomalies in the returns, however, are not so readily explained. For instance, the proportion of local injuries to other disorders varies in different districts in a curious and inexplicable manner.

The most marked of these variations are shown in the following table. The percentage is that of the number of local injuries on the total number of cases treated:—

	Percentage of local injuries to other in-door cases.	
	1871.	1872.
Moozuffernuggur, ...	11·2	6·6
Allahabad, ...	9·6	8·0
Dehra, ...	6·6	8·0
Nynee Tal, ...	14·1	8·0
Shahjehanpore, ...	35·0	48·5
Azimgurh, ...	60·2	53·8
Budaon, ...	33·7	55·0
Furruckabad, ...	53·6	50·0
Etah, ...	66·7	49·0
Mynpoory, ...	34·3	34·0
Muttra, ...	31·9	33·7

One would be inclined to suppose local injuries to be a class of cases which it was almost impossible to misclassify even at branch dispensaries. The variations, though strange, are more between one place and another than between one year and another, and seem to point to local habits of resorting more to dispensaries in certain places for relief in such cases. Again, the proportions of certain diseases in some dispensaries vary very much from the general average without any apparent reason. The attention of the Civil Surgeons has been called to cases where their dispensaries are much above or below the average in any particular disease, with the view of ascertaining how far this is due to peculiarities of climate, to a varying system of registration of disease, or to differences in the habits of the people in resorting to our hospitals for treatment.

Registration of cases

435. There has been some irregularity in the registration of cases. A practice seems to have prevailed in some dispensaries of entering each dose of medicine (where several doses have been handed to the patient at one time) as a "return" visit. Orders have been issued for the discontinuance of this practice. Medicines will not in future be given out to any one but the patient himself, except for the use of *purdah nisheen* females (*i. e.*, those who do not appear in public unveiled), and in special cases, where, from old age, infirmity, or sickness, the sufferers are unable to present themselves in person. Where such is the case, and the officer in charge is satisfied of the nature of the disease, there is no harm in the case being entered in the register, with a note of the cause of non-appearance of the patient.

Food of patients.

436. Patients who are able to keep themselves in food are not supported at the cost of Government while they are under treatment. The proportion of patients who provided their own food during the past year was 33·6 per cent., against 34 per cent. the year before. The decrease, which is to be regretted, seems to be due rather to a relaxation of the rule in certain places, than to any general increase in the number of destitute persons

who received relief. In 20 dispensaries (noted on the margin) above 50 per cent. of the patients paid for their own food, while at Agra, Allahabad, Bheloopore, Bustee, Mirzapore, and Roorkee less than 10 per cent. did so.

Azimgurh.	Phillibheet.
Chundowlee.	Nujeebabad.
Bissowlee.	Datagunge.
Ooseith.	Bilsee.
Futtehgurh.	Meeran-ki-Seraie.
Peernuggur.	Jhansie.
Raath.	Moradabad.
Chundowsee.	Bilarree.
Moozuffernuggur.	Gooleria.
Jellalabad.	Ookemuth.

The variations in some of the chief cities of the Province are shown beneath:—

Cities	Proportion of those who fed themselves to all in-door patients.	
	1871.	1872.
Benares, ...	...	12·
Allahabad, ...	3·	1·8
Agra, ...	8·	1·6
Bareilly.	48·	52·
Meerut, ...	57·	57 9
Cawnpore, ...	13·	12·

The patients at Bareilly and Meerut are, as a rule, probably no better off than those at Allahabad and Agra, and the very large proportion who kept themselves in food in the two former cities seem to indicate greater watchfulness on the part of the Civil Surgeons.

437. The results of the principal surgical operations performed during the year are shown below :—

Surgical operations.

Operations.	Total number of operations.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Number unknown.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment.
Hip-joint amputation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thigh amputation, ...	15	7	...	...	7	1
Leg amputation, ...	24	14	...	...	9	1
Foot amputation, ...	9	6	...	...	2	1
Shoulder-joint amputation, ...	4	2	...	...	2	...
Arm amputation, ...	15	9	...	...	5	1
Fore-arm amputation, ...	15	14	...	...	1	...
Excision of knee-joint, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto of elbow-joint, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto of other joints, ...	5	3	...	...	...	2
Dislocations reduced, ...	665	662	2	27	1	13
Hernia, ...	17	15	...	...	2	...
Ligatures applied to arteries, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Large tumours and cancers removed, ...	172	141	...	13	8	10
Lithotrity (adult), ...	3	1	...	2	...	...
Hæmorrhoids, ...	103	97	4	2	...	...
Hare-lip, ...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Cataract (operated on), ..	112	67	17	18	1	9
Other capital and important operations,	654	505	2	82	42	23
Total, ...	1,834	1,523	25	144	80	62
LITHOTOMY.						
Age up to 5 years, ...	117	100	1	...	9	7
„ 6 to 10 years, ..	127	101	1	1	11	13
„ 11 to 20 „ ...	88	78	..	1	2	7
„ 21 to 30 „ ...	64	52	...	...	9	3
„ 31 to 40 „ ...	43	38	...	...	2	3
Above 40 years, ...	94	72	...	...	11	11
Total, ...	533	441	2	2	44	44
GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,367	1,964	27	146	124	106

The total number of surgical operations during 1872 was 53,707 against 56,284 in 1871, while capital and important operations have fallen from 9,873 in 1871 to 2,367 in 1872. The latter decrease was mainly caused by a change in the

classification of capital operations, and as the former classification was extremely incorrect, it is impossible this year to make any comparison with former periods. But putting this aside, the falling off in the entire number of operations is perhaps the only unsatisfactory point in the year's administration. Surgery is undoubtedly the branch of our hospital treatment which, in consequence of its immediate and obvious results, most readily commends itself to the native mind, and one would have hoped to see the number of operations increase rather than diminish. In lithotomy cases specially, it is observed that while the numbers have decreased, the mortality among those operated on has increased. There is perhaps no branch of surgery more valued, or in itself more beneficial, than lithotomy; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every effort will be made to prevent any falling off in this branch of relief for the future. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number of operations for the removal of cataract in the Colvin Hospital, Allahabad, has increased from 16 to 70. The total number of operations of this kind during the year was 112. Benares comes next to Allahabad, with 27 operations: Meerut has 5, and Banda 3. No other dispensary had more than one.

	1871.	1872.
Number of cases, ...	566	533
Number of successful cases,	494	441
Number of deaths, ...	37	14

438. The financial position is, on the whole, satisfactory. At the end of the year the invested capital of the dispensaries stood at £28,630, against £27,680 in 1871 and £25,960 in 1870; and it yields an annual income of £1,418, or a little under 5 per cent. The total income of the year was £21,331, against £21,413 in 1871, while the total expenditure has been £21,075 against £19,031. The contributions made by natives of India, setting aside the exceptional and munificent gift of £1,000 made in 1871 by the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the Bhelooporc Dispensary, are only about £20 less than they

Financial position.

were last year. It must, however, be noted that last year's contributions were £1,200 less than those of 1870, so that the discouraging diminution of receipts in that year has not yet been made up. There is an apparent decrease in the contributions of municipalities, which is due to some unusual windfalls in 1871, which will hereafter be shown separately as "special grants." The liberality of the municipalities in reality goes on increasing year by year. The European subscriptions also have increased by more than £600. The receipts and expenditure are thus shown :—

Receipts.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Expenditure.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	R.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Govt. contribution, ...	1,06,221	1,02,125	1,04,514	Establishment,	1,34,090	66·2	1,30,131	68·5	1,33,025	63·1
Local.				Medicines, ...	10,534	5·2	10,698	5·8	11,764	5·6
Endowments, &c.,	...	2,737	7,840	Diet, ...	14,409	7·1	11,814	6·2	16,407	7·8
Subscriptions by municipalities,	25,758	35,116	28,349							
Do. Europeans,	9,543	9,999	16,191	Buildings, ...	25,783	12·7	20,672	10·9	27,777	13·2
Do. Natives, ...	49,504	47,414	37,211							
Interest, ...	13,653	13,353	14,180	Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	17,897	8·8	16,320	8·6	21,775	10·3
Miscellaneous, ...	2,317	3,384	5,029							
Total, ...	2,06,996	2,14,128	2,13,314	Total, ...	2,02,718	10·0	1,90,135	10·0	2,10,748	10·0

The Government contribution is not quite 50 per cent. of the entire receipts, the remainder being made up from local subscriptions and endowments. Due consideration is, however, paid to special circumstances, such as poverty and peculiar need of medical aid of particular places, and in such case the Government, on good reason shown, is always prepared to make an exception.

439. The cost of treatment per patient amounted to Rs. 0-2-1 in 1871, and to Rs. 0-1-11 in 1872.

This decrease follows naturally from the increased number of in-door patients. The cost of diet per patient rose with the rising prices of the year, and stands at Rs. 0-1-2 per diem, against Rs. 0-1-1 last year.

Medical pupils attached to Civil Hospitals.

440. During the past year there were 51 medical pupils attached to the Civil Hospitals. Of these, Agra, Cawnpore, and Ghazeepore had four each; Allahabad, Benares, Bustee, and Goruckpore, three; Bareilly and Meerut, two; and the rest of the hospitals had one each. These pupils are employed in bandaging, dressing, and making up medicines; and where the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is energetic and fond of teaching, they have been taught more or less of Materia Medica. Many of them spend a portion of the day at an English school. In general, they are not wanting in abilities, but are disposed to be careless and inattentive.

Female medical education.

441. The advance of female medical education during the year has been slow and doubtful; but progress cannot be expected to be other than gradual, and our efforts must not on that account be relaxed. The result of the endeavour to instruct the common Daies (or midwives) of the country is certainly not encouraging; but the reasons are not far to seek. The class do not possess the necessary intelligence, and moreover it is believed that, as a rule, they are not called in till after delivery. The most hopeful experiments of the year have

been among the higher class of practitioners, some of whom have settled in towns and acquired the confidence of the people, and to some extent obtained practice. The medical education which seems most likely to gain the desired end is that given in the female medical schools at Nynee Tal and Bareilly. The object is well worthy of the expenditure both of labor and money. It is through female practitioners alone that we can alleviate the pain and disease existing in the otherwise unapproachable zenanas of the higher classes, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to take this opportunity of heartily commending to the notice of his successor the admirable attempts which have been made in the way of female medical education, especially at Nynee Tal and Bareilly.

Accommodation.

442. Although little actual progress has been made in the way of providing separate accommodation for the better classes of patients, the subject has been everywhere kept in view, and its importance admitted. Wherever funds and suitable premises can be provided, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that such outbuildings as can be occupied with comfort and privacy by respectable families, and specially by respectable females, will be constructed in every dispensary. An interesting experiment is now being made in the erection of some new dispensaries. According to this plan, the only building to be constructed in the English fashion is the central one, containing two or more rooms for the dispensary, office, stores and instruments, and an operating room: the wards are to be like the premises of a serai, consisting of rooms built along the sides of the yard or quadrangle. To these rooms any degree of privacy may be given by a curtain wall, and it may be reckoned that they will be far more convenient for the native patients, and far more suitable to their habits, than the present style of building.

Private charities.

443. Besides the Government dispensaries, there are charity houses maintained out of municipal and private contributions for

the relief of the blind and poor and of lepers in seven districts, and for lepers only in three districts, as noted in the margin. Of these the charities of Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Almorah, and Bareilly are on the largest scale. The first of these is aided by Government, but the others are independent of Government help. The Seharunpore, Bijnour, and Furruckabad houses are supported wholly out of municipal funds, those of Almorah, Bareilly, and Meerut wholly by private contributions. The institutions at Allahabad and Agra include a strangers' home. In Allahabad the expenditure of the year has exceeded the income by £53, but the financial condition of the other large charities is prosperous. It is to be regretted that the number of persons relieved in Rajah Kali Shunker's asylum at Benares has been falling off for the last three years. The average daily number was 136 in 1870, 115 in 1871, and but 100 in 1872. The total number of persons relieved by these institutions during the year is given in the margin. It may be noted that the proportionate cost of establishment varies very much in these charities. Thus Benares spends more than 31 per cent. of its income in establishments, Bareilly over 21 per cent., Shahjehanpore 9½ per cent., and Almorah only 8½ per cent.

Agra.	Almorah.
Allahabad.	Bijnour.
Bareilly.	Scharunpore.
Benares.	
Furruckabad.	
Meerut	
Shahjehanpore.	
Seven districts.	Three districts

Blind.	Lepers.	Poor.
707	700	400

Railway dispensaries.

444. In the eleven dispensaries maintained by the East Indian Railway in the upper division of the main line and on the Jubbulpore line, there were, in a strength of 670 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,832 cases of sickness and 55 cases of injury; that is to say, each railway servant on an average passed through hospital, or was placed on the sick list, nearly three times in 12 months. In 1871 the sick numbered 191 per cent. of the strength, and the death-rate was 1·6. Last year the sick

numbered 281 per cent. of the strength, and the mortality went up to 3·4 per cent.

445. The Almorah Leper Asylum may receive special notice. At the beginning of the year the number of inmates was 107 ; during the year 20 were admitted, 12 died, and 11 went away, leaving a population of 104 at the beginning of 1873. In this asylum the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and cleanliness of the unfortunate inmates, as well as to their higher interests. Cashew-nut-oil has been tried with some success in respect of the surface sores, and has been found to restore a more healthy condition to the skin where the disease has not penetrated deeper. Further enquiries are being made into this subject, and into the important question of the hereditary nature of the disease.

Agra Medical School.

446. The Agra Medical School was founded in 1855, with the object of training Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants for service in the Indian Army and at Civil Dispensaries. It is superintended by a Principal, the Civil Surgeon of Agra, and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the year 21 students passed the final examination for admission to the grade of Hospital Assistant. This number is less than the due average, which should not be under 25. The number who passed in 1871 was 22. The number of students remaining after the final examination was 58, against 52 in 1871 and 65 in 1870.

B.—Lunatic Asylums.

Number of asylums.

447. There are three lunatic asylums in these Provinces,—those of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The last was opened in the end of 1871, and the year under review has been the first complete year of its working.

Number of patients.

448. The statistics of admissions and re-admissions into the three asylums in these Provinces during the year under review are as follows :—

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Remaining on 1st January, ...	232	258	118	122	...	11	350	391
Admitted, ...	139	80	66	57	...	85	205	222
Re-admitted, ...	9	8	6	3	...	1	15	12
Total treated, ...	380	346	190	182	...	97	570	625

The increase in the number of patients treated is due to the Agra Asylum, which for the first time appears in these returns for a complete year. This cannot be held to indicate a greater prevalence of insanity, but rather that advantage has been taken of the new asylum to accommodate in it a number of lunatics who belong to Agra and the surrounding districts; and so far this may be considered an administrative improvement. It has been before observed that the majority of patients at the old asylums came from districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Benares and Bareilly; and there can be little doubt that wherever a new asylum is conveniently opened, many lunatics in the adjacent places would be sent to it, whom their friends do not care to send to a distance.

Disposal of patients.

449. The following figures show how the patients were disposed of during the year:—

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Total number of lunatics treated,	380	346	190	182	...	97	570	625
Discharged cured,	72	42	35	29	...	31	107	102
Improved and transferred to friends, ...	1	...	15	12	...	1	16	13
Discharged as not insane, ...	7	4	...	...	...	1	7	5
Escaped, ...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	4
Died, ...	41	33	18	21	...	5	59	59
Remaining at close of year, ...	258	266	122	117	...	59	380	442

The large proportion (31 per cent.) of cures effected in the Agra Asylum is singular, and the more so because cases of acute mania, which are usually the most susceptible of cure, are apparently fewer in that asylum than in either of the others. The Bareilly Asylum shows no entry of patients returned to their friends,—an important omission, as the Government should in all possible cases be relieved of the charge of lunatics who are in a fair way to recover their reason, or who, though permanently insane, have ceased to be dangerous.

Mortality.

450. The number of patients who died during the year was 59, the same number as in the previous year; but the percentage of deaths on total number under treatment has fallen from 10·35 to 9·09, as marginally shown. This improvement has been effected in spite of an outbreak of cholera among the inmates of the asylum at Benares, which carried off seven patients. Considering the cause of physical ailment and mental depression which must necessarily exist amongst the inmates of a lunatic asylum, the existing rate of mortality cannot be considered excessive.

	Bareilly.		Benares		Agra.		North-Western Provinces.	
	1871.	1872	1871	1872	1871.	1872	1871.	1872.
Percentage of mortality to total treated, ..	10·7	9 5	9 4	10 1	...	5·1	10 35	9·09
Percentage to daily average strength, ...	15 5	12·3	14 3	16 6	...	13 7	15 13	13·73

Types and causes of insanity.

451. The types of insanity are variously stated, and the relative proportion of each of the common causes of insanity varies also. At one asylum a large proportion of cases are classed under melancholy, and a very small proportion under acute mania; at others the reverse is the case. At Agra only 17½ per cent. of the cases were attributed to unknown causes; at Benares

68½ per cent. The figures given below show that in the registration of the causes of insanity an equal diversity prevails :—

Causes assigned.	Agra.	Bareilly.	Benares.
	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.
Intoxicating drugs, ...	6	15	39·5
Epileptic seizures, ...	24½	3	1·5

These variations seem to show some want of care in the use of the recognised principles of classification. The attention of the Superintendent of each of the Lunatic Asylums has been directed to this point.

Escapes.

452. Several patients of the Benares Asylum escaped during the time that the lunatics were quartered in the Pandypore barracks on account of the outbreak of cholera in the asylum. These escapes were due to the fact that the barracks have no surrounding wall. Three of the escaped lunatics are still at large. In addition to those, three patients escaped over the low wall of the Agra Asylum, but were all recaptured within a few hours.

Criminal lunatics.

453. The number of criminal lunatics received into the asylums during the year was 25, against 24 received during 1871 ; they were all men. A criminal lunatic who had committed murder was unfortunately among the three who got clear off from the Pandypore barracks.

Expenditure.

454. With regard to the expenditure on the asylums, the average cost per head, under the headings of establishment, diet, and clothing, is given below :—

	Bareilly.						Benares.						Agra.		
	1871.			1872.			1871.			1872.			1872.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment, ...	37	15	3	36	1	7	50	5	1	52	8	6	120	10	9
Diet, ...	24	6	11	29	9	10	28	12	9	30	11	11	33	2	4
Clothing, ...	6	8	10	6	11	0	2	1	0	3	1	5	10	9	1
Total, including medicine and contingencies, ...	71	7	11	75	5	4	83	15	4	93	8	2	168	14	1

The increase in the average cost of diet was less at Benares than at Bareilly, notwithstanding the fact that (as was shown in the Jail Report) the rise in prices was more marked at the former than at the latter place. At Agra the cost of diet appears very high. With regard to the cost of clothing, considerable differences exist; the averages in both the Bareilly and Benares Asylums have risen during the year, and the cost at Agra appears to have been unduly large. These variations in the cost of clothing are the more unaccountable, as a scale of clothing has been fixed for each patient by the head of the department; and greater uniformity on this point is expected in the following year.

Labor of lunatics.

455. The produce of the labor of lunatics during the year was in Bareilly Asylum £40, and in Benares £37. In the Agra Asylum the labor of the inmates was expended in the asylum itself.

2.—Sanitation.

456. The new system of entrusting the duty of reporting deaths to the village chowkeedars, and the registration of deaths to the clerks at police-stations, has resulted in fuller and more accurate mortuary returns than those of any former year. An improved form of register has lately been issued, which, it is hoped, will further facilitate the preparation of these returns.

457. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 703,248, which, on a population of thirty-one millions, gives an average life-value of forty-four years, being very near the standard in England. The returns of the previous year gave a life-value of fifty-one years, and of the year before sixty-one years. Conversely, the percentage of registered deaths per thousand has risen from 17·9 in 1869 to 23 in 1872, the ratio in England being about 22·5.

458. It is obvious that the more recent figures (though still far from exhaustive) are becoming yearly more complete, and the growing accuracy is highly satisfactory. There are still some backward districts (two or three specially so), and

there are backward parts probably in every district. But in a country where the population is spread over so vast a surface, where the outlying agricultural villages are so secluded and ignorant, and where our immediate agency itself is so rude and unlearned, defects of mortuary registration, from omissions or imperfect recollections of details, are not to be wondered at. But it is evident that the system begins to be better understood and more carefully maintained.

459. There ought to be less difficulty in ensuring complete registration in the large cities and towns than in the country, for there the inhabitants are more enlightened, and are also used to such returns, which moreover in a compact population can be made more surely and promptly.

460. It is from the town circles that we must expect to obtain the first approach to really exact data on which to found a sufficient induction as to the general death-rate, and the death-rate of different classes, ages, and occupations in Northern India. As yet there are no certain data by which to decide such questions even approximately, but there can be little doubt that a registration which gives an average duration of life equal to that in England is altogether inadequate. This conclusion is borne out by reference to district details. Twelve districts give an average life-value of thirty-three years; these, no doubt, include some extensive tracts in which there was an exceptional and lamentable mortality from epidemic fever sufficient materially to raise the normal rate; and there can be no question that even here the same influences, tending to defective registration, were at work as elsewhere; and that the real mortality must certainly have been much higher than that deduced from the registration. In almost all the other districts the returns are markedly inadequate. Three of them, *viz.*, Ghazeepore, Azimgurh, and Muttra, have long had a bad pre-eminence. The average of life given by their returns (above 70 years) is so extravagantly wrong, that the serious attention of the Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, and Civil Surgeons has been called to these patent deficiencies, and the duty impressed upon them of a more

careful supervision of this branch of the administration. The best and worst districts, as regards adequacy of registration, are given as follows :—

Best.	Rate per mille.	Worst.	Rate per mille.
Shahjehanpore, ...	46 63	Azimgurh, ...	13·42
Meerut, ...	35 55	Ghazeepore, ...	13 93
Terai, ...	32·63	Muttra, ...	13·98
Boolundshuhur, ...	32·19	Dehra Doon, ...	15 43
Bijnour, ...	31·59	Banda, ...	16 82
Seharunpore, ...	29·76	Agra, ...	17·61
Cawnpore, ...	28·19	Jaloun, ...	18 00
Bareilly, ...	26·64	Benares, ...	18 46
Moradabad, ...	26·13	Budaon, ...	19·72

461. The close correspondence between the death-rates of Hindus and Mahomedans, as shown in the margin, may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the same principles and procedure were observed uniformly throughout the country, and also that there is no class opposition to registration. The percentage of Mahomedan deaths differs from that of Hindus by the same ratio by which it differed last year. Still this excess is inconsiderable; and indeed the death-rate of the Mahomedans might have been expected to be greater than that of the Hindus, seeing that they are on the whole better educated, and their mortuary returns are therefore likely to be fuller.

	Estimated population in 1872.	Deaths registered in 1872.	Rate per mille.
Hindus, ...	26,569,068	602,604	22·7
Mahomedans,	4,189,348	100,345	32 9
Total, ...	30,758,416	702,949	22·8

462. The death-rates according to ages were as follows:—

Districts.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Number of deaths registered.	Rate per mille.	Number of deaths registered.	Rate per mille.
Born dead, ...	6,581	·21	6,635	·21
1 year and under, ...	90,457	2·94	111,138	3·59
1 to 6 years, ...	101,811	3·27	127,324	4·12
6 to 12 „	34,173	1·11	45,150	1·46
Total of minors, ...	233,022	7·57	290,247	9·43
12 to 20 years, ...	31,851	1·03	40,700	1·31
20 to 30 „	56,044	1·82	70,377	2·27
30 to 40 „	55,909	1·82	69,175	2·23
40 to 50 „	60,493	1·96	73,900	2·39
50 to 60 „	66,134	2·15	78,096	2·52
Exceeding 60, ...	75,197	2·44	80,753	2·61
Total of adults, ...	345,628	11·23	413,001	13·42

From this table it appears that the deaths of children under 12 were 41·2 of the total number of deaths in 1872.

463. In the present state of society in India the deaths of infants and young children may easily be overlooked, and registration is further set at fault by the inaccuracy with which the people record ages. The results are only approximate, but they are better than those of last year. The carefulness and exactitude of registration varies considerably in the different districts,—from Shahjehanpore, which is considerably the best in this respect, and shows a percentage of 7·04 of deaths to the total population under 12, to Azimgurh, Banda, Ghazeepore, and Mynpoory, where the percentage is only from 1·30 to 1·47.

464. Of the 703,248 persons who died during the year, 393,564 were males and 309,684 females. The population of

these Provinces is estimated at 38,800,000, and in this the number of males exceeds the number of females by 2,200,000; an excess of males over females in the mortuary returns is therefore to be expected. The figures above show that the value of male life was 42 years, and the value of female life 46 years. The difference is the same as that shown by the figures for 1871.

465. The total number of deaths during the year were distributed over the various seasons as follows :—

	Number of deaths.	Percentage.
Cold season, 1st November to 1st March, ...	210,234	29·9
Hot season, 1st March to 1st July, ...	205,107	29·2
Rainy season, 1st July to 1st November, ...	287,907	40 9
Total, ...	703,248	100·0

466. The hot and rainy seasons were much more unfavorable to life this year than last year, in which the proportions for each season were :—

	Per cent.
Cold season, ...	34·2
Hot season.	28·5
Rainy season, ...	37·3
	100·0

This unfavorable ratio was due in part to cholera, and in part to the prevalence of fever in the rainy season. The past year was marked by unusual heat in the hot season, followed by a good average rainfall.

467. The following table shows the ratio in which the principal diseases of the country contributed to the general mortality :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Fever, ...	10·9	14·2	15·87
Bowel complaint, ...		1·9	2 25
Small-pox, ...	·7	1 2	1 11
Cholera, ...		0 1	1·63

468. The marginal table shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of deaths from fever, which has almost trebled in five years. But some considerable part of the increase may be set down to improved registration. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to record that the current year (1873-74) has thus far shown a very marked decrease in the reach and virulence of this disease.

	No. of deaths.
1867,	... 172,144
1868,	... 173,205
1869,	... 246,833
1870,	... 322,913
1871,	... 421,131
1872,	... 490,436

469. Even in 1872 fever had to a considerable degree deserted its old haunts of Seharunpore and Moozuffernuggur. The worst fever districts in 1872 were,—(1) Meerut, with a death-rate from this cause of 30 per mille; (2) Terai, with 28·5; (3) Shahjehanpore, with 25; (4) Boolundshuhur, with 24. In 1871 the fever death-rate was 46·9 per mille in the Terai, 23·86 in Meerut, and only 16 per mille in Shahjehanpore.

470. No conclusive proof has yet been given of any necessary connection between fever and extensive irrigation from canals. The question can be determined only by comparing the mortuary returns of a large number of canal-irrigated circles with other similar circles which have no canal-irrigated districts. The statistics of a single district are conclusive or misleading. For instance, that portion of the Meerut District which is irrigated by the Ganges Canal shows a yearly mortality of 40 to the thousand; while the rest of the district, which is watered by two smaller canals, and may therefore be supposed to be more sparingly irrigated, shows a death-rate of 22 only to the thousand. These figures seem at first sight to be unfavorable to the Ganges Canal; but the higher death-rate is with more probability to be attributed to defective drainage, owing to the natural conformation of this part of the district. It is, however, open to doubt whether the naturally bad drainage is not further impeded by the canal earth-works, and the attention of the Irrigation Branch has been directed to this

question. In the meantime, works for the improvement of the drainage of the country are in progress in this district and in that of Moozuffernuggur, in the town of Seharunpore, and in parts of the Doab, and good effects on the popular health may be expected.

471. Small-pox was most prevalent in Scharunpore (6 per mille) and Bijnour (5·36 per mille), Shahjehanpore (3·21 per mille) and Bareilly (1·88 per mille). In these four districts the number of vaccinators was doubled in 1872-73, and it may be hoped that we shall see a diminution in the prevalence of this scourge. In 1871 Bijnour headed the list with 10 per mille.

472. The deaths from cholera in the worst districts in 1872 were as follows:—Jounpore, 8·06 per mille; Bustee, 6·41; Shahjehanpore, 4·65; Furruckabad, 2·76. In 1871 the highest rate was at Benares, 0·83. In the year under report 17 districts exceeded that rate.

473. The disease appeared first in the eastern districts bordering on Oudh, and spread itself northwards into the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions towards the close of the year. The districts which suffered most were those of Bustee, Jounpore, and Allahabad, in which the disease prevailed from April to June; and Shahjehanpore, in which the disease was common from August to November.

474. The tours of inspection of the Sanitary Commissioner embraced the chief towns (32 in number) of the Meerut, Boolundshuhur, and Allygurh Districts. The Commissioner's reports of the sanitary condition of these towns are more or less favorable, and on the whole there has been a marked advance in the cleanliness and drainage of the larger centres of population. The Magistrates, as a body, pay much attention to sanitary measures, but the most hopeful feature is that the improvement has been mainly obtained through the municipal committees.

475. In the villages, however, the introduction and maintenance of sanitary measures is much more difficult.

The vast number of villages and hamlets scattered over the country could not be supervised by superior agency, and to employ inferior agents on such a work would not secure the desired result, while it would open numerous opportunities of extortion and oppression, which such a course is always found in this country to bring in its wake. The people too are apathetic, and if roused at times of sickness, they soon relapse into their usual indifference, and then the only sound of complaint heard is when they are disturbed in their old habits. Then again each village and hamlet would need to be treated according to its special requirements. A general raid against "holes" and "pools" might effect as much evil as good, and instead of carrying the people with us (a necessary condition of success), might set them against us. All that can at present be done is for the District Officer and his staff to take up individual cases, and endeavour to effect some permanent improvement in cleanliness and drainage.

476. On a general retrospect, it may be admitted that little has yet been done, except in a few local drainage projects, to improve the general sanitation of the agricultural population and small outlying towns; but there has been a marked advance in the cleanliness and drainage of the larger centres of population, and the most hopeful feature is that this has been obtained mainly through the municipal committees. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the increasing interest taken in the subject by these popular institutions is eminently satisfactory, and that, from what has been accomplished in the past, steady improvement may be looked for in time to come.

3.—Vaccination.

Mode of operations.

477. Vaccination is carried on in these Provinces during the cold season only, except in Kumaon, Tehree, and the Hill Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, where the climate permits the continuance of operations during the summer months and the rains. The country is divided into four circles,—the first comprising Kumaon and Rohilkhund, the second Agra and Meerut, the

third Allahabad and Jhansie, and the fourth Benares. Each of the three last circles is under the supervision of a European Medical Officer, but the first circle is under the immediate management of the Superintendent-General, who is aided by a Deputy Superintendent in the Division of Rohilkhund. Each district has a Native Superintendent, who is charged with the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tuhseel is provided with a vaccinator, while many municipalities and large land-owners entertain vaccinators in addition to those paid by Government.

Results of the year.

478. The year has been one of considerable progress. Excluding the Bundelkhund Native States, of the operations in which a brief account will be given hereafter, the number of persons vaccinated was 414,416, against 322,887 in 1871-72. This increase of 91,529, or 28 per cent., has been attained by a very large increase in the staff of operators. The proportion of successful cases to all operations, excluding those in which the result was unknown, was 87·03 against 87·8, which is a slight falling off, but in primary operations alone the proportion is 88·7 against 88·4 last year. The number of vaccinators of all classes has increased by 90, being now 362, but it was not to be expected that the amount of work done would increase at first in the same proportion. Accordingly the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during the vaccine season fell from 1,187, or 237·4 per mensem, to 1,144, or 229 per mensem. As, however, the increase of establishment was chiefly in the lower ranks, the cost of each successful case fell from 5 annas to 4 annas 6 pie. The entire cost of the department has been £9,428, against £8,232 last year, and £8,099 the year before.

Number of persons vaccinated.

479. The subjoined table shows the number and results of primary and secondary operations in the different circles :—

Circle.		Total number vaccinated.	Primary.				Secondary.				Percentage of successful (primary.)	Percentage of successful (secondary.)
			Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
Kumaon and Rohilkhund,	1872-73,	136,324	102,164	11,951	8,449	122,564	5,443	6,886	1,431	13,760	89·5	44·1
	1871-72,	122,277	101,977	11,534	7,028	120,539	998	599	141	1,738	89·8	62·4
Agra and Meerut, ...	1872-73,	155,375	129,883	13,124	10,194	153,201	1,340	520	314	2,174	90·8	72·0
	1871-72,	96,646	81,670	8,253	6,723	96,646	...	...	...	...	90·8	...
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	1872-73,	70,926	50,502	10,548	7,455	68,505	1,581	616	224	2,421	82·7	71·5
	1871-72,	59,097	42,193	9,865	6,101	58,159	608	273	57	938	81·5	69·0
Benares, ...	1872-73,	51,791	40,695	5,704	4,162	50,561	870	203	157	1,230	87·7	81·
	1871-72,	44,867	36,074	4,875	2,875	43,824	745	127	171	1,043	88·1	85·4
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1872-73,	414,416	323,244	41,327	30,260	394,831	9,234	8,225	2,126	19,585	88·7	52·8
	1871-72,	322,887	261,914	34,524	22,727	319,168	2,351	999	369	3,719	88·4	70·

Compared with the great increase in the number of primary operations, which were slightly more successful than last year, the increase in the re-vaccinations, accompanied with a very much lower percentage of success, is remarkable. Operations of this class are only common in Kumaon, that being the only division in which vaccination is of sufficiently long standing for the children operated on to have grown up to an age requiring its repetition.

Protection afforded.

480. The following table shows the extent of protection afforded by primary vaccination in the different circles:—

Circle.	*Proportion of vaccinated to population.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund, ...	1·8	2 1	1·9
2nd ditto, Meerut and Agra, ...	1·2	1·5	1·4
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	1·0	1·1	1·0
4th ditto, Benares, ...	0·6	0·5	0·6
Total, ...	1·1	1·3	1·2

The vaccination statistics supplied by the Inspector-General for 268,445 prisoners in our jails show that 9½ per cent. of the prisoners of 1872 had been vaccinated, that 15·7 per cent. had been inoculated, and that 85·29 per cent. had had small-pox. These figures afford a striking testimony to the terrible scourge which this disease is among the unprotected population. When 85 per cent. of the surviving population have passed through the ordeal, it may be conceived what multitudes must have fallen victims under it.

Proportion of sexes.

481. The proportion of the sexes vaccinated is shown by the figures given below. The number of females exceeds the number of

males in every circle, with the exception of Benares, where the proportions are inverted :—

Circle.	*Percentage on total vaccinated (primary.)*	
	Male.	Female.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund, ...	49·	51·
2nd ditto, Agra and Meerut, ...	49·9	50·04
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	49·6	50·4
4th ditto, Benares	5·53	44·72
Total, ...	50 3	49·7

Out of the total number of primary operations, 22·8 per cent. only were performed on children under one year of age. This shows a considerable falling off as compared with last year, when the percentage was 34; and the decrease is common to all the circles :—

Circle.	*Percentage to total vaccinated (primary.)*			
	Under one year.		Over one year.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Kumaon, ...	76·26	27·6	23 74	72·4
Rohilkhund, ...	30 86	25·9	69 14	74·0
Agra and Meerut, ...	32·37	27·9	67·63	72·0
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	32 23	23·9	67·77	76·1
Benares, ...	10 41	8·94	89·59	91·05

Vaccination of infants.

482. Taking the birth-rate at 30 per mille of the total population, the number of births during the year in the North-Western

Provinces would be about 923,064, while the number of infants under one year of age vaccinated was 95,528, or 10·3 per cent. on the probable number of births. There is, however, some reason to doubt whether the figures as to age are altogether trustworthy.

	Percentage of vaccinations under one year to 30 per mille of total population.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund,	17·6
2nd ditto, Agra and Meerut. ...	14 0
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie,...	8 5
4th ditto, Benares, ...	1·8
For North-Western Provinces, ...	10 3

483. The total increase of 90 in the number of persons employed in vaccination is distributed as follows: 39 vaccinators were paid by Government, 26 by municipalities, 17 from local funds, and 7 by Native Chiefs and landholders. Besides these there was an addition of 35 apprentices entertained by Government. In the average amount and quality of work done, the Government vaccinators are much before the rest. This was noticed last year also, and is attributable to the superior training received by these men. There is no doubt, however, that municipal and local vaccinators will soon improve in experience and skill.

Staff.

484. The increase of 38 in the number of Government vaccinators, who are now 228 instead of 187, is chiefly due to the correspondence which took place two years ago regarding the possibility of providing complete immunity from small-pox in certain localities, so that the people might have before them absolute proof of the benefits of vaccination. It was resolved, as an experiment, to supply certain selected districts with a sufficient number of operators to vaccinate every child that is born, and those districts were chosen in which vaccination had previously been most popular and successful, or in which the people showed themselves most ready to co-operate by providing

Concentration of vaccinators in certain districts.

funds for local vaccinators. The table below shows the results of the year's work:—

District.	Number of Government Vaccinators.		Total Number Vaccinated.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Moradabad, ...	6	12	11,414	16,618
Bijnour, ...	5	10	8,552	14,928
Seharunpore, ...	4	8	6,824	13,658
Meerut, ...	6	12	5,862	11,939
Cawnpore, ...	9	18	13,076	20,648
Goruckpore, ...	6	14	8,608	9,497
Total, ...	36	74	54,336	87,288

The results have not altogether come up to expectation, but in some cases the vaccinators were appointed late in the year, and in most cases they were new to the district, and even to the work. In Seharunpore and Meerut the number of operations kept pace with the increase in the operators, in others the increase was in a smaller proportion. In Goruckpore alone the result is altogether unsatisfactory, and there it is noticed that in two tuhseels the number of vaccinations performed by two men was less than in the preceding year by one man.

Tuhseel.	Number of Vaccinators.		Number of Operations.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Maharajgunge, ...	1	2	1,226	982
Pudrowna, ...	1	2	2,290	1,101

Vaccinators paid by municipalities.

485. The number of municipal vaccinators has risen from 60 to 84, and there are now only 11 municipalities which do not either wholly or in part keep up a vaccinator. The importance of this measure has been recognized by these corporations in a way which deserves the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor. The work done by the municipal vaccinators, though good in

quality, has been far less in quantity than that of the Government employés. This was remarked last year also, and is not peculiar to these Provinces. The difference is generally attributed to the greater readiness of the villagers to submit to an operation which they know to be favored, and may suppose to be ordered by Government. There is no reason to suppose that the people look with less favor on a vaccinator paid by a municipal committee than on a vaccinator directly appointed by Government. On the contrary, it is quite certain that vaccination has an incomparably greater chance of success if performed by those who are servants of the municipality, whose object it is to carry the people with us, than by an agency unconnected with the city.

Vaccinators paid from local funds, only private persons.

486. The increase in the number of local vaccinators from 25 to 53 is a very encouraging symptom. Of these eight are supported in the Kumaon Bhabur and Terai out of the surplus collections of those estates; six are paid out of town funds in Scharunpore, five in Moozuffernuggur, one in Futtehpore, and six in Humeerpore; the cantonments of Bareilly, Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares each support one; six are supported by private subscriptions in Jounpore, and one in Azimgurh; the Rajah of Tehree keeps up four, the three jagheerdars of the Jhansie Division one each, the Maharajah of Benares four, and other Native gentlemen of that province support six vaccinators on their estates. Many of these, however, were only entertained towards the close of the year, and some (as six in Jounpore) were so inexperienced that they were employed only as apprentices, working with the older vaccinators, and no separate record of their work was kept up. Hence the number of operations performed is small, and the percentage of success not high; but His Honor confidently hopes to see an improvement next year.

Unpaid vaccinators.

487. The labors of the regular operators of the Vaccination Department are supplemented by those of candidates for employment under Government in this branch, and of native practitioners.

The work done by the former of these two classes is so much gain to the department, and they form a reserve from which the yearly demand for paid vaccinators can be met. They are entertained on the responsibility of the vaccinators under whom they work, and if carefully selected, and kept well under control, cannot fail to be useful. At present the employment of them in Ghazeepore seems likely after some time to furnish that district with the best vaccinators in the circle. With regard to the employment of hakeems, or native practitioners, it is our interest to look for good agents among this class, for they are, as a rule, more popular and better received than the regular operators of the Vaccination Department.

Inoculators.

488. These remarks apply in some measure also to the conversation and employment of men practising inoculation. His Honor considers that it is a matter of greater importance, as far as possible, to procure the services of inoculators in the Vaccination Department. The results hitherto have not been encouraging, but efforts should not be relaxed, and it should not be forgotten that every inoculator employed in the Vaccination Department is so much instrumentality withdrawn from spreading the practice of inoculation, and therefore practically a gain to the cause of vaccination.

Quantity of vaccine virus distributed.

489. The quantity of vaccine virus distributed from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôts in each of the years 1871 and 1872 is shown below:—

	1871.	1872.
Vaccine crusts, ...	16,132	11,750
Vaccine tubes, ...	2,951	6,462

The change in the relative proportions of the two kinds of virus used is due to the preference which has of late years been generally given by Medical Officers to the tube lymph. In consequence of their increased use of the lymph, these men have been appointed to the special duty of filling tubes.

490. Vaccination in Bundelkhund dates only from 1869, when a regular system was introduced through the Political Agent and the Superintendent of the Allahabad and Jhansie Vaccination Circle. At present the vaccination establishment consists of a Native Superintendent, who is paid Rs. 50 a month, and who has his head-quarters at Nowgong, and of eight Assistant Native Superintendents, who each receive a monthly salary of Rs. 20 during winter, and Rs. 16 during summer. Of the eight Assistant Native Superintendents, the states of Orcha, Duttiah, Punna, and Churkaree each entertain one. The remaining four are paid for by the minor states, which are arranged for the purpose into groups. Besides this there are 66 vaccinators who are generally the hereditary *baids* and *suttiahs* (surgeons and oculists) of the various states. These men have been taught vaccination, and are said to practise it with more or less success, but they receive no pay in their capacity of vaccinators. As *baids* or *suttiahs*, they hold rent-free lands from the Rajahs of the States.

Vaccination in Native States of Bundelkhund.

491. However these arrangements may harmonize with the usages of Native States, much success in the direction of effective vaccination is not to be expected from them.

The establishment is under the Superintendent of Vaccination of the circle of Allahabad and Jhansie, the latter of which Divisions is bordered by, and intermingled with, the territories of the Native Princes. The returns for the year show that out of a total of 23,003 cases of vaccination, 17,943 were successful, 3,394 unsuccessful, and 1,666 doubtful. These returns, indeed, are mere approximations to the truth, but they show at any rate an increase since last year, when the number of operations was only 17,732, and of successful operations 13,612. The results are so far encouraging, and the increase in the number of Native Superintendents from 3 to 9 is satisfactory. The success of vaccination within Native States, so closely intermixed with British territory as are those in Bundelkhund, is an important though indirect benefit to our own districts.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

492. The head of the Education Department in these Provinces is the Director of Public Instruction. Immediately under him are the three Inspectors of the Circles into which the Provinces have been divided for the purposes of supervision of public instruction. These are the Circles of Meerut and Rohilkhund, Agra, and Allahabad. There is also a fourth Circle, that of Kumaon and Gurhwal, which is very much smaller than any of the other three, and contains only elementary schools, which are under the supervision of a Pundit The highest educational institutions are the four Government Colleges of Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Benares. The Allahabad College is the Central College of these Provinces. The staff of each college consists of a Principal and several Professors. Below the colleges are the zillah or district schools, which are divided into high and middle: the high schools include the collegiate schools attached to three of the colleges. The next rank is that of the tuhseelee and town schools, and the lowest grade is filled by the hulkabundee or village schools, which afford elementary teaching to the poorer classes in groups of villages. The tuhseelee schools impart a good vernacular education and a knowledge of Persian; the middle zillah schools afford an introduction to English; and the high schools prepare their pupils for entrance into the colleges.

2.—Education.

493. The year 1872-73 has been marked by satisfactory progress. No important or radical changes have been introduced, but the development due to the decentralization scheme of 1871-72 has been steadily continued, and the chief features of the year are the growing interest taken by municipalities in the cause of education, and the increasing activity and usefulness of the school committees.

General results of the year.

494. The following table shows in detail the number of schools and pupils of every description in the North-Western Provinces:—

Number of schools and scholars.

	No. of Schools.		No. of Scholars.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.					
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.			1873.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Schools.												
Colleges, ...	3	4	84	127	67,168	78,443	799	9	11	617	10	7
Schools, High, English, ...	12	12	2,536	2,676	1,53,309	1,91,938	60	7	3	71	11	7
Do., Middle, ...	14	14	1,044	1,200	36,524	38,569	34	15	9	32	2	3
Do., High Oriental, ...	1	1	276	281	25,396	34,010	92	0	2	121	0	6
		569*		31,454*								
Do., Middle Vernacular, ...	209	227	11,737	13,968	49,160	87,701*	4	3	0	2	12	7*
		5,336*		116,040*								
Do., Lower do., ...	3,336	3,678	119,014	133,526	3,24,064	3,12,668*	2	11	8	2	11	1*
Do., do., Female, ...	427	420	7,917	8,130	27,848	28,558	3	8	3	3	8	2
Do., Normal, Male, ...	4	4	361	229	36,071	30,817	99	14	9	134	9	1
Do., do, Female, ...	3	3	40	41	7,947	8,401	198	10	9	204	14	5
Total, direct Govt. Institutions,	4,009	4,363	143,009	160,178	7,27,487	8,11,105	5	1	4	5	1	0
Aided Schools.												
Colleges, ...	4	2	4,230	24	63,693	15,033	15	0	11	626	6	0
Schools, High English, ...	12	17		4,012		51,140				12	11	11
Do., Middle, ...	154	156	10,500	9,705	92,032	85,728	8	12	3	8	13	4
Do., European, Female, ...	4	3	145	141	1,21,180	9,180	84	0	0	65	1	8
Do., High Vernacular, ...	...	2	...	395	...	804	...			2	0	6
Do, Middle do., ...	...	17	...	1,009	...	2,360	...			2	5	5
Do., Lower do., ...	37	32	1,455	1,325	4,154	1,920	2	12	11	1	7	2
Do, do. do., Female,	108	140	3,571	3,374	25,961	14,905	7	3	3	4	6	8
Normal Schools, ...	5	4	69	151	5,070	4,184	73	7	8	27	0	9
Total, Aided Schools, ...	324	373	19,970	20,136	2,03,090	1,85,254	10	2	9	9	3	2
Indigenous Schools, ...	4,609	4,754	55,467	57,362	...	...	...			...		
GRAND TOTAL, ...	8,942	9,490	218,486	237,676	9,30,577	9,96,359	...			...		

The classification is the same as that adopted last year, but there all the tuhseelee schools were classed as middle, and all the village schools as lower. For the purposes of comparison the same classification has been adhered to this year; but the figures with an asterisk classify the schools more correctly according to the instruction which this year's report shows them to provide, a few of the tuhseelee and town schools being really lower class, and a few village schools having attained the rank of middle class.

Increase in number of scholars.

495. The year has been one of very considerable increase, both in departmental efficiency and in numbers. It is gratifying to see that the number of scholars taught in Government schools has risen from 127,801 in 1870-71 to 143,009 in 1871-72, and 160,178 in 1872-73. The number taught in aided schools has also slightly increased, as well as those at free unaided schools, which had in former years been decreasing. This is probably due to greater care being taken in searching out and registering this class of schools. The number of boys who are learning English is 17,744, of whom 4,003 are taught in schools wholly supported by Government, and 13,741 in aided schools. The latter number shows a slight falling off from the number of the year before, which was 14,875. The middle vernacular schools give a superior vernacular education to 32,463 children, and 128,869 children are receiving in the lower schools plain elementary instruction in their own language, and in history, geography, and arithmetic: of these 124,170 are in Government schools, and the rest in aided schools: 117,365 are boys, and 11,504 are girls.

The normal schools are training 421 teachers for the lower schools; 270 of these are in the Government normal schools, and of this number 41 are females.

Proportion of education to children of school-going age.

496. The proportion of children of school-going age in the North-Western Provinces which is actually under instruction can only be approximately estimated, the census

returns being little trustworthy in the matter of ages, owing to the universal ignorance or carelessness of the natives on this point. The census statement of 1872 returns the number of boys between 6 and 16 as 3,776,044, or about 12 per cent. of the entire population. If then we assume this to be the school-going age for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, the number under tuition at Government and aided schools (223,180*) is 1 in 17. It has, however, been calculated that for the poorer classes of the population, who only desire primary education for their children, and who are probably 90 per cent. of the whole, the school-going age is from 6 to 13, and that for only the remaining 10 per cent. (*i.e.*, the classes who desire a better education, and who send their sons to middle and high schools) does it extend to 16. In that case, the number of boys who should be at school is reduced from 3,776,044 to 2,807,468, and the number under tuition is one in $12\frac{1}{2}$, or 8 boys at school where there should be 100.

* Deducting 12,707 girls.

497. The census statistics show a smaller number of educated persons in the Province than the educational reports would give occasion to expect. The total number of males who have been returned as able to read and write (the question was not asked about females) was 531,608, or about 1 in 30, or 3 per cent. of the entire population. Of these 180,733 (less even than the number shown to be at school in the past year) were under 20. In future years, as the larger numbers now under education grow up into the adult population, the proportion will gradually increase. But His Honor's impression is that not much reliance can be placed upon the figures of one census as regards education.

Number of educated persons in the Province.

498. On the whole, while the progress in the last few years has been most encouraging, and especially in the period from 1870, since which time the filling in of the old settlements and the introduction of the local cess have given a fresh impetus to the village-school system, there is still very much to be done,

Room for extension of education.

and an enormous mass of ignorance and indifference to be overcome. Indeed, there are not only vast numbers, but whole classes and strata of the population to whom the benefits of education have yet to be extended. Such are the lowest castes of all, who by common custom are not allowed to drink from the village well, and the presence of whose boys is hardly tolerated at the village school. These are to a certain extent provided for in the larger towns by free schools, wherever sufficient demand exists to justify the expenditure of town or provincial funds on such a purpose, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see the system still further extended in this direction. There is reason also to look for a further extension of the village-school system, from the growing appreciation of learning, the increase of private and aided schools, the contributions of municipalities, and the endowments of wealthy native gentlemen.

Changes during the year.

499. The principal features in the history of education during the year are the establishment of a central college at Allahabad, intended to concentrate, and thus to improve and strengthen, the various agencies at the disposal of Government for the prosecution of the University course; the introduction of a systematic examination in the Vernacular of the boys taught in the secondary schools; the general establishment of free schools by municipalities, and their acceptance of the principle that the primary education of their poor properly devolves on them; the systematisation of the village school establishments, by allotting definite grants to tuition, scholarships, rewards, and contingencies; the transfer of hulkabundee schools hitherto located in towns to villages, so that the free education provided by the State might be more carefully confined to the agricultural population; and the establishment of town schools at most of the large towns which were not already occupied by tuhseelee schools, at which schools the urban and richer population may for a small fee secure for their children a good secondary education; while free entrance into the lower classes, in which only the elements are

taught, is provided for the poor and for such of the agricultural community as reside in towns. The grant-in-aid rules have also been revised, so as to make the assistance of Government more directly depend on the cost of tuition and the efficiency and popularity of the school ; and the rules are so clear that the managers may easily know what amount of aid they are entitled to expect. The disappointment sometimes caused by the vagueness of the former rules, and the undue expectations they gave rise to, will, it is hoped, be thus avoided.

Total expenditure.

500. The total expenditure (exclusive of the Curator's Depôt and grants for the encouragement of literature) has been £130,038, of which £113,848 were paid from provincial revenues, while £16,160 were made up by contributions from municipalities, fees, endowments, &c., as shown below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions from municipalities, ...	34,308	44,990
Ditto ditto private persons, ...	22,834	20,200
Fees, ...	44,262	45,440
Endowments and interest on invested funds,	9,139	13,130
Miscellaneous, ...	22,839	37,840
Total, ...	1,33,382	1,61,600

The increase under the head Endowments arises from the investment of funds for scholarships in the Allahabad College ; that under Miscellaneous is nominal only, being due to the crediting to the Educational Department of the entire

proceeds of the sale of books printed at the Government Press instead of the profits of sale only. The increase in the municipal grants will be noticed hereafter.

Change of fees in colleges and zillah schools.

501. An important change was made during the year in the rates paid for education in the colleges and zillah schools. A uniform system of fees for all the circles was introduced, and the fees were fixed, instead of being, as in many places they used to be, calculated according to the incomes of the parents of the scholars. The changes were made after carefully weighing the arguments advanced on both sides by those who were best fitted to express an opinion on the subject. The result has been a partial lowering in some quarters of the cost of education, and the abolition of the above system of calculating fees, which was altogether objectionable in principle. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the change is a real improvement, and that it will especially render our system more popular among the Mahomedans, who, as a body, are either unwilling or unable to pay much for their education.

University Examinations.

502. In the higher University Examinations, the North-Western Provinces have, on the whole, done better in 1872 than of late years. No candidate went up for the degree of M. A., but 16 offered themselves in January 1873 for examination for the B. A. degree, and of these seven passed. This is a better result than recent years have shown; in January 1872 only one went up, and failed; in January 1871 four passed out of five; in 1870, six out of nine. Of the 16 candidates of January 1873, 13 are from Government Colleges, and all that passed were from the Colleges: three from Agra, two from Benares, and two from Bareilly. Agra did best.

F. A. Examination.

503. The result of the F. A. Examination has not borne out the promise of the Entrance Examination of 1870-71, in which 114 candidates passed, 65 of whom were from Government schools.

	Candidates.	Passed.
December 1872-73, ...	45	17
„ 1871-72, ...	31	18
„ 1870-71, ...	42	24
„ 1869-70, ...	32	7

Only 45 of these under-graduates, and only 27 from Government schools, persevered in their education to the extent of going up to the F. A. Examination. Of the 17 who passed, none were in the first division: 13 were from Government, and 3 from aided schools. The candidates from the aided schools came up ill-prepared. Agra too was much below par. Bareilly is decidedly the best; though, indeed, none of the Colleges kept up their former reputation, considering that no candidate passed in the first division. On the whole, however, the North-Western Provinces, which passed 38 per cent. of its contingent, did almost as well as any other province, the highest percentage being 40.

Entrance Examination.

504. The number of candidates was a little larger than last year, and the ratio of success (53 per cent., the same as last year) was higher than that of any other province. The failures were principally in English and History, not in Mathematics, as last year. On the whole, the class did well, and the proportion in the first and second divisions was larger, and in the third division smaller, than before.

	Candidates.	Passed.
December 1872, ...	186	100
„ 1871, ...	179	95
„ 1870, ...	175	114
„ 1869, ...	124	76

	Candidates.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
1872, ...	186	20	64	16	100
1871, ...	179	12	56	27	95

505. The following table shows the training of the candidates :—

Training of candidates.

	Candidates.	Passed.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Failed.
Government schools, ...	75	14	36	3	53	22
Aided ditto, ...	85	6	21	9	36	49
Unaided ditto, ...	26	...	7	4	11	15
Total, ...	186	20	64	16	100	86

Here again, as last year, the superiority of the training given by the Government schools is very marked. Bareilly did singularly well, and Benares comes next to it.

Attendance at Government Colleges.

506. The number of students in the collegiate classes of the four Government Colleges at the close of the official year 1872-73 was 127, which is a considerable increase on the number (84) at the close of the previous year. The Sanskrit Department of the Benares College had 248 students, and the Anglo-Sanskrit Department 36—in all 284, against 276 last year. The number of students in the special Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering was 233, or 9 less than in 1871.

History of the college classes.

507. The history of the college classes from the beginning to the end of the University course shows how small is the proportion of students who take sufficient interest in their studies to persevere as far as the B. A. degree, or who are able to withstand the temptation of employment before completing the course. In Bareilly, of a class which began in 1866 with 32 boys, and was afterwards increased by 24, who joined in sub-

sequent years, only two took their degree. Of the remaining 54 boys, seven were put down into the class below, and no less than 47 withdrew themselves from the College. In Benares the class was at first of 53 boys, and was afterwards increased by 27. Of these 80 only 2 took their degree, and these not from among the 53 with whom the class began; the remaining 78 fell off by withdrawal or non-promotion. In Agra, of the 24 boys with whom the class began in 1867, all had disappeared by 1872.

Classes of students.

508. A large proportion of the students at the three colleges, including the junior or school classes, are the sons of men who, having themselves obtained Government service, educate their family for the same end. Thirty-one per cent. belong to this class, and, including "pensioners" and "persons in private employ;" 364 boys, or 45 per cent, at least may be set down as aspirants for service. On the other hand, an almost equal number (389, or 47 per cent.) are the sons of agriculturists, tradesmen, &c., who are probably intended to follow their fathers' professions, and will bring to it more intelligence and information than the former generation possessed. Only 29 are entered as the sons of gentlemen "of independent means."

Boarding-house system.

509. The working of the boarding-house system has been very successful. By this system the usefulness of schools and colleges is vastly increased; and its extension to every college and zillah school will be attended with much advantage. During the year, one of the Bareilly houses, which lodged 91 boarders, had to be vacated as unsafe. Deducting these, the number of boarders in the Province has increased from 443 to 557. The system is now in force in three collegiate schools, eight superior zillah schools, and eleven inferior, and in process of time the remainder of the districts will be supplied. New boarding-houses were opened during the year in the districts of Cawnpore, Mynpoory, Humeerpore, Calpee, and Jhansie.

510. The following statement shows the particulars of cost and attendance for each of the zillah schools:—

Zillah schools.

School.	Cost.	Number of boys at close of 1871-72.	Number of boys at close of 1872-73.
1.—*Collegiate.*	Rs. a. p.		
Agra, ...	33,875 5 4	157	158
Bareilly, ...	40,854 1 0	333	310
Benares, ...	31,386 6 10	374	308
Total, ...	1,06,115 13 2	864	776
2.—*Superior Zillah.*			
Hume's High School, ...	12,425 1 2	333	323
Allahabad, ...	...	380	247
Allygurh, ...	11,971 15 0	163	196
Moradabad, ...	10,621 15 6	108	155
Cawnpore, ...	7,444 4 3	243	252
Mirzapore, ...	...	237	293
Muttra, ...	6,292 5 4	176	229
Shahjehanpore, ...	6,812 14 7	87	83
Budaon, ...	6,269 10 4	143	122
Total, ...	61,838 2 2	1,870	1,900
3.—*Inferior Zillah.*			
Seharunpore, ...	3,582 8 6	74	90
Moozuffernuggur, ...	3,997 5 10	65	58
Meerut, ...	3,395 7 9	95	117
Boolundshuhur, ...	3,603 6 6	76	80
Bijnour, ...	3,518 9 9	53	51
Etah, ...	3,222 10 3	62	76
Mynpoory, ...	2,707 9 7	77	105
Furruckabad, ...	2,823 4 10	86	110
Humeerpore, ...	2,880 7 3	60	64
Jhansie, ...	2,988 8 8	63	83
Lullutpore, ...	3,118 13 3	62	103
Banda, ...	5,805 8 10	100	110
Futtehpore, ...		92	90
Total, ...	41,644 5 0	965	1,137
Grand Total, 1872-73, ...	2,09,598 4 4	3,699	3,813

On the whole, there is an increase of 114 scholars. The collegiate schools at Bareilly and Benares have fallen off considerably in numbers; and so, though in a less degree, have the high schools at Etawah, Allahabad, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore.

Zillah school classes.

511. The first class in the zillah schools was that which went in for the Entrance Examination in the year under review. The success of these schools, as regards that examination, has already been related. Bareilly, as usual, took the lead, while Benares followed it closely; and Bareilly had the enviable distinction of sending up the candidate (Lal Bahadoor) who gained the first place of all the candidates at the University Examination. The high schools all achieved some success, except the three Rohilkhund ones, which are thought to have suffered from the competition of mission schools, though that competition has not been found to have the same result elsewhere. The success of the Etawah scholars, notwithstanding the decrease in numbers, has been marked. Allygurh, Cawnpore, and Mirzapore also deserve special mention among the high schools, and Mynpoory among the middle class schools. The second class, which numbered 138 in its third year in 1871, had only fallen to 131 this year, which is a very slight diminution. This class is not a promising one, and the failures in English, History, and Mathematics in the Christmas examination were very numerous. The third year class (259 in number) is slightly better.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

512. The highest oriental teaching in the province is that provided by the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments of the Benares College. The eight branches of study, any or all of which the students are allowed to take up, are thus attended:—

Mathematics,	...	...	...	13
Grammar,	...	...	...	128
Poetry,	...	...	...	35
Rhetoric,	...	...	...	25

Nyaya Philosophy,	...	...	22
Sankhya Ditto,	...	...	37
Law, ...	...	...	27
Astronomy, ...	...	...	71

Thus the education is more that of a University, where every one chooses his own line (or tripos), than of a collegiate school, where all are distributed into classes, and run in one groove. The attendance on the different courses depends partly on the popularity of the subject, partly on that of the teacher, and thus gives occasion to a wholesome rivalry among them.

Anglo-Sanskrit Department.

513. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department consists of 36 students, against 34 last year; and the account given of this Department, to which the Government looks with much hope for practical benefits from the combined study of Sanskrit and English, is encouraging. The work of translating from English into Sanskrit and Hindee has been taken up with energy, and some of the fruits may now be looked for, in the hope of which Mr. Thomason organized this branch of the College,—a hope which hitherto there have been no symptoms of realizing. It may be expected that some of the translations now in hand will prove really useful in our schools and colleges; and still more, that adapted or even original works containing the results of their reading in European science and literature, will be written by these Sanskrit scholars in a style of thought, reasoning, and illustration which will commend itself to the Hindu student and to the people generally. Sir William Muir records with pleasure that an effort is being made to compile, for the use of school-boys, a series of tales from the Hindu theatre, and that the work has actually been begun. Another object which His Honor has much at heart is the translation into Hindee verse of some of the odes or hymns, descriptive of natural phenomena and scenery, in such a form that they might be introduced as popular readings in the village schools, and in this also a beginning has lately been made.

514. The following table shows the number of tuhseelee and village schools, and the number of scholars in each of the four circles:—

Tuhseelee and village schools.

Circle.	Tuhseelee and Town.				Village Schools.			
	Upper.		*Lower.*		*Upper.*		*Lower.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st, ...	45	3,239	27	1,031	13	743	1,128	36,261
2nd, ...	46	2,925	29	1,899	85	4,069	916	30,007
3rd, ...	51	2,998	17	506	328	16,906	1,072	37,797
4th, ...	...	...	11	904	...	...	88	5,198
Total, ...	142	9,162	84	4,343	426	21,718	3,204	109,263

In former years it has been the custom to classify all tuhseelee schools as secondary, and all village schools as primary,—a classification more in accordance with the theory of these schools than with the practice; the instruction at some tuhseelee schools being confined to the vernacular, while some village schools teach Persian as well as Mathematics and Algebra. The classification for this year, as shown in the above table, has been more carefully made; but there is some doubt as to the uniformity of the method which has been followed, especially in classifying the lower or village schools; and no less than 84 of the 226 tuhseelee and town schools are ranked in the lower class. Of the entire number of scholars (13,505) in tuhseelee and town schools, 9,306 belong to the former, and 4,199 to the latter schools.

515. The fees in tuhseelee schools were raised from one to two annas in 1870,—a measure which was at once followed by a marked falling off of attendance, which continued through 1871-72, when the number of pupils was 8,986. It is satisfactory to find

Fees in tuhseelee schools.

that in the year under review the numbers attending these schools are again on the increase.

Instruction given in tuhseelee and village schools.

516. During the cold weather of 1872-73 the Lieutenant-Governor was present at the inspection of 24 tuhseelee and 325 hulkabundee schools, containing 4,705 scholars. What Sir William Muir then saw, as well as his similar experience in former years, impressed him deeply with the admirable character, as a rule, of both the tuhseelee and village circle schools. The character of the elementary instruction was almost always good, and the acquirements of the boys in Geometry were often quite astonishing; and if to this some subjects in literature (in which the vernacular is at present so barren) could be added, the system would offer little to desire.

Vernacular schools.

517. The first vernacular examination for the whole Province was held in December 1872. The candidates, 1,083 in number, were assembled at the head-quarters of each district, and papers, drawn up by the Professors of the Allahabad Central College, were set in Oordoo and Hindee, History and Geography, and Mathematics, together with an optional paper in Persian. It is to be regretted that a large number of the schools were disqualified by the fact that the scholars were convicted of copying, against which stricter precautions will have to be taken in future. In no less than eight districts this dishonest practice was found to have been so prevalent, that all the papers of the candidates were rejected. Of the rest, 40 per cent. gained over quarter marks, and 37 boys got more than 55 per cent. of full marks, and were placed in the first division. The failures were all in literature,—a result attributable to the extreme meagreness of the Oordoo and Hindee course of reading adopted in the Province. Scholarships were given to all in the first division, and next year, no doubt, the numbers will be larger, and the competition keener. The experiment cannot but be regarded as successful, and gives ground for expecting that the system will answer in future.

Proportion of Mahomedans in the schools.

518. The relative numbers of Mahomedans and Hindus in the tuhseelee and hulkabundee schools of each of the four circles is shown in the following table :—

	Tuhseelee and pergunnah schools.		*Hulkabundee schools.*	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1st Circle (Meerut and Rohilkhund).	2,782	1,418	27,459	10,440
2nd Circle (Agra), ...	4,643	671	32,877	1,442
3rd Circle (Allahabad), ...	2,645	922	46,983	7,710
4th Circle (Kumaon), ...	790	13	5,120	63
Total, ...	10,860	3,024	112,439	19,655

The variations in the proportion between Hindus and Mahomedans in the different circles is partly to be accounted for by the varying proportion of Mahomedans in the population: this proportion is greatest in the first circle. But the greatness of the variations points also to some difference in the system of education. The key to these variations will be found in the character used in teaching the vernacular languages. Mahomedans avoid the schools where Hindee alone is taught. Endeavour is making to supply the wants of the poorer classes of Mahomedans by the appointment of assistant Oordoo teachers in Hindee schools. On the whole, the proportion of Mahomedans in village schools is 17·5 per cent., which closely corresponds to the proportion they bear to the whole population, and shows that the charge (so generally made) that they refuse our proffered means of education and will not frequent our schools, is not true in the North-Western

Provinces at least. In the middle schools, where Persian, and often Arabic, is taught, the proportion of Mahomedans rises to 28 per cent. of the number of scholars, which shows that these schools are more popular with them as a class than with the Hindus.

School committees.

519. The results of the year have shown that the influence and power of the school committees are gradually increasing. It is especially hopeful to find many instances of Native gentlemen and landholders taking an active interest in the work; and it is to such co-operation of Native gentlemen with the European officers (which the committee system is specially adapted to facilitate) that we must look for the popularity of education among the people of the country. His Honor's opinion, as expressed in the Government review of the above-mentioned report, may be here quoted :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that these bodies are really forwarding the cause of popular education. Some are listless; in some only one or more of the members take an active interest, but even here the institution of the committee affords to any such individuals the opportunity of giving assistance by serving upon it And further, there are not wanting committees, and their number seems to be yearly increasing, which collectively, and as a body, interest themselves with activity in the spread of education, and in seeking to improve the existing system and agency."

Municipal schools

520. The municipal schools are a new feature in the history of education in these Provinces. They are mostly primary schools, for the municipalities have been ready to recognize the duty incumbent on them of providing the poor of the town with instruction similar to that which Government provides for the agriculturists; but all are not confined to this. The municipal grants are fast becoming a very considerable means of national education, and include large contributions in aid of State institutions, adding to the tuitional agency, providing scholarships, assisting in the construction of buildings, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to this as a growing source from which the educational means at the disposal of Government will be increasingly supplemented year by year.

Female schools.

521. The following table shows that the number of female schools has slightly decreased, but the number of scholars has slightly increased during the year:—

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No. of schools.	Girls.	No. of schools.	Girls.
1st Circle, ...	130	2,114	109	1,893
2nd Circle, ...	201	3,911	224	4,445
3rd Circle, ...	84	1,605	74	1,473
4th Circle, ...	12	287	13	319
Total, ...	427	7,917	420	8,130

The number of schools has slightly decreased, but the scholars have slightly increased, during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot look on the working of this branch of the department with much satisfaction. Here and there encouraging exceptions are found, but, as a rule, the schools languish, and the interest in them flags. It is not the want of money, but the popular unwillingness, which paralyses the efforts of Government. It is their ignorance or indifference as to the benefits of teaching, their fear of incurring ridicule by stepping into a new path, and their real apprehension of some vague evil or harm from it, which stand in the way,—and these can only be overcome in the lapse of time by the growth of a healthier public opinion, not by larger application of money. All that can be done for the present is to take advantage of openings where we find them, and to push the system wherever interest is displayed. The schools are almost all of a very elementary character.

Normal schools.

522. The four male normal schools were attended by 229 pupils, against 361 last year, at a cost per head of Rs. 134, against Rs. 99. These schools are doing a good and useful work. The year spent at the normal school is little enough to qualify the teachers in the required branches of learning and in the art of teaching; but it, no doubt, is of vast service; it enlarges the minds of the

teachers who are there trained, and sends them back to their village schools much better qualified for the important task before them. The three female normal schools of Allygurh, Agra, and Benares had 41 women under instruction. The number in 1871-72 was 40. There is an increasing demand for female teachers, which is a sign of some movement in the right direction; but women do not readily come to the schools. The want of female teaching is not yet generally felt, nor is it yet seen that teaching may be a likely profession for women.

Aided schools.

523. The following table shows the number and classes of aided schools, the attendance, and the cost of the schools of each class:—

Classification.	Detail.	Number of schools.	Roll attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
					Total charges	Government grant.
					£	£
I.—Colleges (A).	For Natives, ...	2	24	24	3,754	1,503
II.—High Schools (A).	(1) For European boys.	2	211	192	2,124	900
	(2) For Native boys	14	3,671	2,942	8,280	3,950
	(3) Orphanages (male).	1	130	118	607	264
III.—High Schools (B).	For Natives, ...	2	395	340	476	80
IV.—Middle Schools (A)	(1) For Europeans (male).	6	237	216	1,455	486
	(2) Ditto (female).	3	141	127	2,058	918
	(3) For Natives (male).	133	8,150	6,469	14,773	6,700
	(4) Ditto (female),	7	354	294	957	366
	(5) Orphanages (male)	3	365	328	1,117	630
	(6) Ditto (female),	7	599	584	1,266	388
V.—Middle Schools (B.)	For Natives (male),	17	1,009	781	340	236
VI.—Lower Schools.	(1) For Natives (male)	32	1,325	1,020	304	192
	(2) Ditto (female),	140	3,374	2,533	3,144	1,490
VII.—Special Schools.	(1) Normal (female).	3	68	66	811	370
	(2) Industrial (female).	1	83	70	114	48
	(3) Law class, ...	1	10	10	132	60
	Total, 1872-73, ..	374	20,146	16,114	41,712	18,531
	Total, 1871-72, ...	324	19,970	14,334	48,187	20,309

There has been an increase in the number of schools and pupils, and a decrease in expenditure. The training given in the aided colleges and high schools is probably, as already remarked, not so thorough as that afforded in the Government seminaries of the same kind; and the smallness of the number of students at the two colleges is much to be regretted, and, unless improvement is shown, must affect the Government grant. But most of the aided high schools are efficient and improving institutions.

The Chashmai Rahmut School, Ghazeepore, is an experiment as an oriental high school, set up under native management, where English and European science are taught. If it succeeds, it should be an example to the native community to encourage similar attempts elsewhere. Of the remaining aided institutions, 89 schools are mainly under the management of native committees, assisted at times by Government officers; they have 4,618 scholars, and receive £3,559 in Government grant. The rest, 51 in number, are missionary schools, with 3,886 scholars, and receive £3,507. Both of these classes of schools are doing a good work, and by their means Government is able to accomplish more than it could by the direct application of its own funds.

524. The following table shows the rate at which the Government grant falls per head in each class of aided schools:—

Rate of Government grant per head.

Class of school.	Detail.	Ratio of grant per head. £ s. d.
I.—Colleges, ...	For Natives, ...	62 12 9
II.—High Schools (A),	(1) For European boys, ...	4 5 4
	(2) For Native boys, ...	1 1 6
	(3) Orphanages (male), ...	2 0 7
III.—High Schools (B),	For Natives, ...	0 4 0¼
Middle Schools (A), ...	(1) For Europeans (male), ...	2 0 5
	(2) Ditto (female), ...	6 10 2
	(3) For Natives (male), ...	0 16 5
	(4) Ditto (female), ...	1 0 8
	(5) Orphanages (male), ...	1 14 7
	(6) Ditto (female), ...	0 12 11
Ditto (B), ...	For Natives (male), ...	0 4 8
Lower Schools, ...	(1) For Natives (male), ...	0 2 11
	(2) Ditto (female), ...	0 8 3
Special Schools, ...	(1) Normal (female), ...	5 8 11
	(2) Industrial (ditto),... ...	0 13 7
	(3) Law class, ...	6 0 0

On the whole, the cost per head in colleges is high, and in middle class schools for natives it is far above the rate paid by Government. Only in high schools for native boys, and in normal schools, do the figures compare favorably with Government rates. But there is evidently need for greater accuracy in the calculation of the cost of these schools. For instance, it is hardly credible that a high oriental education should be cheaper than a middle class oriental education, yet the cost of the former is shown as 4*s*. 0¾*d*. per head, and of the latter as 4*s*. 8*d*.

Indigenous schools.

525. The following table shows the indigenous schools of these Provinces, classified according to the kind of tuition given:—

Classification.	1st Circle.		2nd Circle.		3rd Circle.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars
Higher (B.), ...	13	562	...	...	1	49	14	611
Middle (A.), ...	5	326	...	...	5	295	10	621
Ditto (B), ...	622	8,038	...	...	631	8,338	1,253	16,376
Lower (boys), ...	1,463	15,778	1,147	12,832	648	9,704	3,258	38,309
Ditto (girls), ...	27	190	...	...	192	1,255	219	1,445
Total, 1872-73, ...	2,130	24,889	1,147	12,832	1,477	19,641	4,754	57,362
Total, 1871-72, ...	2,126	24,120	1,062	12,468	1,405	17,568	4,593	54,156

These 4,593 schools embrace a vast variety of differing institutions, which it is not easy to classify accurately, either as to the kind of teaching, or as to the progress made. It is the duty of the Government to encourage these schools, as far as they are useful, and to show that the Government system is in no way antagonistic to their interests.

Aid to indigenous schools.

526. During his recent tour, occasion was taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to impress these views on the committees and Inspectors and large bodies of the schools, and their masters were

assembled to meet His Honor in several important centres. Excepting the purely religious schools (as those for the Koran and Shasters), and the lower class for mahajunee accounts, there was found almost invariably a cheerful and ready response to the offer of encouragement and aid promised, if the Government course of reading, or any similar one embracing useful training, were adopted. By giving rewards in money, books, &c., either to the masters or scholars, or both, and by the grant, if required, of school-books, material aid and countenance can be given, without any exact inspection or examination, which latter would probably have only a deterrent effect. At the same time, in the case of application made for a regular grant-in-aid to one of these schools, an inspection or examination of some kind (though perhaps not very rigorous at first) would be held necessary as a guarantee of the efficiency of the teaching and the good done by the institution.

Educational books.

527. A noticeable change was made in respect of the sale of educational books from the Government Book Depôt during the year. Formerly these books were only obtainable from the Deputy Inspectors of districts, but it was found that these arrangements did not afford sufficient facilities to the people, and as an experiment depôts were established at the Government colleges and zillah schools, and at some tuhseelee schools. The sales of the year were not affected by this change, and indeed were not quite as large as in the preceding year; but many causes influence these sales besides the number of sale depôts. And while educational works have thus been made more accessible to the people, it is proposed to bring their prices within the means of those by whom they are most required, by lowering the rate of profit to Government from the sale of these books (which is now fixed at an invariable rate of 50 per cent. above the cost) to such a sum as may be sufficient merely to secure Government from loss.

Prizes for vernacular works.

528. The notification offering rewards for the best vernacular works continues to bear fruit. There have been many aspirants for

reward, but the majority of works have possessed little value. As many as 29, however, have during the year been found to be suitable for publication, and to deserve a prize. The most meritorious among native publications has been a series of mathematical works, for which a reward of Rs. 1,500 has been given; and a promising essay has been made at rendering Butler's Analogy in Oordoo, which will tend towards the fixing of a suitable terminology in the study of ethics, and may lead to fresh effort in that important department of literature.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Manner in which literature comes under the notice of Government.

529. All books and pamphlets published in the North-Western Provinces must be registered under Act XXV. of 1867, and copies deposited in the Curator's Depôt at Allahabad. Besides these published works, of which a list appears quarterly in the *Government Gazette*, works in manuscript are from time to time submitted to Government for approval under the Lieutenant-Governor's notification promising rewards to successful authors. In these ways a tolerably accurate acquaintance is obtained by the administration with the progress of the literary effort during the year.

530. The number of publications which appeared in each of the last two years is shown below :—

	1871.	1872.
Books, ...	317	97
Pamphlets, ...	243	77
Periodicals, ...	120	56
Miscellanies, ...	20	6
Total, ...	700	236

These figures show a great falling off in the number of books published since 1871. The decrease, however, is to a great extent nominal, being due to the exclusion of reprints from registration during the greater part of the year, under an order of the Government of India which was not revoked until the middle of September. From this cause no less than 374 books were returned to District Officers unregistered, and

it is probable that as large a number were not sent up for registration at all.

531. The 97 publications under the head of books consist of editions of 130,080 copies in all, or 1,330 copies each on an average, published by 29 presses in the 12 towns shown in the margin. Ten of the 97 books, representing 40,500 copies, have issued from the Government Press at Allahabad, and the books published at Roorkee come from the College press, so that Government has produced 17 of the 97 books, and 50,800 of the 130,080 copies. It will be seen from these figures that the literary activity of these Provinces is as yet feeble, and the demand for books small. It is not certain whether the registration returns include all the books which have been published by native presses during the year; and there is probably reason to suspect that in some cases the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 have not been obeyed. There is no need to leave any considerable margin for such cases in reviewing the general literary results of the year. The registration of books, however, is more than an index to the literary activity of the country; it is a bar to the publication of immoral or dangerous works, and in order that registration may fulfil this latter function, the provisions of the Act need to be strictly observed. A very lamentable disclosure of the extent to which books of the most licentious class are obtainable in these Provinces has lately come under the notice of Government. Suitable measures have been devised for checking this great evil, and as a part of these a rigid enforcement of the law has been directed for the registration of all presses and of every printed book and paper.

Towns.	No. of books.	Copies.
Allahabad, ...	21	60,000
Agra, ...	21	12,750
Cawnpore, ...	13	17,500
Meerut, ...	13	9,130
Benares, ...	7	10,300
Roorkee, ...	7	9,000
Bareilly, ..	5	3,250
Shahjehanpore, ...	4	4,500
Furruckabad, ...	3	2,200
Allygurh, ...	1	1,000
Lullutpore, ...	1	250
Almorah, ...	1	200
Total, ...	97	130,080

532. The following tables show the books and pamphlets registered during the year, divided according to subject and language, with the number of copies of each book :—

Books.

Subjects.		*Oordoo.*		*Hindee.*		*Arabic.*		*Persian.*		*Sanskrit.*		*English.*		*Bi-lingual.*		*Total.*	
		Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.
Religious,	...	7	10,800	2	1,250	1	1,000	...	...	3	1,400	...	...	1	1,850	14	16,300
Educational and Moral.		11	19,500	16	41,650	2	950	3	4,000	...	...	1	550	2	9,000	35	75,650
History,	...	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5,750	17	8,750
Professional. Medicine,	...	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000
Law,	...	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	3	2,000
Engineering,	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,500	...	...	5	6,500
Military,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	500	2	530
Poetry,	...	3	2,100	1	500	...	...	3	2,500	...	...	1	800	...	...	8	5,900
Miscellaneous,	...	4	5,000	3	3,300	...	...	2	2,000	...	...	2	1,150	...	...	11	11,450
Total,	...	34	45,900	22	46,700	3	1,950	8	8,500	3	1,400	10	8,530	17	17,100	97	130,080
Total in 1871,...		88	119,435	48	115,804	52	67,075	56	65,025	4	4,100	34	49,480	35	19,900	317	440,819

Pamphlets.

Subjects.	*Oordoo.*		*Hindee.*		*Arabic.*		*Persian.*		*Sanskrit.*		*English.*		*Bi-lingual.*		*Total.*	
	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.
Religious, ...	15	12,150	4	6,700	1	2,000	...	...	4	2,175	5	1,000	3	1,000	32	25,025
Educational and Moral, ...	9	8,275	6	10,875	...	...	3	3,000	3	1,800	3	10,000	4	10,500	28	44,450
Medical, ...	1	1,000	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
Poetry, ...	4	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,900
Miscellaneous, ...	5	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	3	2,100	1	350	11	5,275
Total, ...	34	25,450	11	18,575	1	2,000	3	3,000	9	4,675	11	13,100	8	11,850	77	78,650

533. Educational works keep the lead as hitherto, the number of copies issued forming 58½ per cent. of the whole. It is an interesting and hopeful sign that the Government series are beginning to be republished by native presses. This deserves encouragement, so long as the reprints are fairly got up, and the printing accurate. For the rest we must wait the gradual expansion of education among the boys of Northern India, which will slowly but surely create a demand, and form a taste for reading. Both as regards books and pamphlets, Oordoo keeps the lead of Hindee. There were, indeed, only 45,900 copies of Oordoo books published against 46,700 Hindee; but the great mass of the latter number belonged to the Educational Department.

534. The large decrease (8 per cent.) in the publication of oriental classical works is remarkable: but the chief business in this respect belongs to reprints, which are not represented in the present year.

Religious works.

535. Of the 14 books registered under this head, three are commentaries on portions of the New Testament, written in the Oordoo language and the Roman character, and published by the Tract Societies in Allahabad. The Arabic work is a commentary on the Wuqaya, published at Cawnpore. The work entered under this head in column 7 is a fine copy of the Koran in Arabic with a Persian and Oordoo version, the price of the whole being Rs. 4. It is published by a press in Meerut, which is well-known for the nicety of its editions of the Koran. The other works are of the usual controversial class.

Educational works.

536. There has been but one grammar published this year, —an Arabic grammar by Mir Imdad Ally, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore. It is a learned work, though rather too ponderous to be generally useful. An Oordoo treatise on Natural Philosophy, by Ruder Sahay, District Engineer of Etawah, has received a reward from Government; it is not an original work. A Hindee moral work—the Niti Sudha Tarangini—has also been held

worthy of a reward, and has been printed by Government. The author is in Government service in the Translator's Office. A good selection from the works of Saadi has been made by one of the teachers of oriental languages in the Benares College. The book is meant for use in the Government schools; and there can be no doubt that the substitution of such works for the more than doubtful class of works which find ready admission into the native classes, and even into some of our mission schools, is greatly to be desired. The Arabic and Persian educational works are of no importance.

537. The only book of exclusively European interest, which has been published during the year, is an excellent "Analysis of Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind," by the Reverend A. F. R. Hœrnle.

History.

538. The works under this head in Oordoo are translations of Arabic works on the victories of the Prophet. Those entered as bilingual are serial parts of a translation of the Mahabharat in Oordoo and Hindee with the original text, which have been issuing for some time from Jwala Pershad Bahargawa's press at Agra (Satya Prakash Press). The Oordoo version is inferior to the Hindee, as might be expected. The only work issued by the Scientific Society's press (Allygurh) is an Oordoo translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Part I. The work is worth translation, and so far the rendering is not amiss.

Professional works.

539. The best of these are the practical series of class books in engineering, surveying, &c., published at the Roorkee College. These are very well and carefully brought out by the Manager of the College press. Two medical works have been published during the year, both by natives of India, but one by a Hakeem, or practitioner after the Indian method, and the other by a Native Doctor, instructed in European medical science. These two classes of physicians divide the medical practice of the country between them, and the obstacles in the way of a coalition are very great. The European system

is not only strange and alien to the native physician, but the difficulty of a terminology intelligible to him is almost insuperable without a previous knowledge of European languages. In the present case the "Practical Surgery" of Imam-ood-deen abounds in English terms, which have been rather too freely used. The drawings are not nearly so good as in European works of the same class. The book, however, promises to be useful, and a copy of it will be placed in all dispensaries.

540. The military works are merely Oordoo versions of instructions for drill and outpost duty.

Poetry.

541. The English work registered under this head is the third volume of Mr. Griffith's excellent version of Valmiki's Rámáyana. In Oordoo there is a good edition of the Odes of Názír by Mirza Kulb Hossein of Futtehgurh, a Diwan by a native lady, republished, and a Diwan by Mr. G. Pesh of Meerut. These compositions are almost worthless by the European standard of excellence: by the native standard, they are of average merit.

Miscellaneous.

542. Under this head there is nothing of importance. There is a tract on electro-plating by Anwar Ally, and another on photography, both published at Meerut.

543. The pamphlets published during the year were chiefly educational or religious. In the latter class, a little Hindee tract, called *Mukti Muktawali*, printed by the American Tract Society, Allahabad, is written in a style unusually good. The educational pamphlets are copies of the Government editions of primers and other elementary school-books. The two medical tracts are those on vaccination, by Lalla Luchhmun Narayan of Bareilly, copies of which have been purchased by the Government for circulation. The poetical pamphlets are reprints. Among miscellaneous pamphlets, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram's lecture in English on the advantages of foreign travel is worth perusal

544. The following table shows the relative proportion of books and pamphlets, and of the copies of books and pamphlets which were published during the year under each head :—

	Percentage of books.	Percentage of copies.
Religious, ...	26 5	19 8
Educational, ...	36 2	58·2
Historical, ...	9 7	4 2
Professional, ...	8	6·7
Poetical, ...	7·	3·7
Miscellaneous, ...	12 6	7·6
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

545. From these figures it will be seen how very small is the demand for light literature among the natives of these Provinces. Professional, historical, and educational works may fairly be classed together as works brought out by the direct or indirect encouragement of Government. These absorb 54·9 of the number of separate works, and 69·1 of the number of copies. After a further deduction of the great class of religious works, a very small part indeed of the literary products of the year remains to be classed as the indigenous and peculiar literature of the country. The inference would seem to be that the people do not care to read for amusement; but the right explanation is, no doubt, that a popular literature, combining amusement with instruction, has yet to be formed. In the province of fiction, for instance, certain popular works continue year by year to attract a large number of readers, but in India this branch of literature is at present limited to more or less ingenious fairy tales, and presents scarcely any materials for variety, and consequently little or no room for extension.

4.—Vernacular Press.

546. The following table shows the statistics of the year of review as compared with that preceding :—

	1871.	1872.
Number of papers, ...	30	36
Total in circulation, ...	7,594	5,917
Average circulation, ...	253	162
Number of magazines, ...	9	9
Total in circulation, ...	1,935	1,408
Average circulation, ...	215	156

Taking papers and magazines together, the total decrease in the number of issues has been 2,321, of which 2,225 are due to the decrease in Government patronage, and the remainder to decrease in the number of subscribers.

547. The number of Hindee newspapers is 8, or one more than last year, but the circulation has fallen from 1,007 to 790. Two newspapers are Oordoo and Hindee, and one Bengali paper has been set up during the year in Allahabad.

548. Of a total of 36 periodicals, 18, or one-half, are published in Agra, Allahabad, and Meerut; half of these again issue in the latter city alone, which publishes one-fourth of the whole number of periodicals in the Province. Of a total circulation of 5,917, 3,132, or 53 per cent., depend for support on native subscribers, while the Government takes 1,613, or 27 per cent., chiefly for the use of schools, where they are of much use. The largest number of subscribers belong to the *Allygurh Institute Gazette ;* but the Bengali weekly *Pragdoot* at Allahabad, and the Rampore weekly *Dubdubu-i-Sikunderi*

have the largest amount of native subscriptions. The ratio of native subscribers varies curiously. Thus the Hindee fortnightly paper, the *Budh Prakash*, has an issue of 105, 100 going to Government, and 5 to natives; the *Akhbar Nûrul-Anwâr* has 211 native subscribers out of 252 copies; the *Muhtub-i-Hind* is almost wholly supported by natives; one native only, on the other hand, subscribing to the *Jagut Samachar*, a Hindee weekly paper of 87 copies, 80 of which are taken by Government. The magazines are similarly supported to the extent of one-half by Government, but these are mainly educational, and cannot be held to illustrate the spontaneous growth of an interest for such literature among the people.

549. The decrease in the number of newspaper issues is to be regretted, though it appears to be mainly, if not altogether, due to the contraction of Government support. This, however, will have one good effect, if, as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, it should lead the editors to see that they cannot lean altogether upon Government; but that while Government may afford countenance and a certain degree of aid by taking copies for circulation among educational institutions, the managers must look mainly for success to the number of private subscribers.

550. The tenor of the articles in native newspapers, though ordinarily wanting in originality and vigour, is upon the whole good. The treatment of the political subjects has been, as a rule, fair and loyal. The absence of anything of an injurious or improper nature is to be commended, and the circulation of intelligent discussions based upon fact, and taking a tolerably wide political and social scope, cannot but have a wholesome effect upon the people. It is to be regretted that the circulation is still so limited, but taste for such reading will grow, though gradually; and once formed, the habit will hold its ground, and as interest increases, the tone of the periodical press will by degrees correspond to the more enlightened requirements of readers. Upon the whole, the results now reported continue to be encouraging.

5.—Literary Societies.

Literary societies.

551. There are few societies of a literary character in these Provinces, and those that exist owe their origin more or less to the influence of our system of education. With perhaps the exception of the Allygurh societies, none have more than a local influence, or can be fairly held to represent any prominent section of the community. Newspapers are read at the meetings of these societies, and public matters affecting the interests of the members are discussed, but mention is seldom made of any subject of a purely literary nature, nor does such seem to come within the scope of the plan they set before themselves.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

552. The archæological remains existing in these Provinces may be divided into the two great classes of Hindu and Mahomedan. To the former belong the three great sub-divisions of Buddhist, Jaina, and Hindu, and to the latter the buildings constructed by the Pathan, Afghan, and Mogul dynasties.

Archæology.

553. The Buddhist remains of the earliest period comprise the Asoka pillars (250 B. C.) at Allahabad, Bhitan and Lulteeah in the Ghazeepore District, and Lauriya in the Goruckpore District, the edict engraved on the rock near Kalsee in the Dehra Doon, and the remains of temples and sculptures at Muttra, Gairwah near Allahabad, Sarnath near Benares, and Barabhita in the Cawnpore District.

554. The cities of these Provinces visited by the Chinese Buddhist traveller Hwen Thsang in the seventh century, and described by General Cunningham in his Archæological Reports, are Muttra, Kalsee or Srughna in the Dehra Doon, Madawar or Madeepore in Seharunpore, Kasheepore or Gorisana in the Terai, Rammuggur or Ahichhatra in Bareilly, Soron or Surukshetra and Atranjikhera in Etah, Sankisa and Kunouj in Futtehgurh and Allahabad, and Kosam in Allahabad. In all these cities the traveller found large communities of Buddhists and noble temples and monasteries, the remains of many of which exist to the present day. In addition to these, there are few places of any antiquity that do not show traces of Buddhist influence, and fragments of Buddhist sculptures representing Buddha, Maya, and the Badhisatwas. The Guptu inscriptions on the Asoka pillar at Allahabad, the Kahaon pillar in Goruckpore, and the Pahladpore pillar now in the grounds of the Benares College,

all belong to the first three centuries after Christ. At Kussia, in Goruckpore, there is also a colossal figure of Buddha ; at Bhaugulpore, in the same district, a stone pillar with an inscription ; and in the city of Benares several remains ascertained as belonging to this period. These, with the coins of the Gupta princes, form the principal relics of the early historical age of the post-Buddhist period. We have the portions of temples, fonts, tanks, and residences constructed by the rulers of Kunouj, and the Chandel Rajah of Muhoba, at Muhoba, Kallinjer, and Adjeygurh ; by the rulers of Jajhoti at Khajurahs ; and the magnificent temples converted into the Atala and Jumai Musjids at Jounpore. The history of this period is also illustrated by coins, inscriptions on copper plates (usually granting land to Brahmins) and on stone. Very many of these have been translated, and yearly fresh additions are made to our knowledge of the dynasties of Upper India for the five centuries previous to the Mussulman invasion. From Hwen Thsang we learn that in his time there were numerous temples of the gods in existence side by side with the Buddhist buildings; it is, however, very difficult to determine how much of the Brahminical remains now existing belong to the Buddhist period, and how much to the Brahmanic revival on the extinction of Buddhism. For more than one thousand years Buddhism flourished (500 B. C. to 800-900 A.D.) and was the faith of millions in these Provinces until about the ninth century, when it was stamped out by fire and sword, and not a single follower of Sukya Muni now remains in the whole of these Provinces. The professors of the old faith triumphed and introduced the worship of Mahádeo and Parvati with the indecent Tantric ritual so often represented in the sculptures of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Buddhist fanes were transformed into Hindu temples, and these again in the thirteenth century were in many cases converted into Mussulman mosques, so that to restore in any single building the style of architecture employed by its first constructors is very difficult. In a few cases the Buddhist buildings have been little changed, beyond the removal of images and much of the ornamental frieze-work. Again, in others it would appear that the old

building was only used as a quarry for materials for the new construction. Of the later Brahminical buildings there are few in existence possessing claims to an antiquity older than the fourteenth century. In Benares itself there are none older than the thirteenth century, and few of those said to have been erected before the seventeenth century would appear to retain their original form, being made up of non-homogeneous restorations and additions of various dates. The commonest style employed in existing Hindu temples is a variation of an ideal four-sided figure for the base, rising into a truncated pyramid, and crowned by a conventional fruit-like ornament, the Turk's cup of the Kumaon temples, without any trace of storeys or pilasters. As a rule, all the Hindu temples of any pretensions are referable to this original. In some cases the base is sinuous, and adorned with richly carved friezes, continued row over row to the spring of the pyramidal superstructure: in other instances, there is little ornamentation beyond an occasional course of moulding. Again, we have a modern style, in which the upper structure is formed of an agglomeration of small pyramids, but still, as a whole, keeping the original pyramidal idea. The Jaina temples are few in number, and present no very marked difference of style or construction from that of the Hindus. The Mahomedan structures consist of mosques, tombs, forts, and serais, or resting-houses for travellers. These, as already mentioned, may be divided into Pathan Afghan, and Mogul. The Pathan may be further sub-divided into the early Pathan, comprising the buildings erected by the Ghori and Khilji dynasties from 1193 A.D. to 1321 A.D., and the late Pathan of the Tughlak and Syuds, from 1321 A.D. to 1451 A.D. To the first belongs the Minar and Musjid at Coel near Allygurh, and to the latter the fort of Jounpore, besides many musjids and buildings of less note in several districts in these Provinces. Of the Afghans (1451 to 1554 A.D.) we possess the Atala, Jamai, and Zanjeeri Musjids, and the Lal Darwaza at Jounpore, the two first being Hindu temples converted to Mussulman uses, and remarkable for the noble arched screens constructed at the principal entrance. To this period

also belongs the Musjid of Mukhdoom Jahaniya, and the tomb of Syud Jalal at Kunouj, and the Barahdari of Sikandar Lodi at Agra. The Mogul period may also be sub-divided into the early Moghul, from the restoration of Humayoon to the death of Shah Jahan (1554 to 1658 A.D.), and the late Mogul from 1658 A.D. to the accession of Alam Shah in 1795 A.D. To the first period belongs some of the most striking and celebrated architectural remains that have descended to us. The forts of Agra and Allahabad, the gateways at Futtehpore Sikree, of the tomb of Akbar at Secundra, of the Serai Nurmahal, and of the tomb of Mamtaz Zaman at Agra; the palace of Futtehpore Sikree and that in the Agra Fort, and the palatial mausoleums of Sheikh Saleem Chisti at Futtehpore Sikree, of Akbar at Secundra, of Itimad-ud-daulah and Mamtaz Zaman at Agra, and of Bala Peer at Chunar and Kunouj. The Ram Bagh at Agra and the great bridge at Jounpore belong to the same period. To the late Moguls are due the Nabi and Jamai Musjids at Muttra, and the Jamai Musjid at Benares. Here, as in other countries, the principal remains of archæological interest are due to the piety or magnificence of its successive rulers. In no case have we anything resembling Pompeii, where the abodes of private individuals vie in solidity of structure and elegance of arrangement with the buildings devoted to public worship. At Behut, in the Upper Doab, a town which had been overwhelmed by the *débris* of a flood, was discovered some years ago many feet below the present level of the country, and from the coins and other remains disinterred, Behut must be considered to have been inhabited about the commencement of the Christian era. The traces of human habitation visible on its excavation do not differ in any material degree from those existing at the present day. What is still wanted in these inquiries is a systematic classification and arrangement of the existing remains, for very many of which the date of construction or alteration can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

555. The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in these Provinces, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Patna over the members of the Church of Rome.

2.—Wards' Institute, Benares.

556. The year opened with 25 wards in the Institute, and at the end of the year the number was reduced to 23, there having been only three admissions against five withdrawals. Of the three admissions, none were from the North-Western Provinces,—one was the son of the late Dewan of Koonch Behar, one came from Chota Nagpore, and the third from Rajshahye. Of the withdrawals, two (the sons of the Rajah of Barrah) were boys from the North-Western Provinces. Viewed as an institution established for the benefit of minors in the North-Western Provinces, it must be allowed (as has been remarked in previous years) that the attendance from these Provinces is extremely scanty. There are now left but six wards from the North-Western Provinces, while there are 16 from Bengal, and one from the Central Provinces.

Numbers.

557. Of the 25 boys, 16 were taught in the Benares College, and 9, of ages from 6 to 16 years, who were young for the College, were taught in the Institute. As noted last year, the advance of scholarship in the Institute is not great. Probably the chief cause of backwardness is the absence, among the more wealthy classes, of that inducement to study which exists among those who have to earn their living. Still His Honor is far from thinking the results shown to be discouraging, and the general improvement in manners and bearing gained by the wards during their stay in the Institute, and the taste for manly exercises and recreation are admitted on all hands to

be a real gain. It may also be hoped that integrity and truthfulness, and the seeds of a better morality than they would gain at their homes, will be instilled into them.

558. The long periods during which several of the wards remain absent on leave from the Institute form one of the great drawbacks to their more rapid advancement in their studies. The difficulty has been commented upon every year, and is now again brought to notice. The main obstacle in the way of checking these long absences is said to be the facility with which District Officers accede to the applications of the wards or their relations for leave, or for extension of leave, and the unwillingness of the Superintendent and Visitors to refuse to comply with the applications so supported. It is hoped that in future this fault may be corrected by a stricter system of leave rules, and greater severity in adhering to it than at present. Although it is difficult in the present state of social usages to lay down any absolute scale of absence, still the relative importance of religious and family ceremonials, and the time required for them, are well known, and should form the measure of the leave granted.

559. The expenditure at the institution is divided under two heads, "General" and "Personal." The general charges are the share borne by each ward in the fixed establishment of the institution, and the personal charges are the expenses incurred on account of horses, food, college fees, personal servants, &c. The general charges amounted to £1,187, against £1,189 in the previous year, or an average monthly expenditure per ward of £4, against £4 in 1871-72. The personal charges aggregated £1,886, against £1,761 in 1871-72, or an average of £6 per mensem, against £6 in the previous year. The total monthly charge for each ward was thus £10, as against £9-9*s.* during 1871-72.

560. The question of reduction of the expense necessary to maintain a ward at the Institute has been carefully considered by the local authorities and the Board of Revenue during the year. At present the cost is so great as to place the

benefits of the Institute beyond the reach of all but a few. It is hoped that by a sub-division of the scale of contributions (which is graduated according to the income of the contributing ward), the general expenses will be much reduced for the poorer pupils. This, however, will not have the desired effect unless the personal and contingent charges, which have steadily increased, and are still increasing, are also reduced. The Visitors have been requested to lay down a maximum scale of personal expenditure that shall be based on strict economy; and from the combined operation of these two schemes a sensible improvement may be expected.

3.—Government Press.

Scale of charges.

561. The revised scale of charges which was introduced into the Government Press in October 1871, has been continued throughout the past year. The result has been that the net profit on the working of the Press, in a commercial point of view, is said to be £6,695. The present scale, however, is merely experimental, and must eventually be lowered. It is not the object of Government to show any merely paper surplus; in the meantime the working of the present scale is closely watched, Government being chiefly concerned with the cost at which the work is done.

Financial outturn.

562. In the year under review, the cash receipts for private work executed amounted to £1,071, the value of work done for other Governments was £2,178, and the cost of educational works printed at the Government Press and made over to the Curator for sale came to £830. The second of these three items is £877 more than the corresponding item last year,—a large increase, which is to be attributed to the great number of Acts published during the year, and distributed to other Governments, and to the work of several new offices, such as the new State Railways, having been sent for the first time for execution at the Government Press. The total amount of all three items of receipt is £4,080. The gross expenditure of the year was £24,990, and deducting the above

receipts, the net cash expenditure was £20,910. The Budget-estimate of 1872-73 was £21,664, or £754 above the actual net cost of the year, a result which is the more satisfactory, as the outturn of 1872 is nearly £3,000 in excess of that of any previous year since the Press has been established.

Value of printing done for different Departments.

563. The estimated value of the printing done for the different Departments, as compared with 1871-72, is shown below :—

Departments.	1871-72	1872-73.
	£	£
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, General Department, ...	7,428	8,957
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, ...	1,464	1,823
Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,	1,093	1,687
Total, ...	9,985	12,467
High Court, North-Western Provinces, ...	731	1,622
Judges, ditto ditto, ...	21	41
Magistrates, ditto ditto, ...	38	86
Board of Revenue, ...	4,741	3,530
Commissioner of Stamps, ...	33	26
Ditto of Excise, ...	186	272
Commissioners of Divisions, North-Western Provinces,	68	5
Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, ...	112	53
Settlement Officers, ...	1,114	1,804
Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, ...	2,571	1,940
Paper Currency Department, ...	48	18
Controller, Public Works Accounts, ...	884	1,265
Conservator of Forests, ...	8	42
Director of Public Instruction, ...	2,122	1,315
Curator of Government Books, ...	227	192
Inspector-General of Registration, ...	1,232	676
Ditto of Police, ...	2,219	2,460
Ditto of Prisons, ...	133	122
Census operations, ...	...	150
Public Libraries, ...	...	125
Inspector-General of Dispensaries, ...	73	87
Sanitary Commissioner, ...	107	497
Superintendent-General of Vaccination, ...	...	200
Government Press, ...	155	147
Customs Department, ...	170	473
Other Minor Departments, ...	2,331	2,738
Total, ...	29,309	32,353

564. The decrease of expenditure of the Registration Department for 1872 is in part, no doubt, an instance of the reduction of labor and expense which can be effected by the introduction of a complete registered set of forms. The Controller of Public Works Accounts, on the other hand, has employed the Press to a much greater cost this year than the year before, owing to the omission to provide such forms. The large expenditure in the Police Department is attributed to the printing of new forms required by the new Criminal Procedure Code. It is probable, however, that much of the extraordinary expense can in future be avoided by first altering and using up the forms hitherto in use. An explanation of the large increase in expenditure under the head of "Inland Customs" has been asked from the Board of Revenue. The work done for the Educational Department was somewhat less than in the year before, as will appear from the figures given below:—

	1871.		1872.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£
Books, ...	131,400	1,507	79,814	777
Maps, ...	5,005	91	4,215	53
Total, ...	136,405	1,598	84,029	830

565. The weight of type cast by the type foundry for the use of the Press was also somewhat less than in 1871, being 7,879lbs., valued at £731, against 9,405lbs., valued at £1,090. But the type cast for private persons in 1872 was 2,236lbs., valued at £311, against 1,872lbs., valued at £121, cast in 1871.

Weight of type cast.

566. In August 1872, the Superintendent of the Government Press was entrusted with the duty of registering publications under Act XXV. of 1867. By the terms of the Act, three copies of

Registration of books.

every book which is printed or lithographed in India must be sent to Government to register and retain. The number of books and pamphlets thus registered was 243, against 70[illegible] last year,—the difference being due chiefly to the exclusion of reprints, which before were counted in.

4.—Curator's Depôt.

Curator's Depôt.

567. The Curator's Depôt is the agency by which all books required for the use of the Educational Department are distributed. Besides this there is a miscellaneous branch in which the Curator acts as the agent of Government in selling to the public and distributing to officials books and reports issued by Government. The Curator also exercises a supervision over the official libraries throughout the Province, which receive their supplies from him, and the Depôt is the place where the copies of works registered under Act XXV. of 1867 are deposited.

Educational branch.

568. There has been considerable falling off in the number and cost of the educational books received, as compared with 1871-72, and a slight decrease in the numbers of those sold, though the sales are larger than in 1870-71. The numbers are as given below :—

Books received during 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Selling price.	No.	Cost.
		£		£
Books printed at Government Press, ...	169,134	1,660	89,307	945
Purchased for private publishers, ...	25,415	1,184	20,729	738
Total, ...	194,549	2,844	110,036	1,683

Books sold during 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Selling price.	No.	Selling price.
		£		£
English books, ...	2,188	152	1,163	95
Government Press published books, ...	204,988	2,722	194,744	2,766
Private publishers' books,	38,931	1,101	28,151	1,149
Total, ...	246,107	3,975	224,058	4,010

Books received and sold.

569. Including books purchased from private publishers and stolen books recovered, the total number of books received during the year under review was 125,291, and as the total number sold was 224,058, the stock in hand was reduced from 1,036,639 books at the end of 1871 to 937,872 books at the end of 1872. This stock is valued at £25,132.

570. The prices of books sold by Government are based on the cash price paid to English or Indian publishers, or on the net cost of printing, when the books are issued from the Government Press, together with an addition of 50 per cent. above the cost price, in order to cover the cost of postage and packing, and the discount given to salesmen. It has, however, been represented that in some cases this 50 per cent. addition is too large, and makes the books unsaleable, as they can be issued at a cheaper rate from native presses. The scale of prices is now being examined to avoid this result. The books should be sold without loss to Government, but there is no desire to make more profit than will cover the actual expenses which Government incurs.

Profit on sales.

571. The price received for books sold has exceeded their cost to Government by £1,450. From this sum, which represents the gross profit, there are to be deducted £745 expenses of postage,

packing, and discount, leaving a net profit of £705 on the year's transactions, against £424 in the year before.

572. The year under review has been marked by an endeavour to place educational books more nearly within the reach of the rural population. Under the old system, books could be purchased only from the Deputy Inspectors, or at most of the zillah and aided schools, and at a few missionary stations. The supply of books has now been extended by way of experiment to certain tuhseelee schools, and the places where books are procured have been made more accessible to the public by the establishment of a book-selling depôt in some conspicuous part of the building, so that the people generally, as well as students, may have every opportunity of making purchases during certain hours of the day. The operations of the depôt in this respect were extended to 16 zillah and 29 tuhseelee schools.

Miscellaneous branch.

573. Under the miscellaneous branch there is a similar falling off in the receipt of books, 14,572 having been received against 18,203 in 1871-72. On the other hand, a larger number were sold (7,702 against 5,095) and distributed gratis (3,713 against 1,371). The increase is probably due to the large issue of Act X. of 1872 and other important Acts; but the total number of issues, though greater than that of last year, is not nearly equal to that of 1870 or 1869, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The stock, which is equal to nearly eleven years' supply at the present demand, was 122,382 books at the beginning of the year, and 125,539 at the end, valued at £16,348. A considerable portion, however (perhaps one-fourth), of this stock consists of books for which there is no demand whatever, and measures are being taken for the removal of the useless portion of the stock.

Total number of issues.

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
46,505	30,225	6,466	11,415

574. The cash statement of the proceeds of sales of books during the year is as follows :—

Value of educational books sold,	...	£3,535
Do. of miscellaneous books sold,	...	£377
		£3,912
Receipts of the year on account of the above,		£3,031
Balance due,	...	£881
Add balance of previous year,	...	£1,307
Total outstanding,	...	£2,188

575. The outstanding debits at the close of the year (1871-72) amount to £1,307, and at the close of the year under report to £1,573. This large sum is composed of £1,392 under educational, and £181 under miscellaneous. The officials concerned have been directed to use every effort to collect these sums with greater punctuality.

5.—Currency.

576. The year under review is marked by a very considerable increase in the amount represented by the Government currency notes in circulation. On the last day of March 1872, this amount was £414,633. In the April and May following it fell off by about £45,000; but from the end of May began a steady monthly increase, varied only by a slight fall in January, until at the end of March 1873 the Government notes in circulation represented no less than £1,285,215. The minimum circulation—£368,100—was in May. The average monthly circulation was £629,588, against £476,090 of 1871-72 and £632,734 of 1870-71.

Number and value of notes in circulation.

577. Of the £1,285,215 thus in circulation on the 31st March 1873, notes to the value of £197,813 were held in the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and notes to the value of £411,375 in other circles. The notes therefore in actual circulation, that is to say, in the hands of the public, amounted to £676,026, against £222,302 at the end of March 1872. The circulation of March 1873 was thus more than treble the circulation of March 1872—

a result which is very satisfactory: but a portion of this increase in the circulation of notes in March was due to the large demand made by the Bank of Bengal for notes to be remitted to Calcutta.

Issues.

578. The number of notes which have been issued during the year is 81,598, to the value of £1,994,562 against an issue of 94,712 notes, to the value of £1,221,060 in 1871-72. The year under review was the first year of issue of the new five-rupee note. The lowest denomination of the paper currency had previously been £1. The new notes have met with a favorable reception, the number issued during the year having been no less than 18,590. The issue of ten-rupee notes, on the other hand, has fallen from 30,435 to 13,495, these notes having evidently been superseded to a considerable extent by the new currency. The issue of notes for £2, £5, and £10 is about half what it was in 1871-72, and the issue of notes for the higher sums (£50 and £100) is about double, so that while the issues of 1872-73 have been less in number than those of the preceding year, they have been greater in value. At the same time, the large issue of five-rupee notes in this the first year of their circulation would seem to show that the paper currency is not only used as a medium of exchange in remittance, but is applied also to the ordinary transactions of daily life and petty trade. The increase in the issues of £50 and £100 notes was due to the large remittances made to Calcutta by the Bank of Bengal.

Notes received.

579. The number of notes presented by the public to be cashed at Treasuries during the year under review was 68,892, against 88,527 in 1871-72, and represented £1,123,980, against £1,521,154 in the former year.

Notes cancelled.

580. The number of notes cancelled during 1872-73 is considerably less than the corresponding number for the previous year, being 54,192 against 62,927, and representing £829,795 against £1,092,006. The cancellation of notes depends chiefly

upon the amount of notes remitted to Calcutta by the public, and is used as a means of adjustment of the accounts relating to these remittances between the Currency Offices of Calcutta and Allahabad. These remittances were unusually large in the year immediately preceding that under review.

Reserve of silver coin.

581. The year has been marked by an increase in the stock of silver coin kept in reserve. In April 1872 this stock was £189,026 and formed 41·59 per cent. of the entire stock of reserves, which consist of three kinds, *viz.*, silver coin, Government securities, and notes of other circles,—there being no reserve of gold or silver bullion. By the end of March 1873, the stock of silver coin in reserve had risen to £1,168,156, and formed 90·89 per cent. of the total reserves. The increase was gradual throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary fall in May and August, and naturally followed from the more extensive use of notes, which again may be ascribed partly to an increase in the number and extent of commercial transactions during a portion of the year, and partly to the tendency to make use of Government paper, which is gradually gaining ground among the people.

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I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces.	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77°4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the Snowy Range of the Kumaon Himalayas, Oudh, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelkhund and Rewah; on the west by the River Tonse until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna till the 28th degree of latitude; on south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, Bhurtpore; and on the east and the south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The Non-Regulation portions under this Government are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, and Jhansie to the south-west.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing the Cultivated and Cultivable Area in N.-W. P.*

District.	Cultivable Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Area.	Total cultivated and cultivable.	Percentages of cultivated area on total area.	Percentages of cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	M. *A.*	*M.* *A.*	*M.* *A*	*Miles.* *Acres*		
Dehra, ...	100 510	128 328	1,020 471	229 198	22·4	12·5
Seharunpore, ...	309 0	1,258 0	2,217 0	1,567 0	56·7	56·7
Moozuffernuggur,...	325 563	1,093 102	1,659 229	1,419 25	85·6	65·9
Meerut, ...	359 181	1,674 133	2,360 264	2,033 314	86·1	70·9
Boolundshuhur, ...	346 0	1,368 0	1,910 0	1,714 0	89·7	71·6
Allygurh, ...	171 377	1,437 200	1,963 455	1,608 577	81·9	73·2
Total, ...	1,612 351	6,959 123	11,131 139	8,571 474	77·0	62·5
Bijnour, ...	432 405	1,036 95	1,902 606	1,468 500	77 2	55·4
Moradabad, ...	429 0	1,356 0	2,271 582	1,785 0	78·6	59·7
Budaon, ...	382 345	1,376 601	2,004 586	1,759 306	87·7	68·7
Bareilly, ...	561 560	1,918 520	2,985 110	2,480 440	83·2	64·4
Shahjehanpore, ...	324 64	1,141 256	1,723 320	1,465 320	85·1	66·2
Terai, ...	243 19	225 230	919 633	468 249	50 8	24·5
Total, ...	2,373 113	7,054 422	11,805 224	9,427 535	79 9	59 8
Muttra, ...	109 445	1,293 323	1,611 498	1,403 128	87 0	80·3
Agra, ...	105 346	1,365 376	1,907 339	1,471 82	77·1	71·6
Furruckabad, ...	276 71	1,073 641	1,744 473	1,350 72	77·4	61·5
Mynpoory, ...	190 19	949 498	1,696 186	1,139 517	67·2	56·0
Etawah, ...	255 0	880 0	1,991 0	1,135 0	67·1	52·0
Etah, ...	245 0	970 0	1,512 0	1,215 0	80·4	64·2
Total, ...	1,181 241	6,532 531	10,163 216	7,714 132	75·9	64·3
Jaloun, ...	158 0	1,053 0	1,553 0	1,211 0	78·0	67 8
Jhansie, ...	368 0	754 0	1,567 0	1,122 0	71·6	48·1
Lullutpore, ...	1,072 637	366 72	1,947 264	1,439 69	73·9	18·8
Total, ...	1,598 637	2,173 72	5,067 264	3,772 69	74·4	42·9
Cawnpore, ...	236 152	1,351 425	2,336 536	1,587 580	68 0	57 9
Futtehpore, ...	172 77	871 115	1,585 435	1,043 192	65·8	54·9
Banda, ...	802 229	1,513 270	2,908 439	2,315 439	79 6	52 0
Allahabad, ...	286 47	1,637 111	2,747 190	1,923 158	70 0	59·6
Humeerpore, ...	566 64	1,250 128	2,286 384	1,018 224	79·4	54·7
Joumpore, ...	452 160	954 160	1,556 0	1,406 320	90·4	61·3
Total, ...	2,515 89	7,577 509	13,421 64	10,092 596	75·2	56·5
Azimgurh, ...	409 0	1,368 0	2,565 0	1,777 0	69·3	53·3
Mirzapore, ...	523 185	3,093 0	5,217 313	3,616 185	69 3	59·3
Benares, ...	33 25	738 6	996 121	771 31	77·4	74·1
Ghazeepore, ...	230 519	1,567 392	2,167 600	1,798 271	82·9	72 3
Goruckpore, ...	910 171	2,701 444	4,578 508	3,611 615	78·9	59·0
Bustee, ...	526 0	1,882 0	2,789 0	2,408 0	86·3	67·5
Total, ...	2,632 260	11,350 202	18,314 262	13,982 462	76·4	62·0
Kumaon, ...	146 542	316 267	6,000 0	463 169	7·7	5·3
Gurhwal, ...	48 0	209 0	5,500 0	257 0	4·7	3·6
Total, ...	194 542	525 267	11,500 0	7,210 169	6·3	4·6
GRAND TOTAL, ...	12,108 313	42,173 206	81,402 529	54,281 519	66·7	51·8

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.—*General Statement of Area and Population.*

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.		Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses
	1.	2.		3	4.	5.
		Miles.	*Acres.*			
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744
	Scharunpore, ...	2,217	0	1,736	79,784	197,235
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012
	Meerut, ...	2,360	264	1,573	131,563	268,650
	Boolundshuhur, ..	1,910	0	1,566	87,353	182,694
	Allygurh, ...	1,963	455	1,750	114,196	211,446
	Total, ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,902	603	2,092	72,147	158,583
	Moradabad, ...	2,271	582	2,452	121,931	252,344
	Budaon, ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589
	Bareilly, ...	2,982	110	3,548	174,348	296,441
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,926	188,958
	Terai, ...	919	633	591	24,808	41,732
	Total, ...	11,805	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647
Agra.	Muttra, ...	1,611	498	972	92,494	188,975
	Agra, ...	1,907	339	1,231	138,078	231,270
	Furruckabad, ...	1,744	473	3,934	127,277	192,080
	Mynpoory, ...	1,696	186	3,750	91,696	150,888
	Etawah, ...	1,691	0	3,529	85,978	128,707
	Etah, ..	1512	0	2,620	73,132	136,864
	Total, ...	10,163	216	16,036	608,655	1,028,784
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	1,553	0	840	65,404	88,977
	Jhansie, ...	1,567	0	607	50,831	72,795
	Lullutpore, ...	1,947	264	646	32,336	46,773
	Total, ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,545
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	2,336	536	1,985	182,220	272 232
	Futtehpore, ...	1,585	435	2,741	126,929	152,777
	Banda, ...	2,908	439	1,374	114,738	160,962
	Allahabad, ...	2,747	190	3,503	258,742	303,900
	Humeerpore, ...	2,286	384	744	79,645	121,011
	Jounpore, ...	1,556	0	3,221	179,545	200,438
	Total, ...	13,421	64	13,568	941,814	1,211,320
Benares.	Azimgurh, ...	2,565	0	5,071	280,728	314,327
	Mirzapore, ...	5,217	313	4,104	176,710	219,059
	Benares, ...	996	121	1,919	129,561	156,200
	Ghazeepore, ...	2,167	600	3,725	229,464	285,007
	Goruckpore, ...	4,578	508	7,097	360,949	381,237
	Bustee, ...	2,789	0	6,911	247,672	248,268
	Total, ...	18,314	262	28,827	1,425,084	1,604,098
	Grand Total, ...	69 902	529	82,134	4,229,272	6,224,175
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	6,000	0	4,606	50,663	77,624
	Gurhwal, ...	5,500	0	3,944	37,887	57,293
	Total, ...	11,500	0	8,550	88,550	134,917
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	81,402	529	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092

The area of Kumaon and Gurhwal is not accurately known · that given is approximate only.

I.—PHYSICAL AND

4.—*Details of*

Division.	Name of District.	Total population.	Houses.		
			Number of houses of the better sort.	Number of their inhabitants.	Number of houses of the inferior sort.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	115,711	5,142	30,376	19,602
	Seharunpore, ...	883,782	19,300	94,863	177,935
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	690,082	20,372	93,633	134,640
	Meerut, ...	1,273,914	19,928	91,711	248,722
	Boolundshuhur, ...	936,593	14,341	74,846	168,353
	Allygurh, ...	1,073,108	24,420	121,963	187,026
	Total, ...	4,973,190	103,503	507,392	936,278
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	787,152	6,974	37,772	151,609
	Moradabad, ...	1,122,131	17,128	81,477	235,216
	Budaon, ...	934,348	4,334	19,443	189,255
	Bareilly, ...	1,506,801	10,155	43,542	286,286
	Shahjehanpore, ...	949,471	5,589	23,532	183,369
	Terai, ...	185,647	366	1,619	41,366
	Total, ...	5,435,550	44,546	207,387	1,087,101
Agra.	Muttra, ...	887,355	22,839	102,300	166,136
	Agra, ...	1,094,184	36,384	136,368	194,886
	Furruckabad, ...	918,748	11,897	42,225	180,183
	Mynpoory,... ...	765,783	4,844	22,677	146,044
	Etawah, ...	668,581	5,081	29,978	123,626
	Etah, ...	703,485	7,890	44,253	128,974
	Total, ...	5,038,136	88,935	377,801	939,849
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	404,384	10,966	51,047	78,011
	Jhansie, ...	317,735	12,549	57,815	60,246
	Lullutpore, ...	212,628	10,916	60,983	35,857
	Total, ...	934,747	34,431	169,845	174,114
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	1,155,439	56,759	252,876	215,473
	Futtehpore, ...	663,815	5,005	22,480	147,772
	Banda, ...	697,611	5,705	25,926	155,257
	Allahabad, ...	1,394,245	7,041	24,850	296,859
	Humeerpore, ...	529,137	19,891	91,231	101,120
	Jounpore, ...	1,025,869	1,090	6,885	199,348
	Total, ...	5,466,116	95,491	424,248	1,115,829
Benares.	Azimgurh, ...	1,531,410	496	4,999	313,831
	Mirzapore,... ...	1,015,293	11,063	36,572	207,996
	Benares, ...	793,699	18,010	89,527	138,190
	Ghazeepore, ...	1,345,401	950	5,961	284,057
	Goruckpore, ...	2,019,350	3,019	15,770	378,218
	Bustee, ...	1,472,994	442	6,811	247,826
	Total, ...	8,178,147	33,980	159,640	1,570,118
	Grand Total, ...	30,025,886	400,886	1,846,313	5,823,289
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	432,888	42,738	241,437	34,886
	Gurhwal, ...	310,282	34,423	186,469	22,870
	Total, ...	743,170	77,161	427,906	57,756
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	30,769,056	478,047	2,274,219	5,881,045

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Population.

Number of thier inhabitants.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians and Others.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
85,335	68,044	47,667	102,814	12,420	477
788,919	484,508	399,274	604,422	279,015	345
596,449	375,608	314,474	498,950	191,097	35
1,182,203	685,404	588,510	991,226	231,857	831
861,747	493,682	442,911	760 602	175,900	91
951,145	577,263	495,845	955,121	117,911	76
4,465,798	2,684,509	2,288,681	3,913,135	1,058,200	1,855
699,380	395,395	341,757	493,601	243,455	96
1,040,652	596,776	525,355	751,779	369,949	403
914,905	503,619	430,729	794,532	139,687	129
1,463,259	806,913	699,888	1,197,583	308,682	536
925,939	511,136	438,335	822,576	126,599	296
184,028	102,573	83,074	122,657	62,977	13
5,228,163	2,916,412	2,519,138	4,182,728	1,251,349	1,473
785,055	480,615	406,740	812,995	74,347	13
957,816	589,562	504,622	985,483	107,135	1,566
876,523	499,722	419,026	816,733	101,538	477
743,106	426,955	338,828	724,663	40,965	155
638,603	369,928	298,653	631,923	36,571	87
659,232	382,746	320,739	636,149	67,278	58
4,660,335	2,749,528	2,288,608	4,607,946	427,834	2,356
353,337	216,607	187,777	378,855	25,528	1
259,920	167,519	150,216	305,151	12,417	167
151,645	111,625	101,003	207,686	4,782	160
764,902	495,751	438,996	891,692	42,727	328
902,563	619,118	536,321	1,065,786	89,215	438
641,335	345,533	318,282	593,256	20,554	5
671,685	359,765	337,846	657,107	40,498	6
1,369,395	715,110	679,135	1,211,778	181,574	893
437,906	276,196	252,941	495,339	33,775	23
1,018,984	545,700	480,169	929,525	90,319	25
5,041,868	2,861,422	2,604,694	4,952,791	511,935	1,390
1,526,411	826,145	705,265	1,333,805	197,581	24
978,721	520,496	494,797	949,644	64,899	750
704,172	406,344	387,355	714,510	78,844	345
1,339,440	696,572	648,829	1,221,810	123,455	136
2,003,580	1,078,072	941,278	1,819,445	199,372	533
1,466,183	784,691	688,303	1,247,201	225,784	9
8,018,507	4,312,320	3,865,827	7,286,415	889,935	1,797
28,179,573	16,019,942	14,005,944	25,834,707	4,181,980	9,199
191,451	231,146	201,742	425,963	5,569	1,356
123,813	155,745	154,537	308,398	1,799	85
315,264	386,891	356,279	734,361	7,368	1,441
28,494,837	16,406,833	14,362,223	26,569,068	4,189,348	10,640

5.—*Statement of Principal Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhund.	Mahomed Kulb Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheerdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan, Musulman.	39	Well read in Arabic and Persian He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	Has one son.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.
	The principal articles of production are a superior description of rice and sugar, and a kind of cloth called "Khais."									
Benares.	Ishree Pershad Narain Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares.	Rajah of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhoinhar).	54	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes.	Yes.	Has adopted his nephew.	The Zemindaree of the whole Province of Benares, comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore, was bestowed on Rajah Muheep Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh) on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781 on payment of 40 lakhs of Rupees. In 1794, the Regulations were introduced into the Benares Province, by an agreement under which the present Rajah now holds. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rajah the right of adoption.
Kumaon.	Pertab Sah, Rajah of Tehree, Gurhwal	Rajah of Tehree.	Rajpoot, Soorujbunsee	21	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The estimated population of the State is about 200,000, and supposed gross revenue is Rs. 80,000. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Approximate Return of the Outturn of the Revenue Survey and Levelling Operations in the North-Western Provinces, for Season* 1872-73, *or from* 1st *October*, 1872, *to end of Field Season, with Estimate of cost to* 30*th September*, 1873.

Name of Survey Divisions.	*Pergunnahs surveyed.* Situated in	Portions of	Number of hulkas or village circuits.	Average size or village circuits, in Acres.	Approximate total area, in Acres.	Actual cost for six months to 31st March, including contingencies.	Probable cost for six months to 30th September, including contingencies.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	District Moradabad*—*Cadastral.						
1st Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnahs Moradabad and Thakoordwara.	Pergunnahs. Bilarree and Sumbhul.	734	508	373,042	56,567 6 4	35,047 9 4
	District Muttra.						
2nd Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnah Mahabun, ... „ Muttra, ... „ Areeng, ... „ Maat, ...		314	1,223	400,000	61,085 3 1	40,338 0 0
	District Agra.						
3rd Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnah Ferozabad,... „ Khundoulee, „ Bah Pinahut,		554	...	194,560	45,957 10 9	37,010 0 0
	District Humeerpore.						
4th Dn., N.-W. P.	Pergunnahs Humeerpore and Somerpore.	Perghs. Mowdha and Jellalpore.	*302	1,656·2	236,800	44,460 7 1	38,413 2 2
		Total, ...	...	...	1,204,402	2,08,070 11 3	1,50,808 11 6
			Levelling Operations.		Linear miles.		
			District Budaon, ...		510	3,526 13 6	3,565 10 0
			District Muttra, ...		650	2,912 3 5	869 0 0
			Pergunnahs Ferozabad and Khundoulee, District Agra,...		622	2,265 8 11	1,270 0 0
			Total, ...		2,014	10,014 13 7	6,833 10 0

* Inclusive of villages, boundaries of which have been surveyed in advance.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

2.—*Statement showing the Financial Results of Assessments in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces, which have come under Revision of Settlement up to the close of the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Former Land-Revenue minus Cesses.	Revised Land-Revenue minus Cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	20,505	31,637	11,132	...
Scharunpore, ...	11,00,679	11,65,589	97,408	32,548
Moozuffernuggur, ...	9,02,205	9,29,475	61,434	34,164
Meerut, ...	18,26,139	21,84,675	3,58,708	172
Boolundshuhur, ...	11,13,685	12,51,658	1,38,983	1,010
Allygurh, ...	11,66,839	13,36,238	1,69,399	...
Kumaon, ...	1,08,621	1,99,803	91,182	...
Gurhwal, ...	69,274	96,311	27,037	...
Bijnour, ...	10,57,944	10,31,109	44,890	71,725
Budaon, ...	9,28,225	10,29,445	1,01,220	...
Bareilly, ...	13,78,320	16,62,669	2,85,713	1,364
Phillibheet, ...	3,11,362	4,12,052	1,00,690	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	7,47,863	9,06,230	1,58,408	41
Furruckabad, ...	11,19,107	12,41,044	1,21,937	...
Mynpoory, ...	11,21,047	12,66,720	1,45,673	...
Etawah, ...	7,03,423	7,72,461	69,038	...
Etah, ...	5,49,933	7,01,705	1,54,844	3,072
Allahabad, ...	4,92,283	6,16,549	1,24,266	...
Jaloun, ...	8,80,080	9,02,535	35,673	13,218
Jhansie, ...	5,56,825	4,59,074	...	97,751
Lullutpore, ...	1,52,764	1,33,992	...	18,772
Goruckpore and Bustee,...	20,82,599	28,34,183	7,51,584	...
Azimgurh, ...	4,66,403	5,77,788	1,11,385	...
Total, ...	1,88,56,125	21,74,892	31,60,604	2,73,837

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3.—*Statement of Settlement Charges incurred during the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Number.	District.	Charges up to 1870-71.	Expended in 1871-72.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Dehra Doon, ...	9,884 6 4	24,774 12 0	34,662 2 4
2	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2,06,812 5 5	38,587 8 7	2,45,399 14 0
3	Meerut, ...	3,83,176 6 3	3,706 0 1	3,86,882 6 4
4	Boolundshuhur, ...	2,71,950 0 7	72 1 6	2,72,022 2 1
5	Allygurh, ...	2,45,866 6 2	61,913 9 5	3,07,779 15 7
6	Kumaon, ...	2,88,872 15 10	28,442 4 4	3,17,315 4 2
7	Bijnour, ...	3,90,012 6 2	59,733 1 6	4,49,745 7 8
8	Moradabad, ...	12,909 4 2	941 12 8	13,851 0 10
9	Budaon, ...	4,06,568 2 10	36,779 15 6	4,43,348 2 4
10	Bareilly and Phillibheet, ...	3,94,465 13 7	56,340 5 9	4,50,806 3 4
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,46,751 2 10	80,209 10 1	4,26,960 12 11
12	Muttra, ...	...	28,494 4 5	28,494 4 5
13	Furruckabad, ...	3,61,452 1 11	52,124 15 0	4,13,577 0 11
14	Mynpoory, ...	2,61,068 13 2	77,532 7 11	3,38,601 5 1
15	Etawah, ...	2,03,767 6 9	58,892 13 3	2,62,000 4 0
16	Etah, ...	2,90,076 4 0	45,892 10 4	3,35,981 14 4
17	Cawnpore, ...	69,729 15 6	94,378 10 11	1,64,108 10 5
18	Futtehpore, ...	39,040 10 3	69,945 2 11	1,08,985 13 2
19	Allahabad, ...	3,20,606 0 8	1,01,282 0 3	4,21,888 0 11
20	Humeerpore, ...	...	171 11 4	171 11 4
21	Azimgurh, ...	2,58,226 14 4	1,13,548 10 5	3,71,775 8 9
22	Ghazeepore, ...	43,695 4 3	1,222 15 4	44,918 3 7
	Total, ...	48,05,532 13 0	10,35,003 7 6	58,40,536 4 6

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4.—*Statement showing the Progress of Work in the Settlement Department during the Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	*Measured.*	*Remaining.*	*Inspected.*	*Remaining.*	*Assessed.*	*Remaining.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Doon, ...	18,544	...	24,942	...	...	24,942
Moozuffernuggur, ...	32,454	...	231 528	33,348	124,249	238,841
Allygurh, ...	50,998	...	401,741	...	282,817	406,440
Kumaon, ...	5,741	...	130,757	56,405	139,696	56,405
Bijnour, ...	10,933	107,720	1,618	131,580	197,450	293,718
Moradabad, ...	272,640	1,182,632	...	1,455,272	...	1,455,272
Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	257,595	130,232	100,111	335,851
Furruckabad, ...	...	...	...	...	267,019	26,999
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	...	...	785,131	...
Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	614,611	469,387
Etah, ...	...	...	223,511	...	238,631	223,511
Jaloun, ...	...	...	...	...	131,170	113,115
Cawnpore, ...	520,223	572,979	295,327	1,173,968	...	1,495,292
Futtehpore, ...	321,083	468,917	149,294	862,132	...	1,011,426
Allahabad, ...	167,018	407,813	443,991	854,298	105,469	1,374,224
Mirzapore, ...	...	...	...	...	1,299	...
Azimgurh, ...	309,232	343,006	112,824	801,729	282,987	914,553
Muttra, ...	220,160	815,149	...	1,035,309	...	1,035,309
Total, ...	1,878,028	3,898,216	2,759,304	6,534,273	3,731,518	9,475,285

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5.—*Statement of complete Divisions of Estates finished and confirmed within the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Public partitions.					Private partitions.				
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Commissioner.	*Number of Muhals.*		Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Collector.	*Number of Muhals.*	
				Before Division.	After Division.				Before Division.	After Division.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.
Dehra Doon, ...	4	6	3	3	13	...	3	2	2	10
Scharunpore, ...	4	...	4	4	20	23	79	34	34	40
Moozuffernuggur,...	14	11	...	...	...	6	19	1	...	...
Meerut, ...	96	130	1	1	2	22	112	69	69	138
Boolundshuhur, ...	35	36	16	16	43	8	35	12	12	38
Allygurh, ...	10	4	...	9	18	134	132	136	185	284
Bijnour, ...	49	26	27	25	56	7	23	11	6	10
Moradabad, ...	77	105	12	19	42	28	41	24	23	63
Budaon, ...	18	26	3	2	5	143	197	187	166	535
Bareilly, ...	102	199	97	106	283	...	3	2	2	6
Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	26	1	1	2
Muttra, ...	24	28	7	7	11	12	22	8	8	24
Agra, ...	34	35	6	6	22	...	13	10	4	4
Furruckabad, ...	14	54	6	6	16	2	4	...	...	...
Mynpoory, ...	...	8	...	...	...	171	21	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	15	9	8	8	19	2	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	12	4	...	5	12	214	124	56	56	201
Jaloun, ...	19	12	5	5	12	7	11	7	12	28
Jhansie, ...	2	7	...	...	...	11	32	7	6	54
Lullutpore, ...	1	6	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	...
Cawnpore, ...	41	98	7	4	8	1	2	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	28	20	...	...	...	5	7	1	2	2
Banda, ...	13	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Allahabad, ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Humeerpore, ...	3	...	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	32	11	1	1	2	6	21	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	175	117	...	...	...	32	61	50	55	124
Bustee, ...	98	35	...	...	...	17	111	62	62	272
Azimgurh, ...	43	56	15	15	47	16	20	7	7	47
Mirzapore, ...	30	12	4	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
Benares, ...	25	14	7	12	21	10	12	6	8	21
Ghazeepore, ...	374	257	122	35	155	9	29	28	17	40
Total, 1871-72, ...	1,396	1,333	356	298	831	894	1,170	722	738	1,945

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police Recovery of Pro*

Description of Crime.		Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	By Police *suo motu*.	Number.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	
Class I.,	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,	607	50	657	558	1
„ II.,	Murders,	359	92	451	398	2
	Culpable homicide,	271	47	518	297	3
	Grievious hurt,	1,077	77	1,154	1,030	4
	Other serious offences against person,	1,695	93	1,788	160	5
„ III.,	Dacoity,	71	10	81	78	6
	Robbery,	320	24	344	315	7
	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking,	23,216	90	23,306	12,958	8
	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only,	277	9	286	260	9
„ IV.	Minor offences against person,	317	8	325	113	10
„ V.,	Lurking house-trespass,	9,670	14	9,684	9,466	11
	Theft,	31,159	230	30,389	12,781	12
	Criminal breach of trust,	614	14	628	578	13
	Receiving stolen property,	3,873	134	4,007	3,910	14
	Other minor offences against property,	943	6	949	233	15
„ VI.,	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves,	5	1	6	5	16
	Vagrancy and bad character,	972	22	994	565	17
	Offences against religion,	19	...	19	16	18
	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	187	3	190	179	19
	Ditto ditto, Excise Laws,	662	11	673	575	20
	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws,	507	5	512	351	21
	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	109	...	109	19	22
	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	41	...	41	27	23
	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act,	1	...	1	...	24
	Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,	7,562	68	7,630	6,637	25
	Total,	84,534	1,008	85,542	72,960	

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and perty stolen.

CASES.

Number.	Investigated.		Number of Cases in Columns 5 to 7 how disposed of.						
			Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			
	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 680, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to enquire.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	
	6.	7.	8.						
1	67	14	372	47	7	88	16	3	Class I.
2	9	4	210	1	2	97	9	2	
3	2	3	196	1	1	58	2	3	" II.
4	55	25	697	37	15	130	16	6	
5	95	48	813	50	35	329	26	11	
6	...	...	28	...	...	12	...	...	
7	20	2	104	3	...	56	6	1	
8	17	4	2,160	6	1	425	3	3	" III.
9	22	3	27	5	3	47	10	1	
10	201	9	57	80	5	14	106	2	" IV.
11	10	2	349	3	2	84	1	...	
12	337	75	9,278	98	31	1,368	83	30	
13	79	8	166	34	4	65	21	1	" V.
14	45	8	2,855	15	4	567	29	1	
15	655	41	131	259	23	32	287	21	
16	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
17	169	248	402	119	160	154	47	75	
18	2	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	
19	4	5	137	1	4	35	4	1	
20	61	34	475	52	20	67	9	16	" VI.
21	40	2	284	37	1	34	3	1	
22	66	24	18	55	21	1	7	2	
23	14	...	23	9	...	3	5	...	
24	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
52									
	875	119	6,102	757	112	415	80	4	
	2,844	680	24,893	1,671	452	4,084	770	184	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police*

Recovery of

Description of Crime.	CA							
	Number of Cases in Co how disposed							
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*				
	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	Number.	
1.	8.			9.				
Class I., Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,...	25	2	1	49	26	5	1	
" II., Murders, ...	55	2	1	126	5	7	2	
" II., Culpable homicide, ...	37	1	...	103	..	...	3	
" II., Grievous hurt, ...	41	2	1	75	14	15	4	
" II., Other serious offences against person,	59	2	2	94	13	1	5	
" III., Dacoity, ...	11	...	...	9	3	...	6	
" III., Robbery, ...	12	...	...	30	2	...	7	
" III., Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...	80	...	...	94	...	...	8	
" III., Other serious offences against person & property, or against property only,	5	1	...	5	...	1	9	
" IV., Minor offences against person, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	
" V., Lurking house-trespass, ...	13	...	...	16	...	...	11	
" V., Theft, ...	174	6	1	249	3	3	12	
" V., Criminal breach of trust, ...	3	3	2	3	5	1	13	
" V., Receiving stolen property, ...	127	...	1	111	12	1	14	
" V., Other minor offences against property, ...	3	4	...	1	3	..	15	
" VI., Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves,... ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	
" VI., Vagrancy and bad character, ...	5	1	3	29	1	7	17	
" VI., Offences against religion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
" VI., Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	1	...	...	2	3	...	19	
" VI., Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	5	...	...	13	4	...	20	
" VI., Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	3	...	...	5	...	...	21	
" VI., Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	
" VI., Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	
" VI., Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
" VI., Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,	27	...	...	58	1	1	25	
Total, ...	689	23	13	1,070	98	42		

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Property stolen.

SES.			PERSONS.									
LUMNS 5 TO 7 OF.			ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.			
Number.	Received by transfer.	Total pending.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.		
	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			16.			
1	4	84	1,682	520	6	22	65	90	1,611	488	Class	I.
2	3	141	645	13	6	4	13	41	716	78		
3	1	104	689	154	1	4	10	71	713	144		
4	...	101	1,385	507	3	2	88	62	1,385	449	„	II.
5	9	119	1,404	426	21	15	62	131	1,336	377		
6	6	18	251	19	3	7	3	42	210	21		
7	3	35	294	34	3	3	6	35	282	30		
8	6	98	4,013	143	8	80	27	198	3,809	118	„	III.
9	...	6	152	66	3	1	22	22	131	94		
10	...	3	78	402	...	4	91	8	65	315	„	IV.
11	1	17	576	20	1	10	1	29	550	20		
12	37	292	14,277	851	42	115	161	590	13,772	206		
13	1	10	285	111	4	8	15	21	256	99		
14	29	153	5,914	296	87	37	67	355	5,507	244	„	V.
15	...	4	212	1,176	...	10	262	7	195	917		
16	1	1	40	1	..	...	...	...	40	2		
17	1	44	1,107	796	23	4	102	51	1,066	701		
18	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	28	6		
19	...	5	983	58	...	22	23	77	886	38		
20	...	17	854	164	...	4	13	55	809	154		
21	...	5	321	161	...	1	2	3	321	159	„	VI.
22	...	...	20	221	...	...	9	...	20	212		
23	...	...	39	19	...	...	3	...	39	16		
24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
25	...	60	12,857	1,861	3	20	75	208	12,639	1,789		
	110	1,320	48,105	8,086	214	373	1,120	2,096	46,386	7,129		

III.—PRO

A.—Po

I.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police

Recovery of

Description of Crime.	PER				
	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				
	By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*		
	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Number.
1.	17.		18.		
Class I.,...Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...	298	101	14	16	1
" II., Murders, ...	101	35	138	19	2
" II., Culpable homicide, ...	144	17	99	6	3
" II., Grievous hurt, ...	298	108	17	10	4
" II., Other serious offences against person,	272	77	90	18	5
" III., Dacoity, ...	5	12	53	4	6
" III., Robbery, ...	66	18	19	1	7
" III., Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...	658	49	21	6	8
" III., Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...	34	15	25	6	9
" IV., Minor offences against person, ...	12	139	...	...	10
" V., Lurking house-trespass, ...	98	8	...	...	11
" V., Theft, ...	1,961	282	12	4	12
" V., Criminal breach of trust, ...	71	38	...	4	13
" V., Receiving stolen property, ...	1,049	110	18	...	14
" V., Other minor offences against property, ...	39	373	...	...	15
" VI., Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves,... ...	2	...	...	1	16
" VI., Vagrancy and bad character, ...	253	198	...	1	17
" VI., Offences against religion, ...	8	...	...	...	18
" VI., Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	166	6	...	...	19
" VI., Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	122	43	...	...	20
" VI., Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	45	8	...	...	21
" VI., Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	1	11	...	...	22
" VI., Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,...	3	2	...	...	23
" VI., Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...	24
" VI., Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,	690	87	1	...	25
Total, ...	6,394	1,737	507	96	

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Property stolen.

Number.	SONS.							PROPERTY.				
	FINALLY CONVICTED, INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
	Of arrests made by Police, *suo motu*.	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.		*Before being put on trial*		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
				In custody of Police.	On bail.							
	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
										Rs	Rs.	
1	1,201	355	6	2	2	97	11	1	...	10	...	CLASS I.
2	360	14	5	1	...	37	85	81	59	14,731	2,514	
3	395	116	...	4	...	20	60	1	1	7	6	„ II.
4	1,003	320	5	4	3	65	8	...	...	...	...	
5	827	278	1	5	2	39	43	58	32	1,320	474	
6	108	2	2	2	...	8	37	66	38	44,856	6,844	
7	178	9	...	4	...	15	6	300	12	32,222	4,306	
8	2,989	63	...	10	3	109	32	14,462	4,027	5,66,609	1,28,753	„ III.
9	57	20	..	...	...	9	10	7	9	1,120	1,548	
10	53	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ IV.
11	438	12	...	2	...	14	...	559	134	15,403	4,161	
12	11,550	408	4	32	2	253	4	30,484	14,620	4,38,568	19,650	
13	183	50	...	1	2	8	1	579	211	42,319	17,096	„ V.
14	4,280	129	12	61	5	141	12	512	3,578	10,092	87,792	
15	154	538	...	1	...	8	...	14	5	344	55	
16	29	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	3	12	563	
17	792	494	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
18	19	6	1	...								
				...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	718	32	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
20	682	110	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	„ VI.
21	275	149	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
22	19	200	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
23	34	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	11,895	1,699	...	...	44	26	..	...	...	...	...	
	38,309	5,196	47	129	64	882	317	47,123	22,848	11,59,613	4,50,613	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,*

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	*Strength of Police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues.*					
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
1	Meerut, ...	...	1	7	136	27	578	...
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	4	95	19	377	...
3	Scharunpore, ...	...	1	4	85	10	333	...
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	1	5	75	6	293	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	1	4	92	23	350	...
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	2	44	...	160	...
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	6	130	21	606	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	1	4	81	11	318	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	1	5	92	19	364	...
10	Budaon, ...	...	1	4	81	14	309	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	4	77	12	298	...
12	Agra, ...	...	1	7	138	34	597	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	4	96	14	372	...
14	Furruckabad, ...	...	1	4	94	25	421	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	1	4	80	22	308	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	1	4	82	10	302	...
17	Etah, ...	...	1	4	63	14	237	...
18	Allahabad, ...	..	1	9	162	34	670	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	...	1	5	104	26	418	...
20	Futtehpore, ...	...	1	4	83	14	315	...
21	Banda, ...	...	1	5	103	7	378	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	1	4	88	8	323	...
23	Jounpore, ...	...	1	4	81	14	317	...
24	Benares, ...	...	1	...	96	21	437	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	...	1	4	120	19	458	...
26	Azimgurh, ..	...	1	6	100	12	372	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	1	5	112	22	391	...
28	Ghazeepore, ...	...	1	5	101	17	400	...
29	Bustee, ...	...	1	3	85	14	311	...
30	Jhansie, ...	...	1	5	103	45	460	...
31	Jaloun, ...	...	1	4	83	16	327	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	1	3	79	16	309	...
33	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P.,	1	D S. 31 / A.D.S.10	7	48	...	270	...
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway, .	...	...	3	6	2	250	...
	Total, ...	...	42	157	3,095	568	12,624	...

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police, for the year 1872.

Police Force.			Cost of Police.			
Strength of Police paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenues.		Total Police of all kinds in District.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provinial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	Number.
Officers.	Men.					
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
59	630	1,438	1,62,130	1,13,158	48,972	1
47	513	1,056	1,15,992	81,966	34,026	2
31	374	838	1,00,769	76,787	23,982	3
22	324	726	86,133	65,901	20,232	4
31	352	853	1,00,436	78,344	22,092	5
4	35	245	32,327	29,627	2,700	6
35	549	1,348	1,55,271	1,17,501	37,770	7
19	204	638	83,240	69,293	13,947	8
31	417	929	1,17,153	88,603	28,590	9
12	226	647	82,767	68,799	13,968	10
23	238	653	85,021	55,675	19,356	11
56	518	1,351	1,65,918	1,16,886	49,032	12
27	428	942	1,06,144	77,701	28,443	13
32	413	990	1,15,841	87,467	28,374	14
10	124	549	79,634	72,266	7,368	15
9	121	529	80,182	72,298	7,884	16
15	191	525	69,936	58,024	11,912	17
33	340	1,249	1,75,311	1,48,365	26,946	18
36	298	888	1,20,455	89,099	31,369	19
5	148	570	79,235	71,711	7,524	20
9	112	615	89,278	82,510	6,768	21
8	97	529	84,399	78,297	6,102	22
6	172	595	78,260	68,180	10,080	23
34	396	989	1,27,076	89,960	37,116	24
4	163	766	1,06,253	98,105	8,148	25
12	156	658	84,675	76,935	7,740	26
17	313	861	1,06,749	86,607	20,142	27
14	154	692	1,03,132	91,900	11,232	28
1	16	431	64,358	63,326	1,032	29
5	128	747	1,04,222	97,556	6,666	30
11	154	596	82,354	72,826	9,528	31
1	16	425	64,408	63,352	1,056	32
...	...	...	69,911	19,767	50,144	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	34
659	8,320	24,878	33,95,976	27,55,748	6,40,228	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, an*

Number.	District.	Distribution	
		In	
		Guards at District and Central Jails.	
		Officers.	Men.
	I.	XV.	XVI.
1	Meerut, ...	8	61
2	Allygurh, ...	2	10
3	Seharunpore, ...	1	6
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1	6
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	6
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	6
7	Bareilly, ...	8	60
8	Bijnour, ...	2	10
9	Moradabad, ...	2	10
10	Budaon, ...	1	6
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	6
12	Agra, ...	8	65
13	Muttra, ...	1	6
14	Furruckabad, ...	8	66
15	Mynpoory, ...	2	10
16	Etawah, ...	1	6
17	Etah, ...	1	6
18	Allahabad, ...	8	66
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	6
20	Futtehpore, ...	2	10
21	Banda, ...	1	6
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	6
23	Jounpore, ...	2	10
24	Benares, ...	8	66
25	Goruckpore, ...	3	15
26	Azimgurh, ...	2	10
27	Mirzapore, ...	2	10
28	Ghazeepore, ...	3	15
29	Bustee, ...	1	6
30	Jhansie, ...	3	15
31	Jaloun, ...	1	6
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	6
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	...
34	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., S. P. and D. R.,	...	...
	Total, ...	88	599

TECTION.

LICE.

Employment of Police, for the year 1872.

OF FORCE

District.						
Guards over Loch-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		*On other duties.*		On Town or Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	
14	78	110	467	506	177	1
10	47	85	339	560	...	2
10	59	78	278	391	14	3
6	43	73	250	346	...	4
8	39	83	328	383	...	5
8	40	37	114	30	9	6
14	87	108	480	549	35	7
8	41	72	273	234	...	8
9	47	86	326	448	...	9
5	43	75	274	238	...	10
13	84	67	220	236	25	11
12	59	124	509	506	68	12
10	50	89	330	455	...	13
9	51	81	329	425	20	14
8	52	74	268	134	...	15
8	52	76	264	130	...	16
8	41	58	219	206	...	17
18	125	146	516	350	23	18
13	59	96	379	348	73	19
9	47	76	272	153	...	20
13	63	94	316	121	...	21
16	85	75	240	105	...	22
15	69	68	252	178	...	23
3	28	89	364	407	23	24
11	60	112	397	167	...	25
13	74	90	300	168	...	26
41	94	105	371	330	...	27
10	59	93	343	168	...	28
10	53	76	262	17	...	29
9	47	96	443	120	13	30
10	51	76	285	165	...	31
6	39	76	286	17	...	32
...	...	55	270	...	...	33
...	...	9	252	...	...	34
357	1,856	2,808	10,816	8,591	480	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene

Number.	District	Punish			
		Dismissed		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Meerut, ...	...	16	19	56
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	2	5
3	Seharunpore, ...	1	5	18	22
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2	3	25	33
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	6	37	26
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	10	6	4
7	Bareilly, ...	2	38	17	53
8	Bijnour, ...	1	6	11	18
9	Moradabad, ...	1	4	5	42
10	Budaon, ...	...	2	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	3	8	7	18
12	Agra, ...	1	20	20	103
13	Muttra, ...	...	4	7	36
14	Furruckabad, ...	2	9	7	19
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	2	5	14
16	Etawah, ...	...	3	39	46
17	Etah, ...	...	6	39	28
18	Allahabad, ...	2	23	18	69
19	Cawnpore, ...	4	15	65	31
20	Futtehpore, ...	2	2	20	36
21	Banda, ...	...	6	17	30
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	6	9	6
23	Jounpore, ...	...	9	7	31
24	Benares, ...	1	10	31	156
25	Goruckpore, ...	2	9	13	25
26	Azimgurh, ...	1	3	8	21
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	12	14	37
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1	15	8	35
29	Bustee, ...	2	3	4	1
30	Jhansie, ...	1	7	6	11
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	17	9
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	8	...	...
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P.	...	26	26	180
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway,	...	4	...	19
	Total, ...	32	301	507	1,217

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force, for the year 1872.

MENT.

Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences		Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12	13.	
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7
2	6	...	...	...	.	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	.	1	3	9
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	12
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	16
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
...	6	...	...	...	1	2	15	18
1	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	22
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	23
...	9	...	1	...	1	...	9	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	25
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	27
...	10	...	...	...	...	2	5	28
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	29
...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	30
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	31
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	32
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34
8	85	3	2	3	13	19	91	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Number.	District.	Reward.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of ten years' service and upward.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.			
		By promotion.	By money rewards.		
	1.	14.	15.	16	17.
1	Meerut, ...	149	35	76	681
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	16	388
3	Seharunpore, ...	90	24	45	247
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	9	23	282
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	3	28	273
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	42	25	69
7	Bareilly, ...	...	9	74	502
8	Bijnour, ...	...	19	14	249
9	Moradabad, ...	26	29	26	374
10	Budaon, ...	...	9	13	243
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	15	34	32	266
12	Agra, ...	...	144	79	494
13	Muttra, ...	63	36	34	349
14	Furruckabad, ...	11	23	51	385
15	Mynpoory, ...	34	67	13	178
16	Etawah, ...	27	...	21	206
17	Etah, ...	...	21	17	221
18	Allahabad,...	10	92	76	506
19	Cawnpore, ...	17	36	52	458
20	Futtehpore, ...	61	85	15	318
21	Banda, ...	10	9	29	265
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	28	17	238
23	Jounpore, ...	...	9	27	197
24	Benares, ...	77	96	69	426
25	Goruckpore, ...	2	161	41	315
26	Azimgurh, ...	18	36	19	253
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	52	43	251
28	Ghazeepore, ...	4	9	30	335
29	Bustee, ...	53	21	26	132
30	Jhansie, ...	...	15	30	328
31	Jaloun, ...	...	13	13	317
32	Lullutpore,...	...	20	16	165
33	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	102	17	47	168
34	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway.	...	2	14	6
	Total, ...	769	1,206	1,151	10,088

TECTION.

LICE.

Internal Management of the Force, for the year 1872.

Number who have left the Force during the year.								
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 2 and 3).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Total.	Number.
18.	19	20	21.	22	23.	24.	25.	
4	...	49	16	3	1	39	112	1
1	...	7	1	...	...	8	17	2
1	6	9	6	4	1	15	42	3
3	2	7	5	...	...	7	24	4
1	...	15	6	2	1	3	28	5
2	2	10	11	1	...	7	33	6
2	...	16	40	...	1	10	79	7
...	...	5	7	...	...	5	17	8
1	...	9	5	4	...	8	27	9
3	...	3	2	...	...	8	16	10
...	1	10	11	...	...	10	32	11
3	5	28	21	...	4	16	77	12
3	...	16	4	...	...	11	34	13
6	1	18	11	...	...	12	48	14
...	1	6	2	...	...	7	16	15
...	1	9	3	5	...	7	25	16
2	1	4	6	1	...	3	17	17
3	1	10	25	...	...	20	59	18
...	...	17	19	7	...	12	55	19
...	...	5	4	...	...	4	13	20
2	4	11	6	...	...	6	29	21
...	...	4	7	...	...	8	19	22
2	1	7	9	1	2	6	28	23
1	2	15	11	...	...	31	60	24
2	...	12	11	6	...	10	41	25
3	...	6	4	...	...	4	17	26
9	2	12	12	2	...	15	52	27
4	...	6	16	...	...	9	37	28
...	1	8	5	6	3	2	25	29
1	...	14	8	...	1	17	41	30
1	...	8	...	5	...	6	20	31
...	...	5	9	...	...	6	20	32
10	16	33	26	81	2	8	176	33
...	...	7	4	2	...	1	14	34
70	47	401	333	130	16	341	1,340	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	CLASS I.—Offences against State,			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	33	33	24	9
2	Allygurh, ...	21	21	13	3
3	Seharunpore, ...	25	25	18	4
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	11	11	4	3
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	5	5	3	1
6	Dehra Doon, ...	6	6	5	1
7	Bareilly, ...	42	39	36	3
8	Bijnour, ...	10	11	9	2
9	Moradabad, ...	19	11	11	1
10	Budaon, ...	17	17	15	2
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	11	6	5
12	Agra, ...	15	15	9	...
13	Muttra, ...	21	18	15	5
14	Furruckabad, ...	18	18	12	2
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	6	6	...
16	Etawah, ...	5	5	4	...
17	Etah, ...	27	27	23	4
18	Allahabad, ...	23	23	18	2
19	Cawnpore, ...	21	21	14	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	21	20	9	4
21	Banda,...	17	12	14	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	16	16	9	2
23	Jounpore, ...	25	25	17	4
24	Benares, ...	34	26	19	9
25	Goruckpore, ...	32	32	19	3
26	Azimguih, ...	17	17	13	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	25	22	13	6
28	Ghazeepore, ...	76	76	37	16
29	Bustee,...	13	13	9	2
30	Jhansie, ...	12	11	6	4
31	Jaloun,...	8	8	4	2
32	Lullutpore, ...	3	3	1	2
33	Terai, ...	5	5	4	1
34	Kumaon, ...	11	11	10	1
35	Gurhwal, ...	1	1	1	...
36	Govt., R. P., N.-W.P., ...	2	2	...	2
37	Govt. P., S. P. &. D. R, ...	3	3	1	...
	Total, ..	657	633	431	108

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.					
Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
84	...	84	29	55	1
111	...	111	33	77	2
82	9	72	3	69	3
40	6	34	7	25	4
6	2	4	...	4	5
9	2	7	1	6	6
148	...	148	40	107	7
44	3	41	2	39	8
183	6	176	43	118	9
98	18	80	2	78	10
88	...	88	19	64	11
35	...	35	10	13	12
81	3	78	14	64	13
115	...	115	25	89	14
38	...	37	8	29	15
4	...	4	...	4	16
143	1	141	28	113	17
52	4	48	4	44	18
35	...	35	4	31	19
70	10	59	12	33	20
69	...	69	12	56	21
28	6	22	3	19	22
88	10	76	7	69	23
160	39	120	13	79	24
56	...	56	4	51	25
84	...	84	18	53	26
96	...	96	55	27	27
122	46	75	6	65	28
44	9	34	11	23	29
20	2	18	6	12	30
8	...	8	2	4	31
4	...	4	2	2	32
14	...	14	1	13	33
21	...	21	3	18	34
2	...	2	...	2	35
2	...	2	2	...	36
5	4	1	...	1	37
2,289	180	2,099	429	1,556	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by*

Number.	District.	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	77	77	35	27
2	Allygurh, ...	122	132	69	29
3	Scharunpore, ...	59	59	32	17
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	54	46	24	15
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	53	53	23	12
6	Dehra Doon, ...	19	19	12	4
7	Bareilly, ...	222	196	150	37
8	Bijnour, ...	37	40	27	7
9	Moradabad, ...	113	101	49	9
10	Budaon, ...	121	121	89	21
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	228	227	123	39
12	Agra, ...	122	123	58	35
13	Muttra, ...	77	77	47	10
14	Furruckabad, ...	144	144	67	25
15	Mynpoory, ...	66	66	47	11
16	Etawah, ...	74	74	42	14
17	Etah, ...	60	60	45	9
18	Allahabad, ...	175	175	99	17
19	Cawnpore, ...	243	243	139	51
20	Futtehpore, ...	106	95	59	17
21	Banda, ...	163	144	97	25
22	Humeerpore, ...	130	120	52	28
23	Jounpore, ...	116	116	62	20
24	Benares, ...	228	28	119	48
25	Goruckpore, ...	161	161	77	17
26	Azimgurh, ...	158	146	92	21
27	Mirzapore, ...	154	141	77	28
28	Ghazeepore, ...	149	148	78	56
29	Bustee, ...	71	71	50	4
30	Jhansie, ...	61	57	43	3
31	Jaloun, ...	56	56	24	11
32	Lullutpore, ...	37	23	18	13
33	Terai, ...	3	3	2	1
34	Kumaon, ...	26	26	15	10
35	Gurhwal, ...	6	6	5	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	10	10	6	1
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	3	3	2	...
	Total, ...	3,714	3,567	2,055	692

TECTION.

LICE.

Police shown for each District.

AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
122	7	113	41	61	1
232	...	232	95	130	2
88	22	66	14	52	3
96	15	78	27	48	4
103	24	79	13	40	5
33	11	20	8	12	6
376	...	370	107	240	7
74	1	73	12	56	8
142	4	137	29	94	9
330	80	241	33	194	10
265	10	255	61	177	11
177	13	164	76	83	12
111	12	97	17	75	13
228	...	227	90	122	14
155	12	143	51	75	15
95	10	83	25	57	16
104	3	97	30	67	17
254	18	235	66	155	18
263	3	258	75	171	19
183	...	182	54	106	20
365	2	361	94	228	21
193	32	157	55	99	22
155	51	102	19	79	23
371	58	311	102	199	24
243	18	225	33	177	25
235	5	230	58	138	26
208	1	207	64	117	27
232	77	153	28	108	28
110	5	105	14	84	29
62	3	59	2	56	30
55	1	54	20	32	31
34	...	34	15	19	32
3	1	2	...	2	33
34	4	30	12	17	34
10	...	10	6	3	35
7	...	7	1	6	36
3	...	2	...	2	37
5,751	503	5,199	1,447	3,381	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—Return of Crime cognizable

Number.	District.	CLASS III.—Serious Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	733	662	57	13
2	Allygurh, ...	1,053	1,053	86	16
3	Scharunpore, ...	860	772	34	6
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	241	238	24	13
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	476	476	48	8
6	Dehra Doon, ...	64	64	14	7
7	Bareilly, ...	3,197	3,187	156	40
8	Bijnour, ...	430	391	43	12
9	Moradabad, ...	213	211	25	2
10	Budaon, ...	70	70	40	8
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,001	1,001	84	24
12	Agra, ...	1,622	1,622	137	34
13	Muttra, ...	386	367	49	19
14	Furruckabad, ...	673	673	76	26
15	Mynpoory, ...	262	255	42	10
16	Etawah, ...	381	381	45	7
17	Etah, ...	327	327	42	8
18	Allahabad, ...	977	977	105	26
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,269	1,263	93	5
20	Futtehpore, ...	196	192	48	10
21	Banda, ...	431	430	55	20
22	Humeerpore, ...	322	322	59	13
23	Jounpore, ...	2,235	2,223	87	31
24	Benares, ...	796	795	60	27
25	Goruckpore, ...	690	690	180	11
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,905	1,901	158	38
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,013	958	70	15
28	Ghazeepore, ...	566	566	103	41
29	Bustee, ...	469	469	90	24
30	Jhansie, ...	466	453	114	12
31	Jaloun, ...	611	611	93	34
32	Lullutpore, ...	55	51	4	5
33	Terai, ...	10	10	8	1
34	Kumaon, ...	7	7	4	2
35	Gurhwal, ...	2	2	2	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	7	7	1	1
37	Govt. P., S. P. and D. R., ...	4	4	1	...
	Total, ...	24,020	23,681	2,337	564

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, AND AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
80	2	77	13	64	1
168	22	146	32	109	2
73	6	65	12	53	3
57	...	57	18	35	4
95	14	81	4	60	5
28	...	28	14	14	6
321	2	318	94	221	7
77	4	71	17	51	8
49	1	48	3	37	9
82	26	56	3	50	10
199	3	196	61	130	11
281	24	254	63	178	12
139	40	98	29	69	13
166	9	157	52	98	14
81	17	64	11	53	15
102	2	99	15	76	16
66	1	58	8	50	17
215	4	211	39	155	18
149	...	149	15	133	19
120	...	120	25	77	20
142	...	142	44	86	21
119	30	88	5	83	22
263	84	174	32	135	23
144	24	119	35	82	24
391	15	372	42	313	25
392	7	384	94	268	26
159	2	157	36	117	27
283	63	214	37	160	28
246	15	231	54	156	29
184	10	174	20	151	30
197	13	184	46	131	31
21	...	21	15	6	32
19	3	16	3	12	33
14	3	11	...	8	34
2	...	2	...	2	35
3	...	3	1	2	36
1	...	1	...	1	37
5,128	446	4,646	992	3,426	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	Class IV.—Minor Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	25	25	8	17
2	Allygurh, ...	3	3	1	...
3	Seharunpore, ...	16	16	5	8
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	34	33	11	23
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	50	49	26	24
8	Bijnour, ...	3	3	3	...
9	Moradabad, ...	1	1	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	34	34	21	13
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	1	1	...
12	Agra, ...	3	3	1	2
13	Muttra, ...	8	8	7	...
14	Furruckabad, ...	...	...	...	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	6	4	2
16	Etawah, ...	12	12	3	5
17	Etah, ...	5	5	3	2
18	Allahabad, ...	12	12	3	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	10	10	7	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	2	1
21	Banda, ...	10	10	5	4
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	1	...	1
23	Jounpore, ...	9	9	5	...
24	Benares, ...	13	13	15	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	12	12	13	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	2	2	2	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	10	10	2	3
28	Ghazeepore, ...	24	24	8	14
29	Bustee, ...	5	5	1	...
30	Jhansie, ...	4	4	2	...
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	1	...	...
33	Terai, ...	...	...	...	...
34	Kumaon, ...	4	4	3	...
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	1	1	...	...
	Total, ...	325	323	142	122

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
69	46	23	...	23	1
4	...	4	...	4	2
28	18	10	...	10	3
45	...	45	33	12	4
...	...	...	...	...	5
2	2	...	...	...	6
101	2	99	57	42	7
7	...	7	...	7	8
...	...	...	...	...	9
51	16	35	...	35	10
2	...	2	...	2	11
6	...	6	5	1	12
16	...	16	4	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	14
9	...	9	2	7	15
18	...	18	14	4	16
8	...	8	4	4	17
5	...	5	1	4	18
13	...	13	6	7	19
3	...	3	1	2	20
15	...	15	8	7	21
4	...	4	4	...	22
9	1	8	...	8	23
6	...	6	1	5	24
9	...	9	...	9	25
7	...	7	4	3	26
9	3	6	3	3	27
26	13	13	4	9	28
3	2	1	...	1	29
2	...	2	...	2	30
...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	33
8	2	6	...	6	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
485	105	380	151	229	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—Return of Crime cognizable

Number.	District.	CLASS V.—Minor Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	1,497	1,412	413	174
2	Allygurh, ...	825	603	205	30
3	Scharunpore, ...	824	707	263	133
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	677	630	157	78
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,083	1,065	204	59
6	Dehra Doon, ...	244	235	109	11
7	Bareilly, ...	2,615	2,075	680	206
8	Bijnour, ...	370	267	144	20
9	Moradabad, ...	1,333	1,032	295	44
10	Budaon, ...	2,252	1,827	318	89
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,827	1,325	522	90
12	Agra, ...	1,599	1,310	579	127
13	Mutra, ...	925	727	367	33
14	Furruckabad, ...	1,547	1,504	365	79
15	Mynpoory, ...	965	846	317	32
16	Etawah, ...	1,751	1,751	306	72
17	Etah, ...	1,564	1,464	306	25
18	Allahabad, ...	2,704	2,503	565	56
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,389	2,164	939	102
20	Futtehpore, ...	1,153	1,022	313	27
21	Banda, ...	2,052	1,547	453	115
22	Humeerpore, ...	2,191	1,284	781	81
23	Jounpore, ...	1,183	887	407	74
24	Benares, ...	2,149	1,773	637	129
25	Goruckpore, ...	2,481	1,655	783	121
26	Azimgurh, ...	796	658	408	47
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,040	826	384	59
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1,751	1,665	461	219
29	Bustee, ...	1,232	958	507	53
30	Jhansie, ...	1,166	767	339	33
31	Jaloun, ...	605	467	210	46
32	Lullutpore, ...	995	508	169	49
33	Terai, ...	158	133	42	1
34	Kumaon, ...	128	128	94	34
35	Gurhwal, ...	35	18	15	3
36	Government R. P., N.-W. P.,	497	485	180	39
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	55	53	16	...
	Total, ...	46,658	38,281	13,253	2,590

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST PROPERTY.

Persons.

Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
1,004	185	809	227	568	1
338	4	333	59	237	2
705	123	558	147	410	3
403	12	387	158	218	4
467	121	344	19	282	5
179	23	156	19	133	6
1,414	15	1,390	442	932	7
235	4	229	28	200	8
538	16	513	93	395	9
607	177	411	1	410	10
873	12	858	158	680	11
947	67	877	156	717	12
606	59	543	42	501	13
671	4	667	181	470	14
559	27	520	88	427	15
559	20	531	102	414	16
496	5	487	68	419	17
933	24	905	124	779	18
1,426	6	1,413	196	1,215	19
560	4	537	78	434	20
849	5	839	250	560	21
1,133	56	1,073	93	958	22
800	129	658	78	555	23
1,106	77	1,019	198	816	24
1,525	72	1,443	207	1,183	25
751	14	737	159	559	26
726	17	706	152	528	27
1,020	288	724	85	603	28
848	10	837	104	693	29
528	37	491	32	456	30
351	13	338	70	267	31
389	...	389	103	242	32
66	2	64	9	55	33
215	47	168	42	126	34
24	4	20	6	14	35
323	7	316	75	240	36
20	4	16	...	16	37
24,194	1,699	22,306	4,049	17,742	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by*

Number.	District.	Class VI.— Cases. Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	851	851	754	97
2	Allygurh, ...	223	223	210	13
3	Scharunpore, ...	457	457	437	20
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	87	85	76	7
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	125	125	107	17
6	Dehra Doon, ...	211	211	207	4
7	Bareilly, ...	186	181	155	28
8	Bijnour, ...	193	194	181	12
9	Moradabad, ...	80	78	65	14
10	Budaon, ...	76	76	55	21
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	113	113	92	19
12	Agra, ...	270	270	238	28
13	Muttra, ...	133	134	115	17
14	Furruckabad, ...	234	234	205	23
15	Mynpoory, ...	49	49	44	5
16	Etawah, ...	229	229	201	22
17	Etah, ...	77	77	68	9
18	Allahabad, ...	1871	1,871	1,573	241
19	Cawnpore, ...	1276	1,276	1,175	45
20	Futtehpore, ...	104	102	85	13
21	Banda, ...	249	249	218	26
22	Humeerpore, ...	114	114	101	7
23	Jounpore, ...	288	288	246	32
24	Benares, ...	695	693	615	70
25	Goruckpore, ...	307	307	252	18
26	Azimgurh, ...	72	72	69	1
27	Mirzapore, ...	233	228	187	42
28	Ghazeepore, ...	365	365	295	65
29	Bustee, ...	41	41	39	...
30	Jhansie, ...	181	179	180	...
31	Jaloun, ...	28	28	25	2
32	Lullutpore, ...	67	59	60	6
33	Terai, ...	16	16	16	...
34	Kumaon, ...	201	201	192	9
35	Gurhwal, ...	7	5	5	...
36	Govt Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	430	311	247	33
37	Govt. Police, S., P. and Delhi Railway.	16	16	15	...
	Total, ...	10,155	10,008	8,805	966

TECTION.

LICE.

Police shown for each District.

Other Offences.					
Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
1,574	167	1,406	17	1,389	1
595	1	594	30	564	2
752	16	736	21	715	3
163	3	160	13	146	4
490	27	463	19	441	5
340	12	328	14	314	6
372	...	372	57	310	7
509	...	507	41	466	8
223	11	205	21	184	9
161	58	102	...	102	10
261	1	260	39	214	11
578	16	561	56	503	12
290	33	257	10	247	13
365	...	365	39	326	14
106	5	100	11	89	15
471	9	460	36	421	16
204	...	204	24	180	17
3,202	72	3,127	444	2,663	18
1,874	...	1,874	98	1,776	19
268	...	268	37	228	20
589	...	589	66	507	21
457	16	440	12	428	22
578	34	517	38	478	23
1,620	152	1,449	102	1,347	24
929	10	919	61	857	25
154	...	151	7	146	26
437	3	433	110	320	27
892	7	881	145	732	28
97	...	97	5	90	29
219	...	219	...	218	30
77	...	77	4	72	31
97	...	97	11	86	32
58	...	58	1	57	33
261	16	245	8	237	34
16	...	16	1	13	35
374	2	371	50	318	36
16	1	15	...	15	37
19,669	672	18,926	1,648	17,199	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

5.—*Comparative Return by Districts (of the years* 1871 *and* 1872*) with Value of Property stolen*

Number.	District.	Murders.		Dacoities.	
		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
1	Meerut, ...	12	13	6	4
2	Allygurh, ...	3	12	...	1
3	Seharunpore, ...	3	5	1	1
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	7	9	2	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	3	13	5	4
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	34	31	...	3
8	Bijnour, ...	9	3	1	...
9	Moradabad, ...	15	16	...	2
10	Budaon, ...	12	13	1	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	10	7	2	3
12	Agra, ...	17	8	2	3
13	Muttra, ...	7	6	1	4
14	Furruckabad, ...	18	17	2	2
15	Mynpoory, ...	15	14	...	3
16	Etawah, ...	6	8	2	1
17	Etah, ...	8	5	1	...
18	Allahabad, ...	14	8	1	1
19	Cawnpore, ...	13	22	2	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	10	11	1	2
21	Banda, ...	16	8	5	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	7	7	4	3
23	Jounpore, ...	4	5	1	4
24	Benares, ...	4	6	1	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	8	14	13	6
26	Azimgurh, ...	5	15	3	4
27	Mirzapore, ...	14	14	1	...
28	Ghazeepore, ...	6	5	5	5
29	Bustee, ...	4	5	...	1
30	Jhansie, ...	1	4	1	3
31	Jaloun, ...	4	3	...	3
32	Lullutpore, ...	5	2	2	4
33	Terai, ...	2	...	...	...
34	Kumaon, ...	4	3	...	...
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	3	...	...
36	Govt. Raily. Police, E-I Raily, ...	...	...	...	...
37	Do. do. do. S. P. & D. Raily.,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	301	316	66	71

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal Offences against Person and against Property, together and recovered.

Robberies.		Lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts, &c, and house-breaking, (excluding attempts)		Cattle-thefts.		Ordinary thefts		Number.
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871	1872.	
21	20	190	410	388	383	753	801	1
13	15	475	696	69	70	655	651	2
9	4	629	624	105	88	455	463	3
21	7	207	321	175	119	233	218	4
10	7	563	602	116	253	388	409	5
1	1	70	64	11	10	141	183	6
14	26	1,033	915	207	299	1,561	1,873	7
2	1	292	339	26	39	233	270	8
9	4	441	296	2 0	165	735	751	9
7	7	382	359	148	162	882	878	10
4	4	637	787	80	102	924	1,334	11
20	29	793	986	122	163	983	1,102	12
8	7	135	376	55	92	397	528	13
20	32	540	799	65	101	355	565	14
17	9	312	246	62	72	346	414	15
2	8	456	501	70	56	456	602	16
12	5	1,188	457	109	104	668	469	17
7	9	1,103	1,950	61	106	924	1,229	18
6	5	593	950	101	125	1,208	1,681	19
5	7	179	214	66	80	438	527	20
3	16	589	705	84	89	1,227	1,371	21
11	8	245	395	39	95	1,629	1,789	22
17	6	558	1,005	75	111	527	849	23
26	20	674	952	55	92	1,109	1,351	24
15	6	612	773	117	131	1,119	1,519	25
17	15	1,185	1,036	138	132	470	521	26
8	8	551	562	86	69	645	787	27
14	17	465	615	110	115	538	720	28
3	2	348	513	57	132	576	745	29
4	7	240	464	66	85	625	924	30
1	1	319	572	38	43	452	442	31
2	3	145	234	55	93	458	623	32
...	2	3	7	73	53	104	86	33
7	2	3	10	...	13	107	100	34
7	...	...	...	..	...	49	31	35
...	...	1	4	...	1	432	460	36
...	...	3	4	...	...	72	50	37
337	320	16,159	19,773	3,242	3,843	22,903	27,316	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

.—*Comparative Return by Districts (of the years* 1871 *and* 1872*)*
with Value of Property

Number.	District.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		Pro	
				Sto	
		Number of cases.			
		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
1	Meerut, ...	2	1	1,449	1,659
2	Allygurh, ...	2	2	1,036	1,393
3	Scharunpore, ...	...	4	1,022	925
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	1	609	577
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	1	830	941
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	1	222	265
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	2,612	2,950
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	541	616
9	Moradabad, ...	4	5	1,174	1,106
10	Budaon, ...	1	..	1,202	1,384
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	2	1,500	2,046
12	Agra, ...	...	1	1,913	2,248
13	Muttra, ...	2	...	353	984
14	Furruckabad, ...	1	1	927	1,327
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	723	754
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	828	1,024
17	Etah, ...	1	...	1,235	960
18	Allahabad, ...	2	1	1,772	2,229
19	Cawnpore, ...	4	3	2,051	2,722
20	Futtehpore, ...	1	...	647	801
21	Banda, ...	2	1	1,764	1,788
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	1	1,863	2,170
23	Jounpore, ...	2	1	1,036	1,787
24	Benares, ...	...	2	1,871	2,340
25	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	1,820	2,319
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	3	1,731	1,674
27	Mirzapore, ...	1	4	1,183	1,289
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1	...	1,032	1,358
29	Bustee, ...	3	...	969	1,328
30	Jhansie, ...	...	1	898	1,435
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	910	1,012
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	...	660	921
33	Terai, ...	1	...	177	151
34	Kumaon, ...	...	...	118	123
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	...	32	20
36	Govt. Raily. Police, E I. Raily, ...	...	...	453	484
37	Do. do. do., S. P. & D. Raily.,	...	...	79	55
	Total, ...	36	37	39,742	47,135

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal Offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

PERTY.							
len.		*Recovered.*					
Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.		Attempt at lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts.	Number.
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872	1871.	1872.		
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
83,287	75,927	605	762	18,854	28,284	289	1
23,756	30,177	472	556	8,596	11,685	351	2
36,087	31,797	450	425	8,891	14,319	228	3
28,899	31,166	260	291	6,404	7,997	111	4
30,781	32,525	324	526	9,071	12,218	182	5
13,986	7,360	122	163	3,275	3,902	6	6
47,836	60,254	872	1,248	14,815	24,344	2,308	7
10,882	22,271	216	306	3,268	7,876	87	8
28,029	36,408	604	537	9,722	9,491	167	9
16,373	24,155	444	624	7,508	11,204	722	10
17,891	22,782	627	872	8,819	8,752	348	11
80,967	89,299	854	1,116	17,375	29,060	683	12
36,457	50,814	355	502	8,087	12 405	213	13
27,453	29,246	405	693	11,156	9,990	537	14
19,530	24,200	363	452	7,884	9,322	335	15
25,145	23,065	391	515	9,083	6,697	777	16
17,735	15,183	433	480	6,532	11,533	713	17
44,683	53,354	823	964	16,222	15,669	147	18
51,839	45,509	981	1,398	15,037	21,703	491	19
12,235	16,430	392	501	6,941	5,805	391	20
24,193	33,194	772	852	8,483	14,190	89	21
12,544	15,804	859	1,155	6 452	9,723	35	22
26,477	30,238	484	761	7,163	8,732	1,221	23
56,593	82,119	769	925	43,336	25,904	351	24
27,207	25,245	599	1,143	10,454	18,427	346	25
43,232	33,370	725	928	18,472	16,171	850	26
26,053	44,970	484	598	7,876	13,529	455	27
41,018	40,105	573	868	22,401	20,064	457	28
14,426	31,806	473	814	10,645	19,062	81	29
13,590	19,943	475	714	8,099	9,667	37	30
20,000	33,623	365	463	5,183	8,571	103	31
5,681	10,587	202	308	2,814	6,388	...	32
3,859	5,354	83	51	1,340	2,626	...	33
4,517	7,370	63	91	1,920	5,713	...	34
1,200	1,212	26	15	873	1,147	...	35
46,566	21,376	183	221	33,329	7,575	2	36
1,172	1,063	37	19	348	133	...	37
10,22,179	11,59,631	17,195	22,857	3,86,728	4,49,878	13,113	

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.*

Number.	Items.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1872.
		Rs.
1	Superintendence, ...	1,16,347
2	District Executive Force, ...	24,87,098
3	Thuggee Police, ...	1,254
4	Kumaon and Terai Civil Police,...	17,518
5	Government Railway Police, ...	88,498
6	Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	1,09,277
7	Rural Police, ...	19,03,759
	Total Rupees, ...	47,23,751

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

7.—*Statement of Village Police arranged by Districts in the North-Western Provinces, on the 31st December, 1872.*

Number.	Name of District.	Population of the District after deduction of the Population of Towns under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.	Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each Chowkeedar.	Number.
					Rs.		
1	Meerut, ...	1,083,275	1,491	2,600	93,600	397	1
2	Allygurrh, ...	923,453	1 803	2,000	72,000	412	2
3	Seharunpore, ...	883,129	1,538	1,620	58,320	545	3
4	Moozuffernuggur,...	576,443	936	1,250	45,000	461	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	670,839	1,685	2,041	73,476	328	5
6	Dehra Doon, ...	60,419	454	100	3,600	604	6
7	Bareilly, ...	1,318,607	3,434	3,000	1,08,000	439	7
8	Bijnour, ...	560,262	1,996	1,800	64,800	311	8
9	Moradabad, ...	918,054	2,764	2,290	82,440	400	9
10	Budaon, ...	675,597	2,199	1,990	71,640	339	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	827,696	2,485	1 900	68,400	435	11
12	Agra, ...	907,787	2,799	1,921	69,156	472	12
13	Muttra, ...	890,147	975	2,000	72,000	445	13
14	Furruckabad, ...	718,517	3,774	2,041	73,476	367	14
15	Mynpoory, ...	641,345	3,767	1,850	66,600	347	15
16	Etawah, ...	626,441	3,170	1,480	53,280	423	16
17	Etah, ...	599,617	2,673	1,319	47,484	455	17
18	Allahabad, ...	1,256,214	3,580	3,500	1,26,000	359	18
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,071,668	2,704	2,985	1,07,460	359	19
20	Futtehpore, ...	597,356	1,395	1,856	66,816	322	20
21	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Humeerpore, ...	485,025	745	1,161	41,796	417	22
23	Jounpore, ...	979,997	2,898	2,000	72,000	490	23
24	Benares, ...	791,408	2,196	1,438	51,768	550	24
25	Goruckpore, ...	2,044,821	7,110	2,200	79,200	929	25
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,437,308	5,124	2,538	91,368	566	26
27	Mirzapore, ...	963,956	5,403	1,351	48,636	713	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1,281,818	3,889	2,800	1,00,800	458	28
29	Bustee, ...	1,521,168	9,620	2,000	72,000	760	29
30	Jhansie, ...	285,547	559	719	25,884	397	30
31	Jaloun, ...	344,997	927	1,180	42,480	292	31
32	Lullutpore, ...	238,888	660	473	17,028	505	32
	Total, ...	26,162,302	84,753	57,403	20,66,508	455	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

8.—*Statement showing the Number and Cost of Municipal*

Number.	District.	Number of Towns and Cantonments.	*Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head Constables, Mounted Constables, and Foot Constables.*		*Jemadars.*	
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Meerut, ...	7	1	1,200	186	15,336	6	720
2	Allygurh, ...	25	...	...	...	...	20	1,692
3	Seharunpore, ...	14	...	...	14	1,164	12	864
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	15	...	...	...	...	22	2,328
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	10	...	...	...	...	15	1,080
6	Dehra Doon, ...	2	...	...	12	912	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	15	1	360	34	2,640	2	144
8	Bijnour, ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	672
9	Moradabad, ...	9	...	...	...	...	8	576
10	Budaon, ...	10	...	...	9	696	4	360
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	5	...	...	...	...	8	768
12	Agra, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	14	...	...	...	...	7	498
14	Futtehgurh, ...	25	...	...	25	2,112	9	636
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	456
16	Etawah, ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	336
17	Etah, ...	15	...	...	...	...	5	408
18	Allahabad, ...	12	...	...	...	...	6	576
19	Cawnpore, ...	10	1	360	95	7,368	7	504
20	Futtehpore, ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	252
21	Banda, ...	4	...	...	...	...	5	312
22	Humeerpore, ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	816
23	Jounpore, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	3	...	...	23	1,752	1	96
25	Goruckpore, ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	12	...	...	...	...	9	540
27	Mirzapore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	72
28	Ghazeepore, ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	312
29	Bustee, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	96
30	Jhansie, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jaloun, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	240
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	282	3	1,920	398	31,980	184	15,354

TECTION.

LICE.

Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Duffadars.		*Chowkeedars.*		Clothing of Constables (Mounted and Foot)	Clothing of Town Chowkeedars.	*Grand Total.*		
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total Number of Men.	Total Cost per annum.	Number.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	...	111	5,688	948	666	304	24,548	1
...	...	175	8,376	...	1,050	195	11,118	2
...	...	155	7,440	72	840	181	10,380	3
...	...	324	15,960	...	1,944	316	2,023	4
...	...	175	8,400	...	1,050	190	10,530	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	978	6
...	...	97	3,672	180	582	134	7,578	7
...	...	90	3,780	...	543	98	4 995	8
...	...	92	4,452	...	552	100	5,580	9
...	...	102	4,896	48	612	115	6,612	10
...	...	99	4,752	...	594	107	6,114	11
...	..	22	792	...	132	22	924	12
...	...	174	7,308	...	1,044	181	8,850	13
...	...	150	6,516	126	900	184	10,290	14
...	...	74	3,108	...	444	80	4,008	15
...	...	48	2,238	...	288	52	2,862	16
...	...	75	3,150	...	450	80	4,008	17
...	...	93	4,464	...	...	99	5,040	18
...	...	78	2,808	504	...	181	11,544	19
...	...	112	4,704	...	672	115	5,628	20
...	...	47	1,716	...	282	52	2,310	21
...	...	97	4,704	...	582	105	6,102	22
1	84	59	2,556	...	354	60	2,994	23
...	...	14	672	126	84	38	2,730	24
...	...	97	3,690	...	582	97	4,272	25
...	...	119	4,284	...	714	128	5,538	26
...	...	32	1,344	...	192	33	1,608	27
...	...	36	1,932	...	216	39	2,460	28
...	...	16	840	...	96	17	1,032	29
1	72	64	2,448	...	384	65	2,904	30
...	...	48	1,728	...	288	52	2,256	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
2	156	2,875	1,28,418	2,070	16,137	3,462	1,96,035	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the present year.*		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Honorary Magistrates, ...	30	4,020	9,174	3	13,227	3,159	1,898	7,624	511	2	33	7	24,492
Subordinate Magistrates, ...	204	13,582	24,622	23	38,431	6,633	4,744	26,462	169	32	391	8	75,792
Full-power Magistrates, ...	784	32,563	23,869	331	57,547	8,486	8,611	37,217	2,306	221	706	9	145,201
Magistrates of Districts, ...	84	3,769	2,836	55	6,744	756	924	4,458	399	95	112	9	13,222
Total, Magistracy, ...	1,102	53,934	60,501	412	115,949	19,034	16,177	75,761	3,385	350	1,242	8	258,707
Sessions Courts, ...	337	2,776	99	8	3,220	35	748	1,982	86	34	335	35	13,113
High Court, ...	...	25	...	...	25	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	121
Grand Total, ...	1,439	56,735	60,600	420	119,194	19,069	16,934	77,759	3,471	384	1,577	21	271,941

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.						
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.						
Waging war against the Queen, ...	121	...	...	...	...	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war, ...	122 and 123	...	...	...	...	
War or depredation on allied Powers, ...	125 to 127	...	...	...	...	
Abetment of mutiny, ...	131 and 132	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin, ...	231 to 238	19	11	8	...	
Diminishing or altering coin, ...	246 to 249	9	6	3	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin, ...	239 to 243, 250 to 254	120	53	64	2	1 Committed.
Counterfeiting stamp or selling same, ...	255 to 259	1	1	...	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamp, or effacing or altering the same, ...	260 to 263	12	4	8	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures, ...	264 to 267	214	80	130	4	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servant or soldier, ...	140, 170, 171	32	10	22	...	
Concealing design to commit offence, ...	118 to 120	3	2	1	...	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information, ...	176 & 177, 181 & 182, 202 & 203,	695	236	451	9	
Causing disappearance of evidence, ...	201 to 204	86	34	52	...	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant, ...	183 to 187, 189 and 190	853	280	566	7	
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury,...	188	2,386	372	1,980	34	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding, ...	228	303	8	295	...	
Harbouring an offender, ...	212 to 216	29	20	8	1	
Taking gift to screen offender, ...	213 to 215	177	93	78	5	1 Committed.
Resistance to lawful apprehension, and rescue,	224 and 225	217	37	175	4	1 Transferred.
Escape from lawful custody, or transportation,	224 to 226	104	11	88	2	3 Ditto.
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign, ...	172 to 175 178 to 180	883	174	702	7	
Failure to attend as juror or assessor, ...	C. P. C., 354	1	...	1	...	

By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant, ...	161 to 165	161	79	76	5	1 Escaped.
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, ...	166 and 167	25	12	13	...	
Public servant unlawfully trading, ...	168 and 169	1	...	1	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217 and 218	14	6	8	...	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law, ...	219 and 220	1	...	1	...	
Public servaut intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape, ...	221 and 222	21	2	18	1	
Public servant negligently suffering escape, ...	129 to 223	75	11	64	...	
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, ...	Act V. of 1861	162	33	129	...	
False evidence, false complaint or claims, and forgery.						
Giving false evidence,...	193 to 196	419	139	261	14	1 Died, and 4 committed.
Fabricating false evidence, ...	193 to 196	3	1	2	...	
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate, ...	197 to 200	23	1	22	...	
False personation in judicial proceeding, ...	205 to 229	24	4	20	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree, ...	206 to 208, 421 to 424	25	15	10	...	
False claim in Court of Justice, ...	209 and 210	12	11	1	...	
False charge of offence, ...	211	211	79	128	4	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, ...	270, C. P. C.	345	...	345	...	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document, ...	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 477	181	88	77	13	3 Transferred.
Making or usuing false trade-marks, ...	482 to 489	5	...	5	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisances under Penal Code, ...	269 to 294	2,120	338	1,781	...	1 Sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Act, ...	...	8,182	452	7,700	9	21 Transferred and escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 153, 157 and 158	1,997	552	1,377	67	1 Escaped.
Omitting to inform or prevent riot, ...	154 to 156	5	1	4	...	
Affray, ...	160	1,423	273	1,140	9	1 Transferred.
Offences relating to religion, ...	295 to 298	60	20	39	...	1 Ditto.
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by thugs, ...		...	...	...	...	
Do. by dacoits, ...		49	4	33	12	
Do. by robbers, ...		38	12	25	1	

Do. by poisson, { For sake of robbery, ...	302 and 302	1	...	1	...	
From other motives, ...		13	10	2	1	
Other murders, ... { From motives connected with women, ...		61	10	51	...	
From other motives, ...		560	178	350	19	1 Transferred, and 12 committed.
Attempt to murder, ...	307	94	16	71	6	1 Transferred.
Culpable homicide, ...	304 to 308	849	279	531	26	1 Died, and 12 committed.
Abetment of suicide, ...	305 and 306	1	1	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	543	174	359	8	1 Died, and 1 committed.
Causing miscarriage, ...	312 to 316	43	29	13	1	
Exposure of infant, or concealment of birth, ...	317 and 318	154	39	104	9	1 Died, and 1 transferred.
Grievous hurt, ...	325 and 326	1,912	577	1,277	55	2 Died, and 1 transferred.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation,	335	50	11	37	2	
Hurt, ...	323 and 334	11,151	5,498	5,562	89	2 Transferred.
Hurt by dangerous weapons, ...	324	164	60	101	3	
Administering stupefying drugs, ...	328	48	23	21	2	2 Transferred.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession,	327, 329 to 333	100	33	63	2	2 Committed.
Act dangerous to life and safety, ...	336 and 337	4	2	2	...	
Wrongful restraint, ...	341	719	433	286	...	
Ditto confinement, ...	342 to 346	333	247	81	5	
Ditto ditto to extort property or confession, ...	347 and 348	24	19	5	..	
Assault or use of criminal force, ...	352, 355, 358	8,673	4,265	4,348	57	3 Transferred.
Ditto ditto to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty, ...	353 to 356	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto to woman to outrage her modesty, ...	354	9	3	6	...	
Criminal intimidation or insult, ...	504 to 509	525	297	222	6	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication, ...	510	24	...	24	...	
Unlawful compulsion of labour, ...	374	17	11	6	...	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave,	370 and 371	13	7	6	...	
Kidnapping or abduction, ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	356	149	176	16	15 Died, committed, escaped, and transferred.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or defilement, ...	366	49	18	25	3	3 Transferred.
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution, ...	372 and 373	74	26	40	...	8 Transferred and committed.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent,	498	1,206	891	303	12	
Fraudulent or unlawful marriages, ...	493 to 496	135	97	35	...	3 Committed.
Adultery, ...	497	60	33	22	2	3 Ditto.
Rape, ...	376	160	88	69	...	3 Ditto.
Unnatural offences, ...	377	65	14	46	3	2 Ditto.
Defamation, ...	500 to 502	185	120	59	6	
CLASS III.						
Offences against property with violence.						
Dacoity, ...	395, 397, and 398	291	71	184	8	28 Committed and transferred.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity, ...	399 to 402	...	...	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons. By poisoning or stupefying drugs, ...	394, 397, and 398	...	...	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons. By other means, ...	394, 397, and 398	48	18	28	...	2 Committed.

Robbery, ...	In a dwelling-house, ...	392 and 393	60	31	26	3	
	On the highway, ...		52	30	22	...	
	Elsewhere, ...		252	127	118	5	2 Ditto.
Extortion, ...	In a dwelling-house, ...	384 to 389	16	14	1	1	
	On the highway, ...		17	12	5	...	
	Elsewhere, ...		397	291	97	9	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, ...		451, 454 to 457	3,423	796	2,541	79	7 Transferred and died.
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft, ...		449 and 450, 451 to 454, 457	580	132	446	2	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt, ...		452 to 455, 458 to 460	50	5	43	2	
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass, ...		453 to 456	196	44	148	4	
Theft of cattle, ...		379, 380 and 381	1,833	514	1,264	36	19 Ditto and ditto.
Theft, ordinary, ...		379, 380 and 381	14,652	3,377	11,068	178	29 Ditto and ditto, escaped.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...		411 to 414	6,560	1,910	4,417	141	92 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property, ...		403 and 404	560	221	335	4	
Criminal breach of trust, ...		406 to 409	609	302	291	12	4 Committed and transferred.
Cheating, ...		417 to 420	628	335	263	24	2 Committed, 2 escaped, and 2 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Miscellaneous Offences.							
Mischief, ordinary, ...		426 and 427, 430 to 433	5,551	3,206	2,270	75	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, ...		428 and 429	258	70	187	1	
Mischief by destroying land-marks, ...		434	33	17	14	2	
Serious mischief by fire, ...		435 and 436, 438	127	84	38	4	1 Committed.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass, ...		447 and 448	2,898	1,633	1,240	24	1 Transferred.
Breaking closed receptacle, ...		461 and 462	3	2	1	...	
CLASS IV.							
Not included in the above Classes.							
Belonging to a gang of thugs, ...		311	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto of dacoits, ...		400	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto of thieves, ...		411	51	3	43	1	4 Committed.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood,	295, C. P. C.	574	212	332	15	7 Transferred, and 8 escaped.
Bad habit and repute, ...	296 and 297, C. P. C.	1,094	388	682	9	15 Transferred and escaped.
Criminal breaches of contract of service, ...	490, 491 and 492	45	17	26	2	
Attempt to commit offences, ...	511	210	60	150	...	
Abetment of offences,...	109	52	8	42	2	
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue and other subjects.						
Excise, spirits, and drugs, Act XXI. of 1856,	...	1,204	292	909	3	
Opium, ditto ditto, ...	...	76	13	63	...	
Salt and saltpetre, Act XIV. of 1843, and Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	...	989	95	890	4	
Sea and land customs, Act XVII. of 1861, ...	...	141	10	131	...	
Stamps, Act XVII. of 1869, ...	...	129	22	99	8	
Paper Currency, Act XIX. of 1861, and Act I. of 1866, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mint, Act XIII. of 1862, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866, ...	...	19	5	13	1	
Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860, ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Payment of watchmen, Act XX. of 1856, ...	...	11	3	8	...	
Municipalities, Act VI. of 1868, ...	...	6,478	850	5,615	13	
Jails, Act VIII. of 1863, ...	...	304	49	255	...	
Forests, Act VII. of 1865, ...	...	2	1	1	...	
Ferries, Regulation VI. of 1819, ...	...	21	6	15	...	
Canals, Act VII. of 1845, ...	...	3,700	797	2,903	...	
Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854, and Act LII. of 1860, ...	...	484	80	404	...	
Tolls, Act VIII. of 1851, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stage-coaches, Act XVI. of 1861, ...	...	59	19	40	...	
Press. Act XXV. of 1867, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaming and Lotteries, Act III. of 1867, ...	...	1,031	292	737	2	
Wandering and dangerous lunatics, ...	...	3	2	...	...	1 Transferred.
Cattle Trespass, Act III. of 1857, ...	...	886	326	560	...	
Possession of arms, Act XXXI. of 1860, ...	...	253	60	193	...	
Foreigners, Act III. of 1864, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Emigration, Act XIII. of 1864, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempt of Court, Section 163, ...	C. P. C.	31	...	31	...	
Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by accused, ...	219, C. P. C.	18	...	18	...	
Ditto ditto by sureties, ...	220, C. P. C.	4	...	4	...	
Personal recognizance to keep the peace, ...	280, C. P. C.	1,395	179	1,205	11	
Security to keep the peace, ...	281 and 282, C. P. C.	2,727	313	2,409	5	
Default to enter into bond, forfeiture of recognizance, ...	288 and 293, C. P. C.	346	15	331	...	
Security for good behaviour, ...	296, C. P. C.	378	125	243	8	2 Transferred.
Breach of the peace, ...	318, C. P. C.	21	3	18	...	
Vagabonds, ...	101, C. P. C.	2	1	...	...	1 Ditto.
Breach of, ...	Section 163, C. P. C.	10	6	4	...	
Ditto, ...	305, C. P. C.	1	...	1	...	
Maintenance to wife and children, ...	316, C. P. C.	171	91	80	...	
Proceeding connected with disputed land or water, ...	Chapter XXII., C. P. C.	171	63	108	...	
Buying property of European soldiers, ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Vagrancy, Europeans, ...	Act XXI. of 1869	1	...	1	...	
Mutiny Act, ...	XXV. of 1857	1	...	1	...	
Cruelty to animals, ...	XLVIII. of 1860	1	...	1	...	
Eunuchs, ...	XXVII. of 1871	2	...	2	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Law under which punishable.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Escape of prisoner from Jail, ...	Regulation XII. of 1818	8	2	6	...	
Income Tax, ...	Act XVI. of 1870	2	...	2	...	
Breach of Cantonment Rules, ...	XXII. of 1864	1,281	69	1,212	...	
Octroi tax, ...	VI. of 1868	22	8	14	...	
Registration, ...	VIII. of 1871	15	...	15	...	
Lock Hospital Rules, ...	Act XXVI of 1868	90	2	88	...	
Infanticide, ...	VIII. of 1870	539	162	375	1	1 Died.
Giving liquor to European Soldiers, ...	...	22	6	16	...	
License tax, ...	...	467	...	467	...	
Breach of Rules of Serais and Paraos, ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Inoculation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of contract of services by artizans, ...	Act XIII. of 1859	25	6	19	...	
Neglect of duty, ...	Act V. of 1861	92	22	70	...	
Assault, Geo. III., Chapter 155, ...	Section 107, Act VII. of 1853	4	3	1	...	
Being found drunk, &c., ...	Section 34, Act V. of 1861	1,086	60	1,026	...	
Total, ...	...	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	350 Transferred, died, escaped, and committed.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined, ...	6,955	19,782	15,430	1,702	33	3	43,905
Imprisoned, ...	802	4,639	12,085	1,311	1,726	13	20,576
Flogged, ...	116	857	3,270	409	3	...	4,655
Ordered to find security, ...	28	2	2,880	517	...	...	3,427
Imprisoned and fined, ...	176	1,081	1,339	213	159	...	2,968
Ditto and flogged, ...	23	100	370	89	2	...	584
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
Total persons punished, ...	8,100	26,461	35,374	4,241	2,023	16	76,215

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fines not exceeding Rs. 5, ...	6,418	18,097	10,926	1,258	7	...	36,706
Ditto ditto „ 50, ...	706	2,737	5,487	579	109	...	9,618
Ditto ditto „ 200, ...	7	28	335	67	66	2	505
Ditto ditto „ 1,000, ...	...	1	33	12	10	1	57
Fines exceeding „ 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of fines, ...	7,131	20,863	16,781	1,916	192	3	46,886
Total amount of fines, ...	18,850	74,913	1,74,131	27,046	18,959	550	3,14,449
Amount realized, ...	14,781	64,783	1,23,988	19,636	8,885	550	2,32,623
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or compromise, ...	930	2,368	5,992	2,042	1,016	150	12,498

Sentences or Imprisonments.										
Not exceeding 15 days,	Rigorous,	...	...	307	1,724	639	83	16	...	2,769
	Simple, ...	...	...	43	201	205	25	4	...	478
Ditto ditto 6 months,	Rigorous,	...	...	592	3,793	7,086	720	188	2	12,381
	Simple, ...	...	...	6	75	465	32	23	6	607
Ditto ditto 2 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	50	27	5,351	745	420	4	6,597
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	22	7	8	...	37
Ditto ditto 7 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	3	...	25	2	927	1	958
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Exceeding 7 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	121
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	Rigorous,	...		952	5,544	13,101	1,550	1,672	7	22,826
	Simple,	...		49	276	692	64	41	6	1,128
Penal servitude,	For terms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to—	Solitary confinement, ...		...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Forfeiture of property,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

4.—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Tribunals.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for revision.	Number of Persons.					
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.
Magistrates of Districts,	Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	639 (*a*)	25	338	76	182	15	2
	Appeals from Magistrates,	2,152	173	1,219	235	464	24	37
Sessions Court, ...	Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	12	4	3	...	4	1	...
	Appeals from Magistrates,	3,646	608	2,126	230	526	9	147
High Court, ...		814	164 (*b*)	481	181	91	17	44

(*a*)—One case struck off in default.

(*b*)—These cases were not called for by the High Court. Almost all of them were received by post and rejected.

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Remaining on the 31st December, 1871.		3. Imprisoned during the year, and received from other Jails.		Number.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Central Jails.					
1	Meerut, ...	887	35	479	54	1
2	Bareilly, ...	839	47	872	24	2
3	Agra, ...	1,059	109	914	57	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	788	...	651	2	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,581	100	1,447	90	5
6	Benares, ...	1,318	...	831	...	6
	District Jails.					
7	Dehra Doon, ...	45	...	142	5	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	302	7	649	19	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	103	...	374	16	9
10	Meerut, ...	270	...	813	...	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	98	4	552	14	11
12	Allygurh, ...	460	13	789	11	12
13	Bijnour, ...	130	...	687	15	13
14	Moradabad, ...	227	11	1,038	15	14
15	Bareilly, ...	499	8	1,539	33	15
16	Budaon, ...	216	1	858	24	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	179	1	1,026	38	17
18	Muttra, ...	174	2	695	18	18
19	Agra, ...	391	...	761	...	19
20	Etawah, ...	236	5	686	24	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	312	6	631	12	21
22	Etah, ...	232	2	677	17	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	314	18	999	24	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	300	15	1,510	119	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	257	3	774	72	25
26	Allahabad, ...	717	46	1,836	188	26
27	Banda, ...	294	7	976	77	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	167	12	641	112	28
29	Jounpore,...	103	20	1,070	88	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	215	9	940	87	30
31	Benares, ...	418	127	1,246	146	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	388	22	842	62	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	216	5	1,037	45	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	511	32	1,648	110	34
35	Bustee, ...	245	3	780	28	35
36	Almorah, ...	127	10	222	8	36
37	Orai, ...	112	18	378	43	37
38	Jhansie, ...	200	14	557	108	38
39	Lullutpore, ...	112	8	265	28	39
	Total, ...	15,042	720	32,832	1,833	

III.—PRO

C.—

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Total Population. M.	F.	Total.	5. Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,366	89	1,455	802 25	38·75	841·00
2	Bareilly, ...	1,711	71	1,782	933 00	40 00	973·00
3	Agra, ...	1,973	166	2,139	1,234 00	96 75	1,330 75
4	Futtehgurh, ...	1,439	2	1,441	878·00	...	878·00
5	Allahabad, ...	3,028	190	3,218	1,627·75	94·00	1,721·75
6	Benares, ...	2,149	...	2,149	1,266 00	...	1,266·00
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ...	187	5	192	52 00	·75	52·75
8	Seharunpore, ...	951	26	977	260·25	5·00	265 25
9	Moozuffernuggur,	477	16	493	103·00	2·25	105·25
10	Meerut, ...	1,083	...	1,083	363 00	...	363 00
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	650	18	668	117·25	2·75	120 00
12	Allygurh, ...	1,249	24	1,273	422·00	11·00	433·00
13	Bijnour, ...	817	15	832	166 25	2·75	169·00
14	Moradabad, ...	1,265	26	1,291	230·00	10·75	240 75
15	Bareilly, ...	2,038	41	2,079	562 25	11·50	573 75
16	Budaon, ...	1,074	25	1,099	255 25	3·25	258·50
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,205	39	1,244	221 50	5·75	227·25
18	Muttra, ...	869	20	889	166·50	4 25	170 75
19	Agra, ...	1,152	...	1,152	316 00	...	316·00
20	Etawah, ...	922	29	951	219 50	4·75	224·25
21	Mynpoory, ...	943	18	961	379 75	6·00	385 75
22	Etah, ...	909	19	928	229·00	2·75	231 75
23	Futtehgurh, ...	1,313	42	1,355	305·00	14 50	319 50
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,810	134	1,944	298 75	14·00	312 75
25	Futtehpore, ...	1,031	75	1,106	323 00	12·75	335 75
26	Allahabad, ...	2,553	234	2,787	698 50	68 00	766·50
27	Banda, ...	1,270	84	1,354	309·00	14·00	323 00
28	Humeerpore, ...	808	124	932	181 25	23 00	204 25
29	Jounpore, ...	1,173	108	1,281	210 75	23·00	233·75
30	Mirzapore, ...	1,155	96	1,251	242 00	10 75	252·75
31	Benares, ...	1,604	273	1,937	357 75	132·00	489·75
32	Ghazeepore, ...	1,230	84	1,314	434·00	19·00	453·00
33	Azimgurh, ...	1,253	50	1,303	302·25	13·75	315 00
34	Goruckpore, ...	2,159	142	2,301	606·00	47·50	653·50
35	Bustee, ...	1,025	31	1,056	331·50	5·00	336·50
36	Almorah, ...	349	18	367	153·00	9·25	162·25
37	Orai, ...	490	61	551	141·25	11·75	153·00
38	Jhansie, ...	757	122	879	211·50	13·75	225·25
39	Lullutpore, ...	377	36	413	98·50	5 50	104·00
	Total, ...	47,874	2,553	50,427	16,008·50	779·50	16,788·00

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1872.

6.		7								8.		9.	
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A		B.		C.							
						By order of Govt.							
						D		E					
To undergo sentence and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence and payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F		
72	4	11	...	392	34	21	1	5	...	...	...	1	1
66	1	25	1	451	28	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	2
84	3	11	...	393	65	4	...	16	...	...	...	1	3
11	2	8	...	466	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	4
352	73	22	1	498	5	...	...	40	2	187	16	...	5
73	...	17	...	637	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	6
11	...	2	...	118	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
108	4	25	..	581	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
124	2	12	...	249	14	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9
18	...	10	...	574	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
139	7	20	...	401	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
11	...	74	...	747	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
144	8	34	...	496	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
250	4	14	...	726	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
178	2	34	..	190	29	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	15
218	4	46	1	616	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
207	6	14	...	757	27	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	17
68	4	47	...	602	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18
39	...	13	...	804	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19
146	1	16	1	523	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20
65	2	20	..	463	13	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	21
121	3	26	...	572	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
235	...	26	1	726	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23
595	37	34	...	872	81	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	24
105	7	16	...	625	64	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	25
476	16	19	1	1,370	151	2	1	16	2	...	...	...	26
139	7	8	...	771	64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27
91	9	3	...	494	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
124	9	26	...	647	68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
213	9	32	...	650	63	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	30
264	2	25	2	1,031	131	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	31
150	2	37	...	546	55	3	...	11	...	...	...	2	32
202	7	9	1	715	29	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
377	13	31	...	972	76	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	34
159	1	3	1	486	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
25	3	12	1	154	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
18	8	12	...	301	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
53	8	12	...	481	99	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	38
23	1	10	..	248	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	39
5,754	269	816	11	23,335	1,440	90	13	161	9	187	16	6	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	10. Escaped.	11. Executed.	12. Died.	13. Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.	Number.
	CENTRAL JAILS.					
1	Meerut, ...	5	...	102	807	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	54	1,144	2
3	Agra, ...	...	...	22	1,540	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	22	929	4
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	51	1,971	5
6	Benares, ...	1	...	53	1,355	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Doon, ...	1	...	7	48	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	...	1	10	227	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1	...	1	* 84	9
10	Meerut, ...	1	...	46	431	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	2	7	76	11
12	Allygurh, ...	2	1	9	414	12
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	5	136	13
14	Moradabad, ...	2	6	3	272	14
15	Bareilly, ...	1	8	22	609	15
16	Budaon, ...	...	5	7	187	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	4	7	217	17
18	Muttra, ...	1	1	2	150	18
19	Agra, ...	1	...	5	288	19
20	Etawah, ...	...	2	2	235	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	1	4	8	382	21
22	Etah, ...	...	...	2	192	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	6	331	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	7	8	307	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	1	...	12	274	25
26	Allahabad, ...	4	1	16	712	26
27	Banda, ...	...	6	23	334	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	1	2	6	232	28
29	Jounpore, ...	2	1	26	374	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	3	9	14	246	30
31	Benares, ...	...	...	12	462	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	...	2	15	491	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	3	1	29	307	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	1	3	90	718	34
35	Bustee, ...	1	...	17	365	35
36	Almorah, ...	...	3	7	157	36
37	Orai, ...	...	2	6	156	37
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	8	215	38
39	Lullutpore,...	...	1	2	97	39
	Total, ...	37	72	744	17,467	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Jail Offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Daily average number of prisoners.	3. Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in Jail.	4. *Offences against Prison Discipline.* A. Wilful disobedience.	B. Assault or criminal force.	C. Insulting or threatening language.	Number.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	841·00	...	41	...	5	1
2	Bareilly, ...	973·00	2	16	3	4	2
3	Agra, ...	1,330 75	...	30	15	7	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	878·00	...	22	1	...	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,721·75	...	101	23	2	5
6	Benares, ...	1,266 00	...	41	29	3	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ...	52·75	...	10	...	...	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	265 25	2	30	19	...	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	105 25	...	...	1	...	9
10	Meerut, ...	363 00	...	...	1	1	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	120·00	...	...	2	3	11
12	Allygurh, ...	433·00	...	8	...	...	12
13	Bijnour, ...	169 00	1	15	...	1	13
14	Moradabad, ...	240·75	...	...	...	...	14
15	Bareilly, ...	573·75	...	10	...	4	15
16	Budaon, ...	258·50	...	2	2	1	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	227·25	1	5	6	1	17
18	Muttra, ...	170·75	1	3	...	...	18
19	Agra, ...	316 00	...	2	...	...	19
20	Etawah, ...	224·25	...	9	...	1	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	385·75	...	4	1	...	21
22	Etah, ...	231·75	1	56	5	4	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	319 50	...	...	5	...	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	312 75	...	36	8	1	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	335 75	...	9	1	...	25
26	Allahabad, ...	766·50	...	27	3	2	26
27	Banda, ...	323·00	...	...	...	1	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	204 25	...	21	9	3	28
29	Jounpore, ...	233·75	2	4	...	...	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	252 75	...	12	...	3	30
31	Benares, ...	489 75	...	24	22	6	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	453·00	...	24	1	...	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	315·00	...	31	2	2	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	653·50	...	7	2	...	34
35	Bustee, ...	336·50	...	3	...	...	35
36	Almorah, ...	162 25	2	3	4	1	36
37	Orai, ...	153·00	...	3	4	...	37
38	Jhansie, ...	225·25	5	6	3	10	38
39	Lullutpore, ...	104·00	2	2	...	...	39
	Total, ...	16,788·00	19	617	172	66	

III.—PRO

C.—

2.—*Statement showing the Jail Offences committed by, and the Punish*

Provinces, during

Number.	Jails.	4. Offences against					
		D.	E.	F.	G.	H	I.
		Indecent or disorderly behaviour	Wilfully disabling himself to avoid labour.	Contumaciously refusing to work.	Filing or cutting irons or bars.	Idleness or negligence at work.	Wilful mismanagement of work.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1	17	2	...	8	6
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	5	...	15	6
3	Agra, ...	5	9	12	...	23	33
4	Futtehgurh, ...	2	13	37	...	9	25
5	Allahabad, ...	...	7	4	1	26	...
6	Benares, ...	6	1	5	...	17	1
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ..	1	2	...	...	...	2
8	Seharunpore, ...	20	54	17	...	6	...
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	2	...	3	13
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	7	...	...	...	1	...
12	Allygurh, ...	...	...	...	...	40	...
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	12	...
15	Bareilly, ...	6	...	4	3	8	1
16	Budaon, ...	4	...	...	...	2	2
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	...	...	...	4	3
18	Muttra, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Agra, ...	12	5	7	1	...	5
20	Etawah, ...	6	3	13	...	8	...
21	Mynpoory, ...	4	...	...	...	1	1
22	Etah, ...	7	...	1	...	3	2
23	Futtehgurh, ...	16	...	37	...	...	2
24	Cawnpore, ...	2	7	16	...	20	1
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	2	3	...	...	...
26	Allahabad, ...	44	4	23	...	13	...
27	Banda, ...	6	...	...	...	2	...
28	Humeerpore, ...	14	1	...	...	14	...
29	Jounpore, ...	17	1	2	...	6	7
30	Mirzapore, ...	20	11	...	..	29	...
31	Benares, ...	33	3	3	...	17	1
32	Ghazeepore, ...	14	...	7	...	...	...
33	Azimgurh, ...	3	...	2	...	13	1
34	Goruckpore, ...	5	1	8	...	6	1
35	Bustee, ...	...	1	2	...	9	...
36	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
37	Oraie, ...	...	...	2	...	2	...
38	Jhansie, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	5	1	...	...	2	1
	Total, ...	278	143	214	5	333	114

TECTION.

PRISONS

ments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western the year 1872.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.			5. PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.							
J.	K.	L.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	
Wilful damage to prison property.	Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.	Total offences against Prison Discipline.	Solitary confinement.	Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Additional imprisonment.	Total punishments	Number.
27	1	108	37	10	20	38	...	3	108	1
8	1	59	...	14	9	37	...	1	61	2
41	3	178	...	5	35	134	3	1	178	3
3	...	112	...	1	...	111	...	...	112	4
10	3	177	47	6	38	86	...	...	177	5
7	...	110	...	...	30	77	3	...	110	6
...	2	17	..	5	...	7	3	2	17	7
9	1	156	88	26	2	31	11	...	158	8
...	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	9
4	3	27	5	7	2	5	7	1	27	10
1	4	18	...	...	11	1	...	6	18	11
...	...	48	13	...	2	33	...	...	48	12
1	...	20	1	...	4	15	...	1	21	13
...	...	12	9	...	...	3	...	...	12	14
3	1	40	...	8	7	24	...	1	40	15
2	...	15	4	...	2	9	...	...	15	16
4	...	34	9	3	1	18	4	...	35	17
1	3	8	4	3	...	1	1	...	9	18
3	3	38	2	1	6	28	...	1	38	19
7	1	48	6	...	11	30	1	...	48	20
...	...	11	5	1	...	4	1	...	11	21
18	2	98	7	...	15	72	4	1	99	22
...	1	61	...	...	5	56	...	...	61	23
3	...	94	28	13	17	32	1	...	94	24
7	...	22	2	3	2	14	...	1	22	25
5	1	122	58	2	42	20	...	...	122	26
2	7	18	...	...	2	16	...	...	18	27
13	...	75	2	12	3	50	5	3	75	28
41	5	83	36	...	8	41	...	...	85	29
1	2	78	3	...	5	54	16	...	78	30
4	...	113	11	1	44	56	1	...	113	31
48	1	95	14	...	46	35	...	...	95	32
7	...	61	6	6	16	32	1	...	61	33
3	3	36	1	...	16	19	...	...	36	34
4	2	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	35
2	...	21	2	2	11	4	4	...	23	36
...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	37
...	...	24	...	2	14	13	...	...	29	38
...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	39
289	53	2,284	403	131	426	1,255	66	22	2,303	

III.—PRO

C.—

8.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and*
vinces during the year 1872, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Rations. A. Total Cost.			Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength.			Fixed Superintendence. A. Total Cost.			Fixed Superintendence. B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut	13,347	10	5	15	13	11½	8,544	2	8	10	2	6½
2	Bareilly,... ...	18,538	4	6	19	0	10	10,200	0	0	10	7	8¾
3	Agra, ...	23,924	6	4	17	15	7¾	8,750	0	0	6	9	2¼
4	Futtehgurh, ...	15,487	0	4	17	10	2¾	7,161	4	7	8	2	6
5	Allahabad, ...	31,951	11	10	18	8	11	8,850	0	0	5	2	2¾
6	Benares, ...	26,911	8	5	20	7	5¾	8,013	5	4	6	5	3¼
	DISTRICT JAILS.												
7	Dehra Doon, ...	814	2	2	15	6	11¼	600	0	0	11	6	0
8	Seharunpore, ...	3,603	4	2	13	9	4¼	900	0	0	3	6	3¼
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,476	5	4	14	0	5¼	600	0	0	5	11	2¾
10	Meerut, ...	5,367	5	11	14	12	7	550	0	0	1	8	3
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,545	10	11	12	14	1	900	0	0	7	8	0
12	Allygurh, ...	6,512	11	6	15	0	8	1,800	0	0	4	2	6¼
13	Bijnour,... ...	22,97	3	3	13	9	6	648	6	2	3	13	4¼
14	Moradabad, ...	3,640	1	3	15	1	11	1,200	0	0	4	15	9
15	Bareilly,... ...	10,868	10	3	18	15	1	1,800	0	0	3	2	2¼
19	Budaon, ...	4,256	8	0	16	7	5½	1,175	0	0	4	8	8¾
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,768	11	6	16	9	4¼	900	0	0	3	15	4¼
18	Muttra, ...	2,778	4	4	16	4	4	825	0	0	4	13	3¼
19	Agra, ...	5,549	12	0	17	9	0	600	0	0	1	14	4
20	Etawah, ...	3,581	2	9	15	15	6¼	900	0	0	4	0	2¾
21	Mynpoory, ...	5,690	3	9	14	12	¼	1,183	5	4	3	1	1
22	Etah, ...	3,787	4	7	16	5	5¾	900	0	0	3	14	1¾
23	Futtehgurh, ...	5,098	10	6	15	15	4	616	2	1	1	14	10¼
24	Cawnpore, ..	4,890	2	8	15	10	2	1,200	0	0	3	13	4¾
25	Futtehpore, ...	5,717	0	6	17	0	5¼	900	0	0	2	10	10¾
26	Allahabad, ...	14,501	8	11	18	14	8½	1,200	0	0	1	9	0¾
27	Banda, ...	4,842	3	8	14	15	10¼	1,200	0	0	3	11	5½
28	Humeerpore, ...	3,261	3	7	15	15	5¾	900	0	0	4	6	6
29	Jounpore, ...	4,258	2	1	18	3	5½	1,200	0	0	5	2	1¾
30	Mirzapore, ...	5,014	4	6	19	13	5	900	0	0	3	8	11½
31	Benares, ...	9,939	0	11	20	4	8¼	590	0	0	1	3	3¼
32	Ghazeepore, ...	9,420	11	6	20	12	9	1,800	0	0	3	15	7
33	Azimgurh, ...	6,558	10	2	20	13	1½	1,200	0	0	3	12	11½
34	Goruckpore, ...	12,895	8	0	19	11	8¼	1,800	0	0	2	12	0¾
35	Bustee, ...	7,626	15	5	22	10	7¾	675	0	0	2	0	1
36	Almorah, ...	4,431	1	2	27	4	11¼	625	0	0	3	13	7½
37	Orai, ...	2,352	8	6	15	6	0	600	0	0	3	14	9
38	Jhansie, ...	3,544	6	11	15	11	9¼	825	0	0	3	10	7¼
39	Lullutpore, ...	1,891	12	2	18	3	0½	900	0	0	8	10	5½
	Total, ...	3,01,941	14	8	17	15	9¾	84,131	10	2	5	0	2¼

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.

4.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office Establishments.						*Hospital Establishments.*						*Intramural Guards.*						Number.
A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.			
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
9,017	13	1	10	11	6¾	1,096	5	4	1	4	10¼	5,471	2	8	6	8	1¼	1
9,111	9	0	9	5	10	840	0	0	0	13	9¾	5,213	2	0	5	5	8¾	2
8,425	3	0	6	5	5½	640	0	0	0	7	8¼	5,852	14	9	4	6	4½	3
4,051	13	1	4	9	10	322	14	5	0	5	10½	1,572	0	0	1	12	7¾	4
9,228	14	11	5	5	9¼	960	0	0	0	8	11	7,471	3	9	4	5	5	5
8,878	15	11	7	0	2½	1,138	7	2	0	14	4½	6,121	0	7	4	13	4¼	6
992	1	3	17	1	7½	300	0	0	5	11	0	785	1	8	14	14	1½	7
1,667	15	5	6	4	7	300	0	0	1	2	1¼	1,526	12	0	5	12	1¼	8
1,085	0	0	10	4	11¼	180	0	0	1	11	4½	1,103	12	10	10	7	9½	9
2,003	8	0	5	8	3¾	240	0	0	0	10	7	1,920	4	1	5	4	7¼	10
1,169	4	3	9	11	10¾	240	0	0	2	0	0	1,226	8	0	10	3	6½	11
2,083	0	0	4	12	11½	300	0	0	0	11	1	2,136	11	6	4	14	11½	12
1,449	0	0	8	8	4	245	0	0	1	7	2	1,259	15	4	7	7	3¼	13
1,641	0	0	6	13	0¾	360	0	0	1	7	11	1,648	1	9	6	13	6½	14
2,240	11	7	3	14	6	360	0	0	0	10	0½	2,291	5	3	3	15	10¾	15
1,077	12	10	4	2	8½	101	10	8	0	6	3½	1,512	11	4	5	13	7¾	16
1,188	10	2	5	3	8¼	245	0	0	1	1	3	1 409	14	2	6	3	2½	17
1,065	3	1	6	3	9¾	240	0	0	1	6	6	1,294	2	1	7	9	3¼	18
2,118	0	0	6	11	3	320	0	0	1	0	2½	2,065	6	0	6	8	7	19
1,166	9	11	5	3	3	360	0	0	1	9	8¼	1,901	12	1	8	7	8¼	20
1,011	3	11	4	2	10	480	0	0	1	3	11	1,910	13	7	4	15	3	21
1,277	14	9	5	8	2¾	223	12	10	0	15	5½	1,008	0	2	4	5	7	22
1,678	11	4	5	4	0¾	297	5	4	0	14	10	1,856	7	2	5	12	11¼	23
1,371	5	2	4	6	2	329	8	0	1	0	10¼	1,688	0	0	5	6	4¾	24
1,657	6	2	4	14	11¾	340	0	0	1	0	2½	1,877	10	9	5	9	5¾	25
2,282	12	10	2	15	7¾	720	0	0	0	15	¼	2,632	14	3	3	6	11¾	26
1,677	10	10	5	3	1¼	480	0	0	1	7	9¼	1,796	9	6	5	9	0	27
1,119	9	10	5	7	8½	300	0	0	1	7	6	1,231	7	10	6	0	5¼	28
1,676	12	9	7	2	9¼	480	0	0	2	0	10¾	1,656	10	9	7	1	5	29
1,454	12	0	5	12	1¼	360	0	0	1	6	9½	1,834	11	4	7	4	1¾	30
2,228	13	7	4	8	9¾	312	8	0	0	11	2¼	2,557	10	6	5	3	6¼	31
2,198	8	6	4	13	7¼	420	0	0	0	14	10	2,185	10	11	4	13	2¼	32
1,695	6	8	5	6	1¼	480	0	0	1	8	4½	2,164	10	6	6	13	11¼	33
2,209	7	0	3	6	1	664	5	7	1	0	3¦	2,595	11	9	3	15	6¾	34
1,354	1	6	4	0	4¾	360	0	0	1	1	1½	1,284	13	9	3	13	1	35
1,148	0	0	7	1	2½	485	2	6	2	15	10	* 1,628	6	4	10	0	7	36
1,175	0	0	7	10	10	295	0	0	1	15	6	1,021	2	0	6	10	9	37
1,442	13	0	6	6	5¼	360	0	0	1	9	6¾	1,277	5	0	5	10	8½	38
1,126	8	9	10	13	4	186	7	2	1	12	8¼	1,161	0	0	11	2	7	39
99,950	0	1	5	15	3	16,393	7	0	0	15	7½	87,152	15	11	5	3	0½	

* Including Permanent Guards, Rs. 477.

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and vinces, during the year* 1872, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.
	Central Jails.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	2,082 4 1	2 7 7½	46 11 0
2	Bareilly, ...	550 5 0	0 9 0½	21 1 4¼
3	Agra, ...	763 15 1	0 9 2½	28 15 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	751 11 7	0 13 8½	29 0 4½
5	Allahabad, ...	1,145 10 8	0 10 7¾	25 0 2¾
6	Benares, ...	1,313 12 3	1 0 7¼	28 0 2¼
	District Jails.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	71 0 4	1 5 6½	32 4 6
8	Seharunpore, ...	194 14 10	0 11 9	17 6 5¼
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	45 12 7	0 6 11½	18 5 0¼
10	Meerut, ...	931 6 9	2 9 0½	44 15 11¼
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	241 6 9	2 0 2½	34 15 9¾
12	Allygurh, ...	147 12 9	0 5 5½	20 3 11½
14	Bijnour, ...	58 13 7	0 5 7	24 8 4
14	Moradabad, ...	110 7 1	0 7 4	20 13 5
15	Bareilly, ...	263 11 4	0 7 4¼	18 7 0¾
16	Budaon, ...	92 8 6	0 5 8¾	26 7 0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	186 13 7	0 13 1¾	27 7 7¾
18	Muttra, ...	54 15 2	0 5 1¾	16 2 7
19	Agra, ...	171 15 10	0 8 8½	31 1 5
20	Etawah, ...	103 8 3	0 7 4½	26 8 8
21	Mynpoory, ...	229 10 7	0 9 6¼	17 4 3
22	Etah, ...	99 7 10	0 6 10½	15 4 10¾
23	Futtehgurh, ...	197 11 0	0 9 10¾	27 1 3½
24	Cawnpore, ...	166 4 4	0 8 6	22 2 8½
25	Futtehpore, ...	167 13 6	0 8 0	18 3 10½
26	Allahabad, ...	379 12 6	0 7 11	34 3 5
27	Banda, ...	213 2 8	0 10 6¾	22 10 10
28	Humeerpore, ...	275 0 9	1 5 6¾	31 9 10
29	Jounpore, ...	531 6 5	2 4 4½	28 6 8
30	Mirzapore, ...	191 10 10	0 12 1½	23 10 7¼
31	Benares, ...	419 3 11	0 13 8¼	22 1 0½
32	Ghazeepore, ...	100 14 3	0 3 6¾	30 9 2
33	Azimgurh, ...	283 6 2	0 14 4¾	25 12 2¼
34	Goruckpore, ...	1,313 1 5	2 0 1¾	28 9 8½
35	Bustee, ...	384 8 9	1 2 3¼	32 0 8¾
36	Almorah, ...	192 14 0	1 3 0¼	55 1 8½
37	Orai, ...	145 4 11	0 15 2¼	34 9 6½
38	Jhansie, ...	81 7 3	0 5 9½	37 0 4½
39	Lullutpore, ...	106 9 1	1 0 4¾	42 10 0¼
	Total,... ...	14,762 4 2	0 14 1	28 10 7½

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.

3.				4.					5.					
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.										
A.			B.	A.			B.							
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost			Cost per head of average strength.		Grand Total expended.			Average cost per head of average strength.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
2,044	10	6	2 6 10¾	1,603	2	10	1	11 6	43,207	3	7	51	6	0¼	1
4,200	0	0	4 5 0¾	2,029	4	5	2	1 4½	50,682	8	11	52	1	5	2
3,671	13	3	2 12 1¾	2,805	3	0	2	1 8¾	54,833	7	5	41	3	3¼	3
2,980	0	0	3 6 3¼	1,804	12	2	2	0 10¾	34,131	8	2	38	13	11¾	4
4,821	12	4	2 12 9¾	5,190	14	7	3	0 3	69,620	4	1	40	6	11½	5
3,199	0	0	2 8 5¼	3,190	14	5	2	8 4	58,767	0	1	46	6	8¼	6
391	1	6	7 6 7½	349	3	9	6	6 11	4,212	10	8	79	13	9½	7
848	2	10	3 3 2	501	15	8	1	14 3½	9,543	0	11	35	15	7¾	8
14	1	0	0 2 1¾	409	0	6	3	14 2	4,914	0	3	46	11	0¼	9
1,468	4	0	4 0 8½	560	15	8	1	8 8¾	13,041	12	5	35	14	10¼	10
102	14	8	0 13 9¾	423	1	6	3	3 5	5,848	14	1	48	11	10¼	11
1,088	11	11	2 8 2¼	518	1	3	1	3 1¾	14,587	0	11	33	11	0¼	12
533	6	0	3 2 6	403	6	10	2	6 2¾	6,886	3	2	40	11	11¼	13
890	8	0	3 11 2¼	597	7	8	2	7 8½	10,087	9	9	41	14	5	14
1,980	0	0	3 7 2½	964	4	5	1	10 10¾	20,768	10	10	86	3	2	15
478	12	0	1 13 7½	544	5	3	2	1 8¼	9,239	4	7	35	11	10½	16
666	13	8	2 14 11½	800	9	11	3	8 4½	9,165	15	0	40	5	4½	17
601	9	0	3 8 4½	531	15	5	3	1 10¼	7,391	1	1	43	4	7	18
643	15	6	2 0 7¼	744	15	3	2	5 8¾	12,214	0	7	38	10	5	19
801	5	2	3 9 2	716	4	5	3	3 1¼	9,530	10	7	42	8	0	20
700	12	6	1 13 0¾	234	11	8	0	9 8¾	12,040	13	4	31	3	5	21
705	1	6	3 0 8	313	0	3	1	5 7½	8,314	9	11	35	14	0½	22
978	1	0	3 0 11¾	417	12	6	1	4 11¼	11,140	12	11	34	13	11	23
1,254	13	0	4 0 2¼	1,798	1	7	5	12 0	12,698	2	9	40	9	7½	24
1,191	13	5	3 8 9¾	681	6	3	2	0 5½	12,533	2	7	37	5	3	25
1,451	14	7	1 14 3¾	1,903	7	4	2	7 8¾	25,072	6	5	32	11	4¼	26
807	8	0	2 8 0	847	3	8	2	9 11¾	11,864	6	4	36	11	8½	27
809	12	0	3 15 5¼	733	11	3	3	9 5½	8,630	13	3	42	4	1	28
120	7	6	0 8 3	655	4	6	2	12 10¼	10,578	12	0	45	4	1½	29
884	11	8	3 8 0¼	694	14	3	2	11 11¾	11,335	0	7	41	13	6½	30
1,216	6	11	2 7 9	860	15	0	1	12 1½	18,154	10	10	37	1	1¼	31
1,355	2	5	2 15 10¼	1,014	13	1	2	3 10¼	18,495	12	8	40	13	3½	32
457	9	4	1 7 3	1,006	14	4	3	3 1¾	13,846	9	2	43	15	3¾	33
3,000	0	0	4 9 5½	2,464	11	3	3	12 4	26,942	13	0	41	3	7¾	34
1,466	6	0	4 5 8¾	1,412	14	6	4	3 2¼	14,564	11	11	43	4	6¼	35
581	9	6	3 9 4¼	522	2	11	3	3 6	9,614	4	5	59	4	1	36
422	12	8	2 12 2½	427	12	0	2	12 2½	6,439	7	8	42	1	5	37
426	10	0	1 14 3¾	664	13	5	2	15 2¾	8,622	7	7	38	4	5½	38
440	0	0	4 3 8¼	407	8	3	3	14 8½	6,219	13	5	59	12	10¾	39
49,698	4	11	2 15 4¼	41,752	0	11	2	7 9¾	6,95,782	9	10	41	7	1¼	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails estimated*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Average number sentenced to labor.	3. *Jail Servants.* A. Average number of convicts employed.	3. *Jail Servants.* B. Total estimated earnings for the year.	4. *Building and Repairing Jail.* A. Average number of convicts employed.	4. *Building and Repairing Jail.* B. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a p
1	Meerut, ...	829·80	64·00	2,510 9 0	66 90	3,053 13 0
2	Bareilly, ...	966 50	59 50	2,253 3 0	518·60	23,528 1 0
3	Agra, ...	1,312·50	65 00	2,510 4 0	169·20	5,939 8 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	877 50	55 50	2,206 5 0	530 20	24,457 15 0
5	Allahabad, ...	1,721·70	87·20	3,480 7 0	765·30	34,925 0 0
6	Benares, ...	1,265·40	116 00	4,537 4 0	422 50	16,439 2 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Doon, ...	47 60	8 50	317 15 0	1 30	44 10 0
8	Seharunpore, ...	247 50	19·40	748 0 0	58 10	2,612 5 0
9	Moozuffernuggur,...	97·50	11 00	423 3 0	22 70	905 14 0
10	Meerut, ...	333 70	31 00	1,191 13 0	188 20	8,341 6 0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	105 50	10 50	395 12 0	6 60	301 15 0
12	Allygurh, ...	414 90	32 10	1,237 9 0	58 60	2,412 3 0
13	Bijnour, ...	136 40	11·50	495 13 0	12·60	619 15 0
14	Moradabad, ...	216 80	28 90	1,102 9 0	38 60	1,765 15 0
15	Bareilly, ...	488 10	36·50	1,373 10 0	285·60	12,877 8 0
16	Budaon, ...	226·20	14 90	616 8 0	49 20	2,286 3 0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	214 80	25 40	1,000 12 0	73 10	2,755 5 0
18	Muttra, ...	162 30	18 70	688 8 0	9 70	332 13 0
19	Agra, ...	316 10	19·70	749 2 0	140 30	5,634 2 0
20	Etawah, ...	220 10	12 70	489 8 0	43 10	1,616 2 0
21	Mynpoory, ...	374 00	15 90	614 3 0	31·60	1,445 11 0
22	Etah, ...	222·60	14·40	576 7 0	72 50	3,017 3 0
23	Futtehgurh, ...	254 70	25·60	1,037 6 0	53 20	2,433 14 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	284 70	29·10	1,111 12 0	85 70	4,016 14 0
25	Futtehpore, ...	327 40	27 00	1,052 4 0	125 00	5,592 15 0
26	Allahabad, ...	740 10	39 00	1,554 6 0	116 10	4,946 11 0
27	Banda, ...	317 00	35·30	1,369 1 0	96 00	4,392 4 0
28	Humeerpore, ...	228 30	21·70	822 10 0	38 70	1,852 14 0
29	Jounpore, ...	215·50	12 10	472 6 0	101 60	3,609 11 0
30	Mirzapore, ...	235 70	25·00	1,028 4 0	81·40	3,441 9 0
31	Benares, ...	466 50	54·50	2,119 6 0	62·00	2,992 1 0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	432·40	40 70	1,613 13 0	7·20	282 8 0
33	Azimgurh, ...	332 40	30 00	1,184 15 0	56 00	2,562 0 0
34	Goruckpore, ...	599 40	65 00	2,497 13 0	211 50	8,975 0 0
35	Bustee, ...	327 00	24 20	975 10 0	169·00	5,798 13 0
36	Almorah, ...	147·20	15·60	608 8 0	4·20	144 2 0
37	Orai, ...	148·30	17 20	650 13 0	56 20	2,571 2 0
38	Jhansie, ...	195·10	38·20	1,430 13 0	49 80	1,708 7 0
39	Lullutpore ...	119·50	13 00	526 2 0	28·00	1,326 12 0
	Total, ...	16,168·70	1,271 50	49,539 2 0	4,906·10	2,11,960 2 0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872, *and their Earnings.*

5.		6.		7.		
Grinding Wheat and making Clothing or other articles for Prisoners.		*On the Roads, employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities.*		*Prisoner Warders, Lumberdars, and in cleaning Jail and other miscellaneous works.*		
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Number.
	Rs. a. a		Rs. a p		Rs. a. p.	
63·50	2,220 0 0	...	...	99·50	3,857 14 0	1
49·90	1,712 3 0	...	...	34 10	1,664 2 0	2
73 90	2 540 4 0	...	...	46 90	2,419 1 0	3
47·00	1,697 5 0	...	...	20 20	1,155 3 0	4
77 60	2,662 10 0	...	...	91 00	4,000 13 0	5
132·70	6,154 8 0	...	...	45·00	2,289 13 0	6
6·00	218 7 0	...	...	2·60	148 11 0	7
30·60	1,251 4 0	...	...	34·40	1,372 8 0	8
5 20	178 7 0	...	...	1 00	34 5 0	9
20 50	749 3 0	...	...	14 80	640 8 0	10
9·80	351 2 0	...	...	4 00	420 4 0	11
40 90	1,403 6 0	...	...	15 80	706 13 0	12
11·80	420 14 0	...	...	8·80	393 7 0	13
24 90	1,000 12 0	...	...	31 70	1,284 2 0	14
22·70	833 13 0	...	...	28·70	1,410 4 0	15
20 30	789 3 0	...	...	36 60	1,397 11 0	16
22 30	850 15 0	...	...	11·80	418 10 0	17
16 00	633 10 0	...	...	33·90	1,199 13 0	18
18 00	640 7 0	...	...	25·20	1,088 14 0	19
13·50	484 15 0	43 40	1,489 3 0	8·40	439 3 0	20
25 20	927 9 0	...	...	15 70	826 15 0	21
19·40	761 12 0	...	...	14·30	490 11 0	22
23 50	808 10 0	...	...	13 00	816 10 0	23
18·40	654 4 0	3 80	130 1 0	6·00	480 6 0	24
63 40	2,551 11 0	12 90	442 10 0	16 00	869 4 0	25
60 40	2,345 13 0	229 80	7,885 0 0	48 20	2,239 7 0	26
22·00	789 3 0	...	...	25·80	1,191 13 0	27
46 40	1,776 4 0	...	...	17·00	720 9 0	28
14·50	500 15 0	...	...	7 70	460 15 0	29
13·80	494 2 0	...	...	31·80	1,091 2 0	30
63·90	2,496 13 0	...	...	43 80	2,038 3 0	31
59 90	2,486 8 0	...	...	81 80	3,021 13 0	32
14·40	521 9 0	...	...	26 10	1,2·6 10 0	33
29·10	1,020 4 0	...	...	20·40	1,070 9 0	34
41·60	1,762 8 0	1·10	37 12 0	6·70	316 13 0	35
10 70	460 15 0	14·40	494 2 0	10 90	438 1 0	36
10 50	360 5 0	...	...	7·00	331 11 0	37
16·10	587 14 0	...	...	6·10	291 11 0	38
7·00	240 3 0	...	...	2 00	68 10 0	39
1,287 30	48,340 6 0	305·40	10,478 12 0	994·70	44,263 12 0	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails*

estimated

Number.	1. Jails.	8. On Jail Garden. A. Average number employed.	B. Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.	C. Value of vegetables sold.	D. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL JAILS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
1	Meerut, ...	31·20	460 8 0	103 0 0	563 8 0
2	Bareilly, ...	17·90	283. 9 0	105 10 0	389 3 0
3	Agra, ...	54 40	837 2 0	629 14 0	1,467 0 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	27·10	309 0 0	165 3 0	474 3 0
5	Allahabad, ...	25·80	1,453 9 0	231 7 0	1,685 0 0
6	Benares, ...	47·60	1,374 12 0	408 15 0	1,783 11 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Doon, ...	4 70	51 7 0	48 5 0	99 12 0
8	Scharunpore, ...	11 00	184 1 0	443 9 0	627 10 0
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3·00	250 12 0	27 2 0	277 14 0
10	Meerut, ...	7·30	215 1 0	57 3 0	272 4 0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	6·10	121 9 0	60 3 0	181 12 0
12	Allygurh, ...	26·00	361 6 0	284 7 0	645 13 0
13	Bijnour, ...	10·10	100 12 0	316 10 0	417 6 0
14	Moradabad, ...	4·90	150 13 0	13 14 0	164 11 0
15	Bareilly, ...	7·80	165 5 0	33 8 0	198 13 0
16	Budaon, ...	6·10	156 5 0	5 5 0	161 10 0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	8 90	42 13 0	6 4 0	49 1 0
18	Muttra, ...	14 80	165 10 0	144 0 0	309 10 0
19	Agra, ...	3 90	441 10 0	64 9 0	506 3 0
20	Etawah, ...	9 10	241 3 0	206 3 0	447 6 0
21	Mynpoory, ..	26 90	432 12 0	616 12 0	1,049 8 0
22	Etah, ...	7 90	109 9 0	118 2 0	227 11 0
23	Futtehgurh, ...	23 40	130 10 0	295 6 0	426 0 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	8 50	297 11 0	80 6 0	378 1 0
25	Futtehpore, ...	5·00	319 15 0	19 11 0	339 10 0
26	Allahabad, ...	13·00	497 14 0	285 5 0	783 3 0
27	Banda, ...	13·30	114 9 0	96 3 0	210 12 0
28	Humeerpore, ...	10 80	220 8 0	163 11 0	384 3 0
29	Jounpore, ...	4·20	158 1 0	113 11 0	271 12 0
30	Mirzapore, ...	5 00	277 1 0	118 4 0	395 5 0
31	Benares, ...	13 80	462 6 0	67 12 0	530 2 0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	42 20	408 7 0	316 14 0	725 5 0
33	Azimgurh, ...	9·90	425 2 0	192 0 0	617 2 0
34	Goruckpore, ...	12·50	338 3 0	154 15 0	493 2 0
35	Bustee, ...	10·70	347 7 0	19 1 0	366 8 0
36	Almorah, ...	4·20	191 2 0	44 6 0	235 8 0
37	Orai, ...	7·30	302 15 0	13 10 0	316 9 0
38	Jhansie, ...	7·30	255 2 0	8 0 0	263 2 0
39	Lullutpore, ...	4·00	149 9 0	32 7 0	182 0 0
	Total, ...	557·60	12,806 2 0	6,111 11 0	18,917 13 0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872, *and their Earnings.*

9.						10.						
On Manufactures.						Total.						
A.	B.			C.		A			B			
Average number employed.	Estimated profits of the year			Average profits per head of those so employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor.			Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor.			Number.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
215·50	5,542	5	0	25	11 0	17,748	1	0	21	6	0	1
111 00	10,446	10	0	94	2 0	39.993	6	0	41	6	0	2
596 60	32,844	1	0	55	1 0	47,720	2	0	36	6	0	3
60·90	2,508	10	0	41	3 0	32,499	9	0	87	1	0	4
353·40	11,863	9	0	33	9 0	58,617	7	0	34	1	0	5
251·50	4,003	9	0	15	15 0	35,207	15	0	27	13	0	6
17·00	243	6	0	14	5 0	1,072	13	0	22	9	0	7
28 30	733	3	0	25	14 0	7,344	14	0	29	11	0	8
28 70	1,279	15	0	44	9 0	3,099	10	0	31	12	0	9
...	...			...		11,195	2	0	33	9	0	10
50·20	1,071	3	0	21	5 0	2,722	0	0	25	13	0	11
141·40	3,413	12	0	24	2 0	9,819	8	0	23	11	0	12
56 70	1,099	10	0	19	6 0	3,411	1	0	25	0	0	13
26·80	1,017	11	0	37	15 0	6,285	12	0	29	0	0	14
...	...			..		16,694	0	0	34	3	0	15
61·00	1,110	15	0	18	3 0	6,362	2	0	28	4	0	16
29 90	394	0	0	13	3 0	5,468	11	0	25	7	0	17
41·60	429	15	0	10	5 0	3,594	5	0	22	2	0	18
51 80	2,217	11	0	42	13 0	10,836	7	0	34	4	0	19
52·10	1,526	0	0	19	5 0	6,492	5	0	29	8	0	20
152·80	2,319	8	0	15	3 0	7,183	6	0	19	3	0	21
39 50	844	5	0	21	6 0	5,918	1	0	26	9	0	22
77·40	2,327	15	0	30	1 0	7,850	7	0	30	13	0	23
54·50	2,202	14	0	40	7 0	8,974	4	0	31	8	0	24
39·30	1,170	1	0	29	12 0	12,018	7	0	36	11	0	25
68·50	4,350	11	0	63	8 0	24,105	3	0	32	9	0	26
76·00	1,011	9	0	13	5 0	8,964	10	0	28	4	0	27
39·00	875	14	0	22	7 0	6,432	6	0	28	3	0	28
24 00	597	15	0	24	15 0	5,913	10	0	27	7	0	29
35·30	802	3	0	22	11 0	7,252	9	0	30	12	0	30
137·10	3,173	11	0	23	2 0	13,350	4	0	28	9	0	31
121·70	2,219	1	0	18	4 0	10,349	0	0	23	15	0	32
134·20	6,219	4	0	46	5 0	12,311	8	0	37	1	0	33
103·00	3,160	11	0	30	3 0	17,217	7	0	28	11	0	34
...	...			...		9,258	4	0	28	5	0	35
63·50	1,096	1	0	17	4 0	3,477	5	0	23	10	0	36
28·40	373	14	0	13	2 0	4,604	6	0	31	1	0	37
51·90	1,008	6	0	19	7 0	5,290	5	0	27	2	0	38
49·00	590	11	0	12	1 0	2,934	6	0	24	9	0	39
3,469·50	1,16,090	11	0	33	7 0	4,99,590	10	0	30	14	0	

III.—PRO

C.—

5.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Number remaining at the close of previous year.	3. Number received during the year.	4. Total population.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	7	85	92
2	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	...
4	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...	5	5
8	Scharunpore, ...	3	75	78
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	14	14
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	...
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	60	60
12	Allygurh, ...	9	112	121
13	Bijnour, ...	3	60	63
14	Moradabad, ...	2	78	80
15	Bareilly, ...	15	149	164
16	Budaon, ...	3	35	38
17	Shahjehanpore,...	1	17	18
18	Muttra, ...	4	42	46
19	Agra, ...	5	95	100
20	Etawah, ...	7	63	70
21	Mynpoory, ...	3	37	40
22	Etah, ...	3	68	71
23	Futtehgurh, ...	8	106	114
24	Cawnpore, ...	6	72	78
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	33	33
26	Allahabad, ...	2	107	109
27	Banda, ...	6	65	71
28	Humeerpore, ...	1	28	29
29	Jounpore, ...	4	66	70
30	Mirzapore, ...	1	94	95
31	Benares, ...	7	72	79
32	Ghazeepore, ...	3	32	35
33	Azimgurh, ...	5	35	40
34	Goruckpore, ...	4	71	75
35	Bustee, ...	...	8	8
36	Almorah, ...	...	19	19
37	Orai, ...	...	39	39
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	2	5	7
	Total, ...	114	1,847	1,961

TECTION.

PRISONS.

in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

5.		7.	8.	9.	10.	
Daily average number.	Released during the year	Escaped.	Transferred	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.	Number.
4·03	87	...	...	1	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
0 81	3	...	...	...	2	7
4·38	73	...	...	...	5	8
0·64	14	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3·06	55	...	...	...	5	11
8·18	112	...	...	...	9	12
5·33	61	...	1	...	1	13
5·78	71	...	...	1	8	14
23·30	141	...	...	1	22	15
2·17	27	...	...	...	1	16
0·75	16	...	...	...	2	17
4·13	39	...	...	...	7	18
5 79	97	...	...	1	2	19
4 38	64	...	...	...	6	20
2·91	38	...	...	...	2	21
5·41	64	...	...	...	7	22
8 64	106	...	...	...	8	23
6·98	71	...	...	1	6	24
2·15	31	...	...	...	2	25
6 31	98	...	...	...	11	26
6·43	46	...	...	...	5	27
2 72	25	...	...	...	4	28
4·30	65	...	...	...	5	29
8·99	89	...	...	1	5	30
5·63	72	...	...	1	6	31
2·59	35	...	...	...	...	32
1·81	37	...	...	...	1	33
5 91	70	...	...	...	5	34
0·87	8	...	...	...	...	35
1 32	19	...	...	...	...	36
1·98	34	...	3	...	2	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1·26	7	...	...	...	...	39
15·100	1,807	...	4	7	144	

III.—PRO
C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the*

Number.	1. Jails.	2 Cash. Debits A. Balance at close of previous year.	B. Cash receipts during this year.	C. Total cash debits (against the Superintendent)
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	8 0 7	38,519 1 8	38,606 2 3
2	Bareilly, ...	559 12 1	53,408 13 9	53,968 9 10
3	Agra, ...	1,194 5 10	77,663 12 8	78,858 2 6
4	Futtehgurh, ...	859 12 2	7,639 2 1	8,498 14 3
5	Allahabad, ...	280 2 5	45,259 4 0	45,539 6 5
6	Benares, ...	1,099 15 9	19,214 6 0	20,344 5 9
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...	866 1 5	866 1 5
8	Scharunpore, ...	30 8 9	3,417 3 6	3,447 12 3
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	195 6 0	2,346 12 9	2,542 2 9
10	Meerut, ...	26 13 1	245 1 2	271 14 3
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	54 6 10	1,970 1 8	2,024 8 6
12	Allygurh, ...	722 9 4	9,432 4 2	10,154 13 6
13	Bijnour, ...	3 15 3	2,908 5 4	2,912 4 7
14	Moradabad, ...	44 12 6	2,968 5 8	3,013 2 2
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
16	Budaon, ...	49 9 6	1,297 14 7	1,347 8 1
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	177 5 9	1,044 14 3	1,222 4 0
18	Muttra, ...	320 10 10	1,925 3 5	2,245 14 3
19	Agra, ...	598 10 0	4,649 0 7	5,247 10 7
20	Etawah, ...	0 3 9	5,029 13 5	5,030 1 2
21	Mynpoory, ...	139 12 4	5,967 1 6	6,106 13 10
22	Etah, ...	502 5 11	2,603 14 10	3,106 4 9
23	Futtehgurh, ...	56 5 3	8,426 10 1	3,482 15 4
24	Cawnpore, ...	23 3 3	7,150 10 4	7,173 13 7
25	Allahabad, ...	589 4 10	1,415 10 5	2,004 15 3
26	Futtehpore, ...	34 5 5	34,294 3 5	34,328 8 10
27	Banda, ...	3 11 2	2,917 0 1	2,920 11 3
28	Humeerpore, ...	67 0 5	2,015 10 4	2,082 10 9
29	Jounpore, ...	92 11 1	1,566 7 2	1,659 2 3
30	Mirzapore, ...	236 9 1	2,827 13 3	3,064 6 4
31	Benares, ...	274 6 5	7,626 15 7	2,901 6 0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	19 11 3	8,047 6 6	8,067 1 9
33	Azimgurh, ...	266 11 6	5,844 5 6	6,111 1 0
34	Goruckpore, ...	1,730 12 6	16,837 2 1	18,567 14 7
35	Bustee, ...	234 3 0	1,649 0 2	1,883 3 2
36	Almorah, ...	109 8 5	1,735 0 6	1,844 8 11
37	Orai, ...	1 7 11	1,171 4 11	1,172 12 10
38	Jhansie, ...	412 14 7	1,946 7 8	2,359 6 3
39	Lullutpore, ...	19 2 4	3,180 3 8	3,199 6 0
	Total, ...	11,041 3 1	3,97,107 10 1	4,08,148 13 2

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

| | | |

III.—PRO

C.—

6.—Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the

Number.	1. Jails.	Stock. Raw Materials. A. Value at close of previous year.	Raw Materials. B. Value at close of this year.	Manufac A. Value at close of previous year.
	Central Jails.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	1,022 12 1	1,172 4 6	3,862 5 8
2	Bareilly, ...	701 2 2	1,229 4 5	6,789 11 7
3	Agra, ...	2,463 10 6	2,463 10 6	10,072 7 1
4	Futtehgurh, ...	218 5 0	269 0 5	20 0 4
5	Allahabad, ...	2,226 11 10	4,305 2 0	5,154 5 4
6	Benares, ...	1,505 13 1	1,319 7 2	10,016 11 2
	District Jails.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	26 15 7	20 0 0	40 0 0
8	Seharunpore, ...	143 6 6	324 3 8	688 0 3
9	Moozuffernuggur, ..	161 0 6	138 10 5	373 2 0
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	70 0 0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	0 0 7	...	3,264 15 4
12	Allygurh, ...	164 14 5	42 6 10	442 0 1
13	Bijnour, ...	28 13 11	128 4 10	355 11 2
14	Moradabad, ...	200 0 0	136 6 1	3,085 4 9
15	Bareilly, ...	..	...	...
16	Budaon, ...	40 5 0	103 4 2	318 14 5
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	61 14 7	93 5 8	283 7 3
18	Muttra, ...	57 13 7	56 13 6	310 7 10
19	Agra, ...	85 11 2	291 3 4	499 5 8
20	Etawah, ...	165 3 10	129 9 5	355 15 8
21	Mynpoory, ...	199 8 11	276 10 4	256 9 7
22	Etah, ...	239 5 4	210 5 4	351 15 10
23	Futtehgurh, ...	240 9 3	371 6 1	1,195 10 7
24	Cawnpore, ...	126 14 3	222 9 4	199 10 3
25	Futtehpore, ...	232 2 1	109 8 0	531 2 9
26	Allahabad, ...	441 9 6	286 12 9	878 11 5
27	Banda, ...	46 2 9	52 5 11	1,738 6 0
28	Humeerpore, ...	3 12 0	48 1 5	104 10 5
29	Jounpore, ...	132 2 1	114 11 10	397 10 8
30	Mirzapore, ...	2,050 8 9	1,788 0 10	3,646 7 4
31	Benares, ..	288 6 4	412 4 3	2,273 15 3
32	Ghazeepore, ...	240 4 3	588 6 5	1,286 2 2
33	Azimgurh, ...	396 7 4	388 12 2	655 6 8
34	Goruckpore, ...	316 6 6	793 12 3	2,696 6 9
35	Bustee, ...	15 0 0	...	10 0 0
36	Almorah, ...	141 12 4	319 4 0	568 9 0
37	Orai, ...	14 2 6	53 6 6	135 8 8
38	Jhansie, ...	280 12 9	391 10 7	526 10 6
39	Lullutpore, ...	69 0 0	14 8 0	240 9 0
	Total, ...	14,969 9 3	18,666 2 11	61,190 15 5

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

4.									5.			
tured Goods.			*Plant and Machinery.*									
B.			A.			B						
Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Average actual cash remittances per head of average number of prisoners employed in earning them.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,771	10	11	4 365	0	0	1,015	12	9	18	9	0	1
7,583	13	8	4,649	12	4	5,655	0	0	81	6	8¼	2
9,081	0	4	5,050	0	0	5,080	0	0	50	4	6¼	3
299	13	9	110	10	0	127	10	0	32	13	5½	4
6.411	1	6	221	7	6	53	6	1	19	12	11	5
12,144	3	8	2,376	3	2	2,565	11	1	9	15	0½	6
205	15	7	186	2	0	176	15	6	8	13	2	7
1,402	0	1	155	0	0	250	0	0	26	8	0¼	8
773	9	8	100	0	0	100	0	0	17	6	9	9
42	0	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	...			10
3,288	4	11	166	10	0	161	6	0	11	15	2¾	11
410	2	8	478	13	9	478	13	9	28	4	7¼	12
453	8	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	8	13	1	13
2,427	4	10	...			...			55	15	6	14
...			...			...			...			15
241	14	8	16	15	0	19	2	3	8	3	1¾	16
267	6	4	72	11	2	35	4	0	6	11	1¼	17
292	8	8	100	12	0	95	4	0	17	11	1¼	18
702	6	6	197	10	0	76	5	0	19	4	10⅓	19
548	11	9	24	0	0	12	0	0	32	10	1	20
266	5	8	151	2	10	178	1	2	13	11	10⅓	21
624	0	2	96	0	0	96	0	0	18	15	9½	22
1,263	14	10	1,193	9	7	1,210	11	6	38	12	1¾	23
491	5	3	172	0	0	204	0	0	20	2	11¼	24
951	3	2	25	6	0	6	5	0	25	7	1½	25
1,627	10	10	80	1	6	100	7	2	74	14	3	26
1,139	15	2	534	0	3	535	9	3	17	1	8½	27
11	4	1	...			...			6	6	6⅞	28
457	7	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	...			9
2,695	3	10	100	0	0	100	0	0	31	2	7	10
3,334	13	9	158	9	0	169	2	0	10	15	0¼	11
972	3	0	1,422	7	4	1,643	14	1	8	3	5¼	12
1,514	15	0	229	13	0	48	0	0	6	11	3¼	33
2,701	0	6	7	8	0	5	8	0	48	8	8½	34
...			1	0	0	2	2	0	...			35
879	2	0	168	7	0	168	7	0	3	2	4¾	36
149	1	0	218	2	0	70	0	0	8	12	10	37
531	6	2	36	10	0	40	0	0	15	6	7½	38
238	15	0	...			...			14	4	6¾	39
68,146	14	0	23,058	15	5	20,692	9	7	25	2	2	

III.—PRO

C.—

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the construction and net cost of the Convicts in the North-Western*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. *Expended on new Jails during the past year.* A. By Jail Department.	2. B. By P W. Dept.	3. *Expended during the past year on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.* A. By Jail Department.	3. B. By P. W. Dept.
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Meerut, ...	...	...	1,585 4 6	...
2	Bareilly, ...	26,326 15 6	...	306 9 0	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	2,159 10 0	...
4	Futtehgurh, ...	20,874 11 3	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	21,856 15 2	...	1,145 0 0	...
6	Benares, ...	18,290 7 9	...	232 0 0	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	141 2 6	...
8	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	390 3 4	...
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	281 9 6	...
10	Meerut, ...	11,733 12 10	...	...	...
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	39 0 0	...
12	Allygurh, ...	...	...	312 2 3	...
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	331 3 0	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	123 12 9	...
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	8,253 6 1	...
16	Budaon, ...	...	...	1,558 13 7	...
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	1,964 10 2	...
18	Muttra, ...	...	...	1,488 6 1	...
19	Agra, ...	7,818 5 1	...	...	...
20	Etawah, ...	...	...	1,062 5 7	...
21	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	236 0 0	...
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1,136 15 6	...
23	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	1,047 7 10	...
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	4,213 15 8	...
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	2,165 11 11	...
26	Allahabad, ...	...	...	1,493 14 9	...
27	Banda, ...	...	...	1,254 13 6	...
28	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	708 10 5	...
29	Jounpore, ...	...	...	12,810 4 1	...
30	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	3,287 2 10	...
31	Benares, ...	...	...	322 10 0	...
32	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	933 4 2	...
33	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	1,860 10 3	...
34	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	2,150 7 11	...
35	Bustee, ...	7,475 1 6	...	7,494 1 6	...
36	Almorah, ...	...	...	177 13 6	...
37	Orai, ...	...	...	2,536 11 3	...
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	2,693 9 5	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	5,585 6 9	...
	Total, ...	1,16,376 5 1	...	73,479 13 7	...

Cost of General Superintendence, ...

Cash Receipts other than remitted to Treasury (payment for prisoner Education),

GRAND TOTAL RUPEES,

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of new Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the gross Provinces, during the year 1872, *including all charges.*

4. Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year.	5. Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year.	6. Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.	7. Net cost to Government during the year per convict.	Number.
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
43,207 3 7	44,792 8 1	4,000 0 0	48 8 1	1
50,682 8 11	77,316 1 5	3,487 9 9	75 14 0½	2
54,831 7 5	56,993 1 5	30,000 0 0	20 4 6½	3
34,131 8 2	55,006 3 5	2,000 0 0	60 15 11¼	4
69,620 4 1	94,622 3 3	7,000 0 0	50 14 3	5
58,767 0 1	77,289 7 10	2,500 0 0	59 1 2½	6
4,212 10 8	4,353 13 2	150 0 0	79 11 1	7
9,543 0 11	9,933 4 3	750 0 0	34 9 11¼	8
4,914 0 3	5,195 9 9	500 0 0	44 9 9¼	9
13,041 12 5	24,775 9 3	...	68 4 0½	10
5,848 14 1	5,887 14 1	600 0 0	44 1 0½	11
14,587 0 11	14,899 3 2	4,000 0 0	25 2 8¾	12
6,886 3 2	7,217 6 2	500 0 0	39 11 11¾	13
10 087 9 9	10,211 6 6	1,500 0 0	36 2 11½	14
20,768 10 10	29,022 0 11	...	50 9 4	15
9,239 4 7	10,798 2 2	500 0 0	39 13 4¾	16
9,165 15 0	11,130 9 2	200 0 0	48 1 7	17
7,391 1 1	8,874 7 2	736 1 2	47 10 7¼	18
12,214 0 7	20,032 5 8	1,000 0 0	60 3 8	19
9,530 10 7	10,593 0 2	1,700 0 0	39 10 6	20
12,040 13 4	12,276 13 4	2,100 0 0	26 6 1¼	21
8,314 9 11	9,451 9 5	750 0 0	37 8 9	22
11,140 12 11	12,188 4 9	3,000 0 0	28 12 1½	23
12,698 2 9	16,912 2 5	1,100 0 0	50 8 11¼	24
12,533 2 7	14,698 14 6	1,000 0 0	40 12 9¾	25
25,072 6 5	26,566 5 2	5,130 0 0	27 15 5¼	26
11,864 6 4	13,119 3 10	1,300 0 0	36 9 5¾	27
8,630 13 3	9,339 7 8	250 0 0	44 8 0½	28
10,578 12 0	23,389 0 1	...	100 0 11½	29
11,335 0 7	14,622 3 5	1,100 0 0	53 8 0	30
18,154 10 10	18,477 4 10	1,500 0 0	34 10 7¾	31
18,495 12 8	19,429 0 10	1,000 0 0	40 10 11	32
13,846 9 2	15,707 3 5	900 0 0	47 0 1¼	33
26,942 13 0	29,093 4 11	5,000 0 0	36 13 10½	34
14,564 11 11	22,058 13 5	...	65 8 10½	35
9,614 4 5	9,792 1 11	200 0 0	59 1 11	36
6,439 7 8	8,976 2 11	250 0 0	57 0 6½	37
8,622 7 7	11,316 1 0	800 0 0	46 10 11¾	38
6,219 13 5	11,805 4 2	700 0 0	106 12 6	39
6,95,782 9 10	8,78,163 11 0	87,203 10 11	47 1 10	
...	44,853 2 3	...	...	
...	...	839 6 4	...	
...	9,23,016 13 3	88,043 1 3	49 11 9	

III.—PRO

C.—

8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Con*

year

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Total population during the year.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	1,366	89	1,455
2	Bareilly, ...	1,711	71	1,782
3	Agra, ...	1,973	166	2,139
4	Futtehgurh, ...	1,439	2	1,441
5	Allahabad, ...	3,028	190	3,218
6	Benares, ...	2,149	...	2,149
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	187	5	192
8	Seharunpore, ...	951	26	977
9	Moozuffernuggur, ,,	477	16	493
10	Meerut, ...	1,083	...	1,083
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	650	18	668
12	Allygurh, ...	1,249	24	1,273
13	Bijnour, ...	817	15	832
14	Moradabad, ...	1,265	26	1,291
15	Bareilly, ...	2,038	41	2,079
16	Budaon, ...	1,074	25	1,099
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,205	39	1,244
18	Muttra, ...	869	20	889
19	Agra, ...	1,152	...	1,152
20	Etawah, ...	922	29	951
21	Mynpoory, ...	943	18	961
22	Etah, ...	909	19	928
23	Futtehgurh, ...	1,313	42	1,354
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,810	134	1,944
25	Futtehpore, ...	1,031	75	1,106
26	Allahabad, ...	2,553	234	2,787
27	Banda, ...	1,270	84	1,354
28	Humeerpore, ...	808	124	932
29	Jounpore, ...	1,173	108	1,281
30	Mirzapore, ...	1,155	96	1,251
31	Benares, ...	1,644	273	1,937
32	Ghazeepore, ...	1,230	84	1,314
33	Azimgurh, ...	1,253	50	1,303
34	Goruckpore, ...	2,159	142	2,301
35	Bustee, ...	1,025	31	1,056
36	Almorah, ...	349	18	367
37	Orai, ...	490	61	551
38	Jhansie, ...	757	122	879
39	Lullutpore, ...	377	36	413
	Total, ...	47,874	2,553	50,427

TECTION.

PRISONS.

victs in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the 1872.

3.			4.			
Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			*Daily average number of sick during the year.*			
Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Number.
1,245	76	1,321	4,153	309	4,462	1
684	32	716	2,421	192	2,613	2
804	57	861	2,456	188	2,644	3
685	...	685	2,588	...	2,588	4
810	61	901	4,347	235	4,582	5
1,305	...	1,305	4,691	...	4,691	6
62	...	62	219	...	219	7
324	4	328	1,108	10	1,118	8
49	...	49	251	...	261	9
983	...	983	2,066	...	2,066	10
114	2	116	686	2	688	11
267	6	273	718	14	732	12
82	2	84	236	2	238	13
164	1	165	528	1	529	14
501	11	512	1,364	70	1,434	15
106	1	107	345	6	351	16
183	1	184	681	2	683	17
173	10	183	325	12	337	18
224	...	224	549	...	549	19
173	5	178	390	5	395	20
312	7	319	1,310	19	1,329	21
189	2	191	642	5	647	22
299	16	315	707	26	733	23
230	15	245	692	56	746	24
428	4	432	905	12	917	25
299	25	324	909	198	1,107	26
437	5	442	925	16	941	27
214	52	266	712	158	870	28
441	71	512	1,642	230	1,872	29
262	6	268	800	12	812	30
410	100	510	1,380	520	1,900	31
99	...	99	327	...	327	32
467	43	510	1,027	75	1,102	33
1,428	44	1,472	4,315	247	4,592	34
398	4	402	1,134	70	1,204	35
87	3	90	344	10	354	36
120	8	128	386	33	419	37
41	4	45	205	12	217	38
42	6	48	201	54	255	39
15,171	684	15,855	48,700	2,800	51,500	

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1872.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' or other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	
On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt), ...	4,412	43,946	1,964	50,322
On unwritten ditto (simple debt), ...	1,107	4,202	75	5,384
On account stated ditto (ditto), ...	1,553	4,383	350	6,286
Money paid or received ditto (ditto), ...	668	1,061	151	1,880
Goods sold ditto (ditto), ...	1,053	1,377	40	2,470
For breaches of contract not included in above, ...	463	1,713	67	2,243
Suits for rent, ...	234	319	5	558

Suits for damages,	For movable property or value thereof, ...	653	3,224	110	3,987
	For injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages, ...	42	75	22	139
	For injuries to property, ...	76	501	13	590
	For defamation, ...	...	115	19	134
For other injuries not included in above, ...		82	737	22	841
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts, ...		...	42	9	51
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident,		...	102	17	119
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction, ...		...	76	17	93
„ to compel partnership and other accounts, ...		...	42	17	59
„ connected with religion and caste, ...		...	7	...	7
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments, ...		...	8	...	8
„ relating to marriage-dower and divorce, ...		2	172	18	192
„ to establish or dispute adoption, ...		...	7	5	12
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, ...		...	2	...	2
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights, ...		...	298	92	390
Suits for immovable property, or conveyance by sale, ...		...	1,243	97	1,340
Ditto ditto ditto by gift, ...		...	65	9	74
„ to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue, ...		...	30	1	31

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1872.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			
	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' or other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.
Suits to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decree, ...	...	466	12	478
„ to establish or contest wills, ...	...	36	10	46
Claims to inheritance, Under Hindoo Law, ...	...	434	88	522
Claims to inheritance, Under Mahomedan Law, ...	...	249	43	292
Claims to inheritance, Under any other Law, ...	...	4	...	4
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows, ...	...	14	6	20
„ relating to the revenue, ...	...	274	2	276
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property, ...	...	1,598	142	1,740
Claims in right of pre-emption, ...	...	592	81	673
Suits to recover or assess rent-free lands, ...	...	83	18	101
„ regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits, ...	...	893	27	920
„ for partition of immovable property, ...	...	37	4	41
„ regarding boundaries, ...	...	52	17	69
„ for or relative to immovable property not included in the above, ...	...	5,035	211	5,246
Total, ...	10,345	73,514	3,781	*87,640

* Note.—This statement contains only original suits : cases received back for review of judgment, and cases remanded for re-trial, are not included in this return, hence the difference between these figures, and the total of the third column of Judicial (Civil) Statement No. 4.

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on files.				Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.				
						Without contest in Court.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer	Total.		Ex-parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	165	10,345	2	10,512	1,607	2,122	2,756	632	218	5,728
Paid Sub-division Tribunals, ...	3,234	73,536	572	77,342	8,474	14,077	16,927	9,811	1,304	42,119
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	483	3,792	276	4,551	474	751	701	254	109	1,815
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	21	7	39	67	14	1	3	2	4	10
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Matrimonial, ...	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,904	87,686	889	92,479	10,569	16,951	20,387	10,699	1,635	49,672

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Class of Court.	Cases in which Decree passed—(*concluded*). *Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.*				Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each Case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
	In favor of plaintiff.		In favor of defendant, objector, or insolvent.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
	In whole.	In part.									
Small Cause Courts, ...	1,377	595	893	2,865	312	12	13	15,832	12,836	12,853	11,992
Paid Sub-division Tribunals, ...	11,701	3,497	7,035	22,233	4,516	41	26	44,749	76,426	124,450	117,837
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	787	319	515	1,621	641	72	39	3,244	2,649	12,598	12,156
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	9	8	16	33	10	101	66	47	86	385	336
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. } Matrimonial,	3	...	...	3	4	282	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	13,877	4,419	8,459	26,755	5,483	101	36	63,872	91,997	150,286	142,321

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

3.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1872.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was entered.	Number of Processes in Execution.			
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Temporary alienation of movable property, Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859. Sequestration of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Small Cause Courts, ...	8,506	478	7,686	8,104	1,675	1,539	4,412	538	...	...	4	260	330
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts.	67,150	8,235	93,055	101,290	21,938	20,033	47,841	11,478	871	8,629	70	3,301	924
Revenue Courts, ...	51,783	2,278	26,674	28,952	11,577	4,159	10,136	3,080	73	351	153	2,538	412
Superior Courts, ...	485	1,587	930	2,517	433	407	1,323	354	1	144	1	42	27
Total, ...	127,924	12,578	128,345	140,923	35,623	26,138	63,712	15,450	945	9,124	228	6,141	1,693

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

4.—*Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Value of Suits.			Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.			Total value of suits.
			Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs, and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	
In Civil Courts.						Rs.
Not exceeding, ...	Rs.	5	772	1,450	792	10,787
Ditto, ...	,,	20	3,059	12,411	1,972	2,40,517
Ditto, ...	,,	100	4,697	41,038	4,534	25,30,059
Ditto, ...	,,	500	1,480	17,645	2,728	45,91,654
Ditto.	,,	5,000	...	3,180	2,159	64,25,179
Ditto, ...	,,	10,000	...	...	289	33,88,845
Exceeding, ...	,,	1,00,000	...	...	15	43,59,728
Total in Civil Courts, ...			10,008	75,724	12,489	2,15,46,769

III.—PROTECTION.

E.—Rent Suits.

1.—*Statement of Suits instituted, decided, and pending under Acts X. of* 1859, *and XIV. of* 1863, *during Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided.		Pending at close of year.
			On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon, ...	3	63	68	27	6
Seharunpore, ...	16	847	708	475	34
Moozuffernuggur, ...	122	1,535	1,062	909	217
Meerut, ...	139	3,501	3,172	1,834	220
Boolundshuhur, ...	329	2,976	2,362	1,928	195
Allygurh, ...	387	2,273	2,716	848	454
Bijnour, ...	15	1,107	708	721	47
Moradabad, ...	337	2,929	1,962	1,789	496
Budaon, ...	211	4,461	2,892	2,927	239
Bareilly, ...	144	3,649	2,658	2,326	138
Shahjehanpore, ...	41	2,676	1,564	1,840	95
Muttra, ...	13	1,901	1,910	930	29
Agra, ...	59	2,490	1,548	1,682	93
Furruckabad, ...	93	4,972	2,608	3,320	441
Mynpoory, ...	65	1,675	1,820	809	21
Etawah, ...	48	1,418	888	973	51
Etah, ...	380	2,202	1,610	1,664	113
Cawnpore, ...	89	2,116	1,760	1,032	293
Futtehpore, ...	3	1,086	514	794	38
Banda, ...	26	1,566	600	1,228	64
Allahabad, ...	41	1,713	554	1,423	54
Humeerpore, ...	8	466	214	340	27
Jounpore,...	399	3,165	2,284	2,105	317
Goruckpore, ...	110	2,435	2,232	1,314	115
Bustee, ...	52	668	648	350	46
Azimgurh, ...	302	2,217	1,978	1,343	187
Mirzapore, ...	291	1,467	946	998	287
Benares, ...	37	1,567	748	1,105	75
Ghazeepore, ...	227	2,707	2,010	1,661	268
Total, ... 1871-72, ...	3,987	61,848	44,840	38,694	4,721
1870-71, ...	3,679	60,405	37,843	22,431	3,810

III.—PRO

F.—Regis

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis*
1871-72

Registrations affecting

Compul

Number.	1. Office.	2. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).		3. Instruments of sale mortgage, &c., of immovable property, of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, (Section 17, Clause 2).	
		1871-72.	1872-73	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1	206	22
2	Seharunpore, ...	49	46	2,522	3,333
3	Meerut, ...	48	60	4,659	6,067
4	Allygurh, ...	17	20	2,704	3,084
5	Agra, ...	39	43	4,504	4,971
6	Furruckabad, ...	12	18	1,666	1,742
7	Mynpoory, ...	25	16	2,541	2,967
8	Moradabad, ...	38	32	3,718	4,583
9	Bareilly, ...	23	26	1,565	1,506
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	22	19	2,949	3,355
11	Terai pergunnahs, ...	3	4	74	94
12	Allahabad, ...	15	26	1,961	2,436
13	Cawnpore, ...	42	48	2,096	2,220
14	Banda, ...	18	21	1,241	1,333
15	Azimgurh, ...	11	25	1,968	2,792
16	Jounpore, ...	5	5	1,101	1,204
17	Mirzapore, ...	7	17	1,304	1,252
18	Benares, ...	27	36	1,836	2,032
19	Ghazeepore, ...	8	18	2,482	3,014
20	Goruckpore, ...	24	30	3,200	4,524
21	Jaloun, ...	11	9	549	606
22	Jhansie, ...	3	3	292	348
23	Lullutpore, ...	3	1	20	34
24	Kumaon, ...	12	6	281	347
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	2	3	899	980
	Total, ...	465	533	46,338	55,144

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each District of the N.-W. Provinces, for the years and 1872-73.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

sory.

4		5.		6.		7.		
Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 17, Clause 3).		Perpetual Leases, (Section 17, Clause 4).		All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.		Total of compulsory Registrations.		Number.
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
3	2	2	4	5	3	217	230	1
1,292	1,347	19	6	256	310	4,188	5,042	2
45	19	68	56	1,276	1,460	6,095	7,662	3
8	12	14	16	324	500	3,057	3,632	4
589	422	39	43	804	666	5,975	6,145	5
427	461	4	5	92	159	2,201	2,385	6
164	66	44	17	148	188	2,922	3,254	7
130	68	8	22	651	919	4,545	5,624	8
494	907	5	2	216	272	2,303	2,713	9
216	65	54	17	366	329	3,607	3,785	10
1	...	5	...	13	31	96	129	11
...	2	14	18	77	561	2,067	3,043	12
30	17	11	5	26	37	2,205	2,427	13
13	29	...	...	20	30	1,203	1,413	14
52	27	3	9	52	33	2,086	2,886	15
12	7	23	44	159	204	1,300	1,464	16
140	186	5	12	100	133	1,556	1,600	17
4	...	148	180	153	113	2,168	2,369	18
57	10	48	66	142	90	2,737	3,198	19
24	33	2	9	224	265	3,474	4,861	20
...	5	...	...	...	...	560	620	21
...	...	...	1	3	...	298	352	22
...	...	...	...	...	3	23	38	23
2	4	4	2	1	2	300	361	24
3	2	2	1	120	235	1,026	1,221	25
3,706	3,691	522	543	5,229	6,543	56,260	66,454	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis* 1871-72

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Op

Number.	1. Office.	8. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property, of the value of less than Rs. 100, (Section 18, Clause 1).		9. Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 18, Clause 2.)	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	43	40	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	668	965	447	459
3	Meerut, ...	1,352	2,583	6	6
4	Allygurh, ...	1,216	1,690	2	4
5	Agra, ...	2,276	2,723	238	277
6	Furruckabad, ...	1,045	1,201	376	466
7	Mynpoory, ...	1,782	2,255	105	53
8	Moradabad, ...	1,818	2,375	25	14
9	Bareilly, ...	597	720	97	323
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,876	2,276	175	38
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	64	64	...	...
12	Allahabad, ...	543	794	...	...
13	Cawnpore, ...	1,000	1,305	3	5
14	Banda, ...	704	874	2	7
15	Azimgurh, ...	830	1,577	17	9
16	Jounpore, ...	765	942	3	1
17	Mirzapore, ...	996	1,104	99	74
18	Benares, ...	1,530	1,949	...	1
19	Ghazeepore, ...	1,271	1,620	23	5
20	Goruckpore, ...	930	1,438	1	2
21	Jaloun, ...	280	291	...	...
22	Jhansie, ...	126	114	...	...
23	Lullutpore, ...	71	63	...	...
24	Kumaon, ...	306	337	2	...
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares.	705	788	1	56
	Total, ...	22,794	30,068	1,622	1,800

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each District of the N.-W. Provinces, for the years and 1872-73.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

tional.

10.		11.		12.		
Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3), and Leases exempted under the Proviso in Section 17.		Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).		Miscellaneous Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Number.
...	...	...	...	19	2	1
75	72	9	3	297	34	2
975	687	14	26	75	39	3
881	424	3	2	285	17	4
301	459	11	23	650	538	5
22	21	11	5	453	423	6
20	35	1	2	352	73	7
153	133	15	17	87	104	8
27	33	7	7	98	53	9
25	38	7	11	58	46	10
...	4	...	...	5	4	11
4	59	1	3	24	15	12
15	8	5	4	177	245	13
3	5	6	11	74	66	14
4	14	1	...	19	21	15
5	11	1	...	30	24	16
19	23	5	8	89	212	17
22	21	2	9	58	34	18
16	15	...	...	28	10	19
5	1	2	7	9	8	20
...	...	...	...	2	5	21
...	...	...	...	4	1	22
...	...	...	...	4	2	23
...	3	...	...	12	27	24
81	50	...	9	11	29	25
2,653	2,116	101	147	2,920	2,032	

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and during the*

Number.	1. District.	2. Total number of Documents registered in Books I., III, and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72			1872-73.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration, ...	...	...	...			...		
2	Registrar of Dehra Doon,	47	50	230	0	0	259	0	0
3	Sub-Registrars, ...	378	483	720	8	10	766	12	10
4	Registrar of Saharunpore,	103	32	284	0	0	104	0	0
5	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,507	8 872	12,488	4	0	14,745	12	0
6	Registrar of Meerut, ...	43	38	175	0	0	129	0	0
7	Sub-Registrars, ...	11 682	13,977	16,725	14	0	2,175	15	0
8	Registrar of Allygurh, ...	30	34	132	0	0	131	0	0
9	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,583	8,654	10,651	0	0	11,427	1	0
10	Registrar of Agra, ...	51	59	173	0	0	189	8	0
11	Sub-Registrars, ...	14,584	14,928	19,188	11	0	19,668	12	0
12	Registrar of Furruckabad,	59	164	177	8	0	411	8	0
13	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,228	5,417	7,169	12	0	7,189	4	0
14	Registrar of Mynpoory, ...	25	17	95	0	0	54	0	0
15	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,777	8,016	9,931	10	0	10,608	12	0
16	Registrar of Moradabad,...	20	59	84	0	0	207	12	0
17	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,719	10,823	13,238	12	0	16,189	4	0
18	Registrar of Bareilly, ...	118	192	448	0	0	635	0	0
19	Sub-Registrars, ...	18,131	12,383	14,151	14	0	11,920	4	0
20	Registrar of Shahjehanpore, ...	25	29	86	0	0	108	4	0
21	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,159	10,721	11,951	0	0	12,967	12	0
22	Registrar of Terai Pergunnahs, ...	...	...	...			...		
23	Sub-Registrars, ...	197	269	271	4	0	350	0	0
24	Registrar of Allahabad, ...	132	123	461	0	0	408	4	0
25	Sub-Registrar of Chail, ...	712	623	1,280	8	0	1,265	12	0
26	Special Sub-Registrar of Allahabad, ...	730	1,033	1,501	10	0	2,188	14	0
27	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,625	2,704	320	6	0	4,548	0	0
28	Registrar of Cawnpore, ...	163	152	516	4	0	495	0	0
29	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,260	4,816	7,752	8	0	8,342	8	0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, year 1872-73.

4.		5.		6.		
Total of other Receipts.		Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Number.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	29,943 5 1	23,928 0 4	1
95 6 0	132 0 3	325 6 0	391 0 3	482 4 0	517 3 6	2
390 10 3	469 0 11	1,111 2 3	1,235 12 11	543 8 2	505 10 4	3
582 11 6	217 4 0	866 11 0	321 4 0	1,002 2 0	1,140 15 1	4
6,325 2 0	7,378 3 0	18,813 6 0	22,123 15 0	7,248 13 2	5,501 6 0	5
338 11 6	225 2 6	513 11 6	354 2 6	1,065 6 0	1,412 3 0	6
9,216 15 9	9,819 1 9	25,942 13 9	30,041 11 3	9,137 8 0	7,310 15 0	7
339 12 9	226 12 1	471 12 9	357 12 1	977 6 3	1,141 1 9	8
5,062 4 0	4,991 7 0	15,723 4 0	16,421 8 0	5,982 0 0	5,859 8 0	9
349 4 0	235 9 6	522 4 0	425 1 6	1,155 6 6	1,226 0 0	10
9,378 6 1	8,603 9 10	28,567 1 1	28,277 5 10	10,419 9 11	9,395 7 0	11
350 11 4	781 0 6	528 3 4	1,192 8 6	982 4 6	1,002 0 6	12
3,088 0 3	3,092 2 9	10,257 12 3	10,281 6 9	4,011 5 11	3,588 6 0	13
231 9 0	95 10 0	326 9 0	149 10 0	1,052 9 6	1,274 1 0	14
4 048 10 10	3,890 12 6	13,980 4 10	14,499 8 6	6,650 2 5	6,598 11 5	15
169 6 0	304 0 0	253 6 0	511 12 0	1,464 7 8	1,398 7 7	16
6,767 1 0	7,974 13 0	20,005 13 0	24,164 1 0	8,412 2 5	7,361 7 9	17
692 13 0	1,188 7 9	1,140 13 0	1,823 7 9	1,070 14 3	1,137 0 11	18
8,762 10 0	6,654 8 6	22,914 8 0	18,574 12 6	6,497 8 7	5,458 14 0	19
171 0 3	150 11 0	257 0 3	258 15 0	981 1 0	1,154 8 3	20
6,572 13 0	6,167 4 0	18,523 13 5	19,135 0 0	6,948 6 4	5,880 0 0	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	22
150 2 0	192 14 0	421 6 0	542 14 0	210 11 0	271 7 0	23
937 13 9	877 2 0	1,398 13 9	1,285 6 0	987 13 4	1,012 9 0	24
1,064 4 0	659 15 0	2,344 12 0	1,925 11 0	1,058 9 2	924 0 0	25
748 7 0	1,155 8 0	2,250 1 0	3,346 6 0	1,193 5 4	1,200 0 0	26
1,330 4 0	2,078 3 3	4,531 3 5	6,575 15 3	2,759 3 8	3,502 5 0	27
1,073 13 0	885 5 6	1,590 1 0	1,380 5 6	1,131 13 9	1,034 6 6	28
4,299 14 0	4,245 10 0	12,052 6 3	12,588 2 0	5,883 9 7	7,254 5 3	29

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and during the*

Number.	1. District.	2. Total number of Documents registered in Books I., III., and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.		
				Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
30	Registrar of Banda, ...	47	6	125	0	0	21	0	0
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,512	2,959	3,939	0	0	4,718	0	0
32	Registrar of Azimgurh, ...	22	47	75	8	0	153	8	0
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,480	5,318	6,218	4	0	7,555	0	0
34	Registrar of Jounpore, ...	28	2	97	8	0	83	0	0
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,495	2,988	3,682	0	0	4,020	8	0
36	Registrar of Mirzapore, ...	25	27	88	8	0	84	8	0
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,387	3,823	5,054	4	0	5,541	0	0
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	99	32	346	8	0	114	4	0
39	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,728	2,173	1,896	12	0	2,376	4	0
40	Special Sub-Registrar of do.,	2,646	2,709	4,243	8	0	4,616	0	0
41	Sub-Registrar of Benares,	822	1,081	1,211	8	0	1,403	8	0
42	Registrar of Ghazeepore,	105	113	257	8	0	315	4	0
43	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,630	5,502	7,677	4	0	8,815	4	0
44	Registrar of Goruckpore,	193	339	635	12	0	1,112	0	0
45	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,855	7,998	10,629	4	0	13,783	4	0
46	Registrar of Jhansie, ...	2	7	6	0	0	20	0	0
47	Sub-Registrars, ...	535	556	1,011	0	0	1,030	8	0
48	Registrar of Jaloun, ...	9	16	40	0	0	58	6	0
49	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,027	1,155	1,727	1	3	2,017	4	0
50	Registrar of Lullutpore, ...	1	...	4	0	0	...		
51	Sub-Registrars, ...	133	126	134	0	0	152	4	0
52	Registrar of Kumaon, ...	31	40	77	8	0	88	0	0
53	Sub-Registrars, ...	710	801	1,116	0	0	1,237	8	0
54	Registrar of Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	19	25	45	8	0	62	0	0
55	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,063	2,452	2,737	12	0	3,155	4	0
	Total, ...	183,691	1,44,963	1,83,292	3	0	1,90,020	4	10

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, year 1872-73.

4.		5.		
Total of other Receipts.		Total Receipts.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
278 3 6	37 2 0	403 3 6	58 2 0	30
1,645 6 8	1,815 10 9	5,584 6 8	6,533 10 9	31
210 4 9	2[illegible] 9 0	285 12 9	435 1 0	32
2,506 3 3	3,131 2 0	8,724 7 3	11,686 2 0	33
182 12 0	119 10 0	280 4 0	202 10 0	34
1,668 4 0	2,912 14 0	5,350 4 0	5,933 6 0	35
147 3 0	149 1 0	235 11 0	233 9 0	36
1,569 0 0	1,682 12 6	6,623 4 0	7,243 12 6	37
372 3 0	242 6 0	718 11 0	356 10 0	38
795 15 0	1,049 14 0	2,692 11 0	3,426 2 0	39
3,012 2 0	2,848 11 0	7,255 10 0	7,454 11 0	40
565 14 0	577 11 0	1,777 6 0	1,981 3 0	41
560 7 0	554 14 0	817 15 0	870 2 0	42
2,975 1 6	3,342 13 0	10,652 5 6	12,158 1 0	43
1,083 4 0	1,681 1 11	1,719 0 0	2,793 1 11	44
3,890 2 6	4,985 8 2	14,448 6 6	18,768 12 2	45
13 8 0	18 11 0	19 8 0	38 14 0	46
307 1 6	267 8 0	1,318 1 6	1,298 0 0	47
43 4 0	68 7 9	83 4 0	126 13 9	48
502 2 6	589 3 9	2,229 3 9	2,606 7 9	49
6 12 0	...	10 12 0	...	50
66 15 0	73 12 0	200 15 8	226 0 0	51
115 4 0	168 5 0	192 12 0	256 5 0	52
	413 1 0	1,558 15 0	1,650 9 0	53
442 15 0				
108 14 6	120 0 0	154 6 6	182 0 0	54
1,388 5 0	1,462 3 0	4,126 1 0	4,617 7 0	55
96,925 15 11	1,00,289 5 15	2,83,197 12 5	3,09,322 15 11	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—REGISTRATION.

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.	1. District.	6. Total Expenditure. 1871-72.	1872-73.	Number.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
30	Registrar of Banda, ...	*949 14 7	860 0 0	30
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,866 8 5	4,108 0 0	31
32	Registrar of Azimgurh, ...	825 11 6	888 1 0	32
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,761 6 7	3,264 0 0	33
34	Registrar of Jounpore, ...	989 7 0	1,022 14 0	34
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,658 7 0	2,652 0 0	35
36	Registrar of Mirzapore, ...	601 6 6	626 1 6	36
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,299 15 8	2,400 0 0	37
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	814 0 2	848 11 9	38
39	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,097 6 7	995 7 3	39
40	Special Sub-Registrar of Benares, ...	4,200 0 0	2,770 13 0	40
41	Sub-Registrar, of Benares, ...	825 14 0	671 9 0	41
42	Registrar of Ghazeepore, ...	951 11 0	945 1 0	42
43	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,473 8 9	3,705 0 0	43
44	Registrar of Goruckpore, ...	1,289 13 0	1,418 13 9	44
45	Sub-Registrars, ...	6,205 13 8	5,847 10 4	45
46	Registrar of Jhansie, ...	399 5 0	420 12 6	46
47	Sub-Registrars, ...	876 12 9	1,159 4 0	47
48	Registrar of Jaloun, ...	309 7 6	322 12 3	48
49	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,163 15 10	1,588 8 0	49
50	Registrar of Lullutpore, ...	282 3 0	300 13 6	50
51	Sub-Registrars, ...	106 15 6	136 2 0	51
52	Registrar of Kumaon, ...	560 11 6	645 1 9	52
53	Sub-Registrars, ...	817 1 0	733 15 0	53
54	Registrar of Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	406 12 6	472 12 9	54
55	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,179 5 3	1,767 1 3	55
	Total, ...	1,62,167 15 10	1,47,565 9 9	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—Registration.

3.— *Comparative Statement showing the aggregate value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces, for the years* 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of aggregate value, &c.		Number.
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	424	427	5,85,139	9,77,313	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	7,606	8,902	30,34,195	32,36,803	2
3	Meerut, ...	14,707	13,994	47,25,659	44,15,821	3
4	Allygurh, ...	8,622	8,685	29,99,934	33,65,244	4
5	Agra, ...	14,627	14,978	40,45,276	38,98,380	5
6	Furruckabad, ...	5,281	5,571	15,67,168	15,35,828	6
7	Mynpoory, ...	7,801	8,028	20,58,333	23,40,437	7
8	Moradabad, ...	8,732	10,867	35,56,959	44,82,786	8
9	Bareilly, ...	18,248	12,571	41,65,490	40,69,563	9
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	10,183	10,738	27,22,095	29,67,239	10
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	197	269	43,027	73,361	11
12	Allahabad, ...	3,193	4,467	23,01,322	31,82,217	12
13	Cawnpore, ...	4,301	4,960	23,75,782	22,58,407	13
14	Banda, ...	2,679	2,965	7,52,638	8,17,472	14
15	Azimgurh, ...	3,502	5,364	14,88,805	17,62,819	15
16	Jounpore, ...	2,515	2,904	12,37,285	17,53,239	16
17	Mirzapore, ...	3,384	3,783	13,56,858	14,97,081	17
18	Benares, ...	5,090	5,644	21,66,204	29,22,810	18
19	Ghazeepore, ...	4,730	5,614	17,78,120	19,93,478	19
20	Goruckpore, ...	6,047	8,333	31,11,600	37,68,325	20
21	Jaloun, ...	1,035	1,171	3,89,476	4,03,641	21
22	Jhansie, ...	536	560	1,93,484	1,79,009	22
23	Lullutpore, ...	134	126	18,890	26,140	23
24	Kumaon, ...	708	788	6,06,553	2,69,445	24
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares.	2,082	2,477	5,22,709	6,95,846	25
	Total, ...	133,364	144,183	4,78,06,000	5,28,93,304	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
					Non-official.			
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	Dehra, ...	15,971	4	11	...	15	...
		Mussoorie, ...	8,000	3	11	...	14	...
	Scharunpore, ...	Scharunpore, ...	45,019	4	8	3	15	38,324
		Hurdwar Union,	19,782	5	12	...	17	14,861
		Deobund, ...	19,383	4	8	3	15	5,568
	Moozuffernuggur,	Moozuffernuggur,	10,793	4	8	...	12	7,085
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	51,991	5	10	...	15	26,924
		Ghazeeabad, ...	10,368	3	5	1	9	5,756
		Barote, ...	8,404	3	10	..	13	4,451
		Baghput, ...	7,367	3	10	...	13	7,172
		Shahdera, ...	7,267	3	6	...	9	6,530
		Hauppur, ..	14,514	3	6	...	9	4,770
		Pilkoonh, ...	6,239	3	6	..	9	1,124
	Boolundshuhur.	Boolundshuhur,	14,812	5	10	...	15	6,712
		Anoopshuhur, ..	9,331	3	6	...	9	4,594
		Khoorja, ...	26,858	3	6	...	9	20,355
		Secundrabad, ...	18,349	6	...	12	18	9,178
	Allygurh, ..	Coel, ..	55,197	5	10	...	15	39,621
		Hatrass, ...	32,300	3	6	...	9	††78,758
		Atrowlee, ...	15,941	3	3	3	9	5,346
		Secundra Rao, ...	12,530	3	3	3	9	6,330
		Hurdooagunge,...	5,200	3	3	3	9	3,178
		Total, ...	415,647	81	158	28	267	2,96,637
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	63,431	6	12	...	18	49,889
		Juleysur, ...	17,622	3	10	...	13	10,795
		Kosee, ..	12,776	3	10	...	13	11,902
		Bindrabun, ...	21,001	4	8	...	12	19,804
	Agra, ...	Agra, ...	150,677	8	17	...	25	1,21,482
		Futtehpore Sikree.	8,513	3	...	6	9	3,378
		Ferozabad, ...	13,788	3	6	...	9	6,970

* Conservancy tax on tenants at Rs. 2 per house. † The population
‡ Tax on compounds in Civil Station. § For 4½ months only.
†† Of this Rs. 26,846 were refunded; the net receipts give an incidence of

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3,987	...	...	...	...	3,987	1,832	1,059	6,878	0 4 0
3,611	...	...	5,253	*810	9,674	1,411	1,733	12,818	†...
‡298	...	...	...	...	38,622	22,650	21,240	82,512	0 13 8
...	...	...	...	...	14,861	7,313	9,317	31,491	0 12 0
4,479	...	...	...	...	10,047	428	738	11,213	0 8 3
...	...	...	...	...	7,085	721	...	7,806	§0 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	26,924	5,511	11,285	43,720	0 8 3
...	...	...	1,338	...	7,094	877	1,619	9,590	0 10 11
...	...	...	...	...	4,451	237	6,319	11,007	0 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	7,172	991	2,218	10,381	0 15 6
...	...	...	953	...	7,483	1,031	9,623	18,137	1 0 5
...	...	...	...	...	4,770	1,028	...	5,798	‖0 5 3
..	...	...	...	...	1,124	3,401	...	4,525	¶0 2 10
2,388	...	...	...	...	9,100	1,650	1,127	11,877	0 9 9
754	...	...	...	...	5,348	640	598	6,586	0 9 2
...	...	...	...	...	20,355	2,662	16,208	39,225	0 12 1
...	...	...	...	...	9,178	702	876	10,756	**0 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	39,621	1 938	5,961	47,520	0 11 6
...	...	...	...	...	78,758	8,957	12,380	1,00,095	2 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	5,346	1,000	533	6,879	0 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	6,330	657	1,037	8,024	0 8 1
...	...	...	...	...	3,178	237	13	3,428	0 9 9
15,517	...	...	7,544	810	3,20,508	65,874	1,03,884	4,90,266	0 12 4
...	...	...	...	...	49,889	5,102	12,459	67,450	0 12 7
...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,514	1,946	14,255	0 9 10
...	...	...	...	...	11,902	1,575	1,447	14,924	0 14 11
...	...	...	...	...	19,804	1,451	7,041	28,296	0 15 1
...	...	...	...	...	1,21,482	21,586	1,487	1,44,555	0 12 10
...	...	...	...	...	3,378	286	747	4,411	0 6 4
...	...	...	...	...	6,970	272	145	7,387	0 8 1

is so variable, that it is useless to calculate the incidence of taxation.
‖ For 4 months only. ¶For 4 months only. ** For 10½ months only.
Re. 1-9-8 per head.

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	*Non-official.* Elected.	*Non-official.* Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Agra—(*concluded*).	Mynpoory, ...	Mynpoory, ...	18,601	5	5	5	15	13,022
	Etawah,	Etawah, ...	30,386	5	10	5	20	21,821
		Jaswuntnuggur,	5,310	3	6	...	9	3,676
	Furruckabad,	Furruckabad *cum* Futtehgurh.	74,225	6	...	12	18	43,793
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	8,044	5	10	...	15	6,964
		Soron, ...	13,658	4	8	...	12	8,199
		Kassgunge, ...	15,764	4	8	...	12	15,459
		Murehra, ...	9,214	5	10	...	15	1,656
		Aleegunge, ...	7,912	4	8	...	12	1,686
		Total, ...	470,925	71	128	28	227	3,40,496
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	Bijnour, ...	12,853	5	10	...	15	5,184
		Chandpore, ...	11,914	3	12	...	15	3,287
		Dhampore, ...	5,908	3	12	...	15	3,599
		Nugeena, ...	19,519	3	6	6	15	§ 6,657
		Nujeebabad, ...	19,811	3	6	6	15	15,059
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	59,570	6	12	...	18	34,819
		Dhunowra, ...	5,281	3	6	...	9	4,480
		Chundowsee, ...	23,513	3	6	...	9	21,218
		Amroha, ...	34,896	3	6	...	9	13,285
		Sumbhul, ...	34,871	3	6	...	9	15,773
	Budaon, ...	Budaon, ...	33,377	3	9	...	12	13,520
		Bilsee, ...	6,521	3	6	...	9	6,662
		Ojhanee, ...	7,656	3	6	...	9	4,112
		Suheswan, ...	17,064	3	6	...	9	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	¶91,410	6	18	...	24	63,200
		Beesulpore, ...	9,335	3	...	6	9	2,319
		Phillibheet, ...	30,103	3	6	...	9	22,445

* For 8 months only. † For 6 months only. ‡ For 5 months only.

¶ This is the total population of the Municipality. Octroi is levied on a popula

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

In the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.									
Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	13,022	1,247	2,267	16,536	0 11 2
...	...	...	...	...	21,821	2,309	1,611	25,741	0 11 5
...	...	...	...	...	3,676	346	...	4,022	*0 11 0
...	...	799	...	...	41,592	3,555	9,132	57,279	0 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	6,964	1,622	357	8,943	0 13 11
...	...	...	...	...	8,199	991	2,797	11,987	0 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	15,459	823	1,451	17,733	0 15 8
...	...	...	...	...	1,656	190	...	1,846	†0 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	1,686	348	...	2,034	‡0 3 5
...	...	799	...	...	3,41,295	43,217	42,887	4,27,399	0 11 7
...	1,109	...	...	...	6,293	4,115	636	11,044	0 7 10
...	1,313	...	...	...	4,600	466	1,819	6,885	0 6 2
...	1,472	...	...	...	5,071	148	1,022	6,241	0 13 8
...	2,266	...	...	...	8,923	333	1,776	11,032	0 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	15,059	783	1,405	17,247	0 12 1
...	...	...	...	...	34,819	1,753	7,859	44,431	0 9 4
...	...	...	4,374	...	8,854	260	6,114	15,228	1 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	21,218	5,324	42,325	68,867	0 14 5
...	...	...	...	...	13,285	851	4,480	18,616	0 6 1
...	...	...	...	...	15,773	1,157	8,196	25,126	0 7 3
...	1,725	...	...	...	15,245	8,782	13,234	37,261	0 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	6,662	258	3,948	10,868	1 0 4
...	901	...	...	...	5,013	638	794	6,445	0 10 5
308	1,691	...	...	...	1,999	21	6,060	8,080	‖0 1 10
**1,486	...	...	...	...	64,686	1,338	16,706	82,730	0 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	2,319	505	1,309	4,133	††0 3 11
...	...	...	...	...	22,445	10,468	7,132	40,045	0 11 11

§ The collections of March, 1872, are included in this. ‖ For 6 months only.
tion of 88,050 only. ** On Civil Station only. †† For 10½ months only.

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities*

1. Division.	2. District.	3. Municipality.	4. Population.	5. Number of Members of Committee. Official.	6. Non-official. Elected.	7. Non-official. Nominated.	8. Total.	9. Octroi.
								Rs.
Allahabad. Rohilkhund—(*concld.*)	Shahjchanpore,	Shahjehanpore,	79,487	6	16	...	22	45,117
		Tilhur, ...	18,825	3	9	...	12	8,120
		Total, ...	521,914	68	158	18	244	2,88,856
	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	98,476	6	12	...	18*	...
	Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore, ...	18,895	6	16	3	25	5,671
	Banda, ...	Banda, ...	27,913	4	11	...	15	17,539
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	145,864	6	16	3	25	1,30,566
	Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	35,003	6	12	...	18	17,412
		Total, ...	326,151	28	67	6	101	1,71,188
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore, ...	50,239	6	12	...	18	24,309
	Azimgurh, ...	Azimgurh, ...	15,980	6	6	6	18	9,951
	Ghazeepore,	Ghazeepore, ...	40,000	8	26	...	34	§25,279
		Bulha, ...	9,270	4	10	...	14	...
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	187,341	6	12	6	24	1,31,609
	Mirzapore, ...	Mirzapore, ...	76,360	6	12	...	18	65,649
		Chunar, ...	9,779	4	6	...	10	5,502
		Total, ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,62,299
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	Jhansie, ...	536	4	...	8	12	...
		Mow Ranecpore,	23,123	3	12	...	15	12,434

* For 6½ months only. † On brick and lime-makers only.
absorbed with the 10 per cent. cesses collected with the Government revenue.
months, from 1st January, 1872. The taxes levied were a house

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.,	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	45,117	7,325	10,759	63,201	0 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	8,120	841	...	8,961	0 6 11
1,794	10,477	...	4,374	...	3,05,501	45,366	1,35,574	4,86,441	0 9 4
...	55,304	868	...	...	56,172	32,564	11,499	1,00,235	0 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	5,671	1,172	...	6,843	*0 4 10
...	...	...	...	...	17,539	3,012	88	20,639	0 10 0
...	†1,459	10,016	...	...	1,42,041	47,831	1,015	1,90,887	0 15 7
...	...	...	...	...	17,412	4,632	3,890	25,934	0 8 0
...	56,763	10,884	...	...	2,38,835	89,211	6 49 2	3,44,538	0 11 8
...	...	...	...	...	24,309	1,725	352	26,386	0 7 8
‡31	...	...	...	...	9,982	351	3,601	13,934	0 9 11
382	13,960	291	...	...	39,912	1,330	8,802	50,044	0 15 11
4,052	...	...	...	...	4,052	1,137	2,192	7,381	‖0 7 0
...	...	549	...	...	1,32,158	28,535	15,374	1,76,067	0 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	66,649	6,460	684	72,793	0 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	5,502	462	663	6,627	0 9 0
4,465	13,960	840	...	...	2,81,564	40,000	31,668	3,53,232	0 11 7
518	...	...	...	...	518	818	283	1,619	0 15 5
...	732	...	382	...	13,548	1,063	4,615	19,226	0 9 4

‡ Assessed on a village long incorporated with Azimgurh. The tax has now been
§ Levied for six months only ‖ The Act was in force for fifteen
and license tax, but the receipts from each were not kept separate.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	*Non-official.* Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Jhansie—(*concld*).	Jaloun, ...	Orai, ...	5,158	6	12	...	18	2,544
		Calpee, ...	15,856	3	6	...	9	12,103
		Koonch, ...	14,000	3	6	...	9	8,515
	Lullutpore, ...	Lullutpore, ...	8,981	4	8	...	12	5,654
		Total, ...	67,654	23	44	8	75*	41,250
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	Almorah, ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	†206
		Nynee Tal, ...	‡6,000	2	7	...	9	...
	Terai, ...	Kasheepore, ...	13,221	2	...	6	8	...
		Total, ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	206

A B

Meerut Division, ...	22	Towns, ...	415,647	81	158	28	267	2,96,637
Agra ditto, ...	16	„ ...	470,925	71	128	28	227	3,40,496
Rohilkhund ditto, ...	19	„ ...	521,914	68	158	18	244	2,88,856
Allahabad ditto, ...	5	„ ...	326,151	28	67	6	101	1,71,188
Benares ditto, ...	7	„ ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,62,299
Jhansie ditto, ...	6	„ ...	67,654	23	44	8	75	41,250
Kumaon ditto, ...	3	„ ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	206
GRAND TOTAL, ...	78	Towns, ...	2,214,60	6319	654	106	1,079	14,00,932

* Act in force from 1st April, 1872.

‡ The population is so variable that it is useless to calculate the incidence.

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
128	...	...	261	...	2,933	915	...	3,848	*0 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	12,103	1,078	2,912	16,093	0 12 3
...	...	...	...	...	8,515	420	5,837	14,772	0 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	5,654	667	1,765	8,086	0 10 1
646	732	...	643	...	43,271	4,961	15,412	63,644	0 10 3
2,116	...	...	...	...	2,322	322	359	3,003	0 5 11
8,536	...	...	...	8,749	17,285	3,517	7,167	27,969	...
...	2,154	...	2,224	...	4,378	1,838	2,907	9,123	§0 5 3
10,652	2,154	...	2,221	8,749	23,985	5,677	10,433	40,095	...

STRACT.

15,517	...	...	7,544	810	3,20,508	65,874	1,03,884	4,90,266	0 12 4
...	...	799	...	...	3,41,295	43,217	42,887	4,27,399	0 11 7
1,794	10,477	...	4,374	...	3,05,501	45,366	1,35,574	4,86,441	0 9 4
...	56,763	10,884	...	...	2,38,835	89,211	16,492	3,44,538	0 11 8
4,465	13,960	840	...	...	2,81,564	40,000	31,668	2,53,232	0 11 7
646	732	...	643	...	43,271	4,961	15,412	63,644	0 10 2
10,652	2,154	...	2,224	8,749	23,985	5,677	10,,33	40,095	...
33,074	84,086	12,523	14,785	9,559	15,54,959	2,94,306	3,56,350	22,05,615	0 11 3

† On animals for slaughter only.
§ The Act was worked from 1st April, 1872.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

1. Division.	2. District.	3. Municipality.	4. Collection.	5. Head Office	6. Police.	7. Conservancy.	8. Lighting.	9. Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
MEERUT.	Dehra,...	Dehra, ...	339	373	816	709	...	5
		Mussoorie, ...	806	924	1,013	2,660	3	...
	Seharunpore.	Seharunpore, ..	2,728	411	6,691	5,904	375	107
		Hurdwar Union,	1,594	131	4,015	988	...	...
		Deobund, .	1,461	78	3,174	1,386	...	20
	Moozuffernugger,...	Moozuffernugger	1,227	...	554	198	...	...
	Meerut,	Meerut, .	4,031	1,025	11,961	4,719	732	206
		Ghazeeabad, ..	1,238	186	1,787	553	284	384
		Barote, ...	708	149	1,466	576	173	...
		Bhagput, .	965	158	1,587	504	284	76
		Shahdera, ..	1,446	232	1,842	375	...	288
		Haupper, ..	651	49	1,074	252	...	36
		Pilkooah, ..	230	...	291	72	...	...
	Boolundshuhur.	Boolundshuhur,	1,295	141	2,497	1,086	...	195
		Anoopshuhur,...	689	278	1,905	989	...	...
		Khoorja, ...	2,783	641	4,916	3,577	1,657	143
		Secundrabad, ...	1,249	185	2,329	697	...	...
	Allygurh	Coel, ...	5 114	419	14.569	4,024	1,954	471
		Hatrass, ..	4,716	535	5,738	2,239	2,229	227
		Atrowlee, ...	1,359	103	1,068	90	560	32
		Secundra Rao,	1,042	122	1,284	514	282	...
		Hurdooagunge,	757	10	528	498	390	...
		Total, ...	36,428	6,150	71,105	33,429	8,923	2,190
AGRA.	Muttra,	Muttra, ..	4,671	2,351	11,964	3,943	4,873	91
		Juleysur, ..	1,171	518	1,799	978	448	11
		Kosee, ..	1,559	865	1,782	1,039	602	...
		Bindrabun, ..	2,355	1,386	4,266	1,814	2,150	56
	Agra, ...	Agra, ..	12,879	3,393	35,208	17,513	7,291	2,982
		Futtehpore Sikree	650	118	666	722	...	...
		Ferozabad, ..	1,163	249	1,274	1,131	...	32
	Mynpoory,	Mynpoory, ..	2,305	316	3,473	2,015	...	38
	Etawah,	Etawah, ...	3,266	135	4,158	2,772	1,243	...
		Juswuntnuggur,	526	24	560	244	...	...
	Furruckabad, ...	Furruckabad *cum* Futtehgurh,...	6,037	897	18,395	10,937	...	948
	Etah, ...	Etah, ..	958	528	1,013	937	465	...
		Soron, ...	1,190	187	2,433	807	...	...
		Kassgunge, ...	1,988	552	2,375	1,893	1,235	...
		Mureha, ...	420	58	356	257	...	...
		Alleegunge, ...	348	53	396	182	...	...
		Total, ...	41,486	11,630	90,117	46,284	18,307	4,158

* Refund of excess collections, ... Rs. 26,846

† Repayment of loan, ... „ 3,000

Refunds, ... „ 7,768

Contribution to Cantonment Fund, „ 8,250

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,242	1,624	595	...	40	120	10	321	4,952	1,926
5,406	978	3,916	...	60	50	49	1,410	11,869	949
16,216	51,061	521	400	120	300	613	640	69,871	12,611
6,728	7,380	995	100	30	60	...	4,913	20,206	11,285
6,119	1,315	361	123	40	...	...	107	8,065	3,148
1,979	24	...	...	40	...	...	715	2,758	5,048
22,674	7,796	8,245	460	87	455	...	707	40,431	3,289
4,432	2,711	91	...	180	112	...	204	7,730	1,860
3,072	4,500	580	43	170	13	...	136	8,514	2,493
3,574	4,656	274	...	180	17	...	607	9,308	1,073
4,183	5,397	1,950	292	180	415	...	98	12,515	5,622
2,062	630	...	...	...	...	...	93	2,785	3,013
593	30	...	30	...	...	...	95	748	3,777
5,214	3,708	1,736	411	120	100	35	67	11,391	486
3,861	325	809	50	120	50	59	62	5,327	1,259
13,717	9,115	6,277	328	95	480	104	139	30,285	8,940
4,460	58	501	155	40	100	...	81	5,395	5,361
26,551	11,675	2,859	2,355	280	430	...	3,002	47,152	368
15,684	22,291	4,019	3,345	290	200	...	* 28,191	74,020	26,075
4,031	1,700	377	288	140	120	...	192	6,848	31
3,244	1,541	528	300	140	...	12	308	6,073	1,951
2,183	...	477	295	140	102	...	156	3,353	75
1,58,225	1,38,545	35,118	8,975	2,492	3,124	873	42,244	3,89,596	1,00,670
27,893	40,798	1,388	1,493	110	197	80	2,996	74,955	— 7,505
4,925	2,370	720	292	110	330	...	214	8,961	5,294
5,847	5,301	1,684	156	110	199	...	550	13,847	1,077
12,027	6,417	1,377	228	110	281	25	322	20,787	7,509
79,266	22,410	13,043	1,100	333	3,007	2.200	† 21,478	1,42,837	1,718
2,156	1,505	127	120	40	258	...	52	4,258	153
3,849	1,117	91	336	130	246	...	252	6,021	1,366
8,147	4,935	294	184	108	200	...	135	14,003	2,533
11,574	5,927	2,561	264	160	900	...	2,037	23,423	2,818
1,354	1,059	80	...	...	...	...	236	2,729	1,293
36,314	6,301	3,060	1,550	150	733	453	1,607	50,168	7,111
3,901	1,992	577	174	52	138	...	1,319	8,153	790
4,617	4,794	150	376	55	...	...	678	10,670	1,317
8,043	3,739	1,221	595	110	300	...	‡ 1,876	15,884	1,849
1,090	440	...	62	20	63	...	83	1,758	88
979	433	...	42	20	42	...	49	1,565	469
									34,885
2,11,982	1,09,538	26,373	6,972	1,618	6,894	2,758	33,884	4,00,019	—7,505
									27,380

‡ Refunds, ... Rs. 1,568

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ROHILKHUND.	Bijnour, ...	Bijnour,	1,057	260	1,424	832	...	...
		Chandpore,	617	263	1,424	406	84	...
		Dhampore,	793	83	1,243	637	33	...
		Nugeena,	1,563	262	2,417	733	177	...
		Nujeebabad,	2,484	406	2,598	1,429	100	...
	Moradabad,	Moradabad,	4,069	331	11,330	4,817	943	212
		Dhunowra,	1,337	119	1,298	419	227	...
		Chundowsee,	4,055	481	5,036	2,200	503	426
		Amroha,	3,081	166	4,684	1,370	477	...
		Sumbhul,	4,692	167	4,086	1,254	494	7
	Budaon, ...	Budaon,	2,435	304	5,132	2,468	1,025	30
		Bilsee,	873	146	1,417	408	254	...
		Oojhanee,	763	122	1,413	420	149	...
		Suheswan,	207	58	1,059	552	43	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly,	8,086	634	21,048	4,715	1,661	211
		Beesulpore,	370	67	984	256	...	...
		Phillibheet,	1,855	540	7,913	1,314	599	...
	Shahjehanpore, ...	Shahjehanpore,	6,872	820	13,252	8,828	4	...
		Tilhur,	1,804	209	1,957	520	...	...
		Total, ...	47,013	5,498	89,715	33,578	6,773	886
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	1,764	1,649	20,061	32,207	520	1,432
	Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore,	1,2 7	95	891	817	...	...
	Banda, ...	Banda, ...	2,443	554	4,488	3,880	1,517	..
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad,	14,216	4,373	21,984	48,777	505	11,034
	Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	3,377	851	7,133	3,282	408	...
		Total, ...	23,037	7,522	54,557	88,963	2,950	12,466
BENARES.	Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore,	2,103	45	3,803	3,220	...	...
	Azimgurh, ...	Azimgurh,	1,742	919	2,224	2,285	367	50
	Ghazeepore,	Ghazeepore,	2,872	574	7,670	3,087	529	...
		Bullia, ...	345	41	1,304	162	35	...
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	12,619	1,729	35,478	22,372	10,498	5,946
	Mirzapore,	Mirzapore,	5,559	2,053	17,885	14,814	...	1,120
		Chunar, ...	952	375	1,836	1,654	...	...
		Total, ...	26,192	5,736	70,200	47,594	11,429	7,116

* Alfred Park, ... Rs. 5,000
Refunds, ... „ 3,780

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73—(continued).

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,573	683	2,222	63	120	60	...	93	6,814	4,230
2,794	300	427	10	120	...	...	130	3,781	3,104
2,789	671	585	130	120	...	...	...	4,295	1,946
5,152	1,268	631	2	104	...	...	641	7,798	3,234
7,017	4,499	1,116	270	120	400	219	617	14,258	2,989
21,702	1,940	5,734	1,000	300	587	18	1,315	32,596	11,835
3,400	2,396	928	69	113	...	...	144	7,050	8,178
12,701	8,397	3,105	306	120	500	188	598	25,915	42,952
9,778	1,329	1,259	825	140	...	...	177	13,488	5,128
10,700	4,228	821	202	120	100	...	153	16,322	8,804
11,394	8,549	3,451	1,223	112	890	...	259	25,878	11,383
3,098	1,200	1,187	...	112	180	...	64	5,841	5,027
2,867	634	471	30	112	...	...	99	4,213	2,232
1,919	3,237	591	114	40	100	...	10	6,011	2,069
36,355	12,525	13,317	6,107	352	352	240	2,929	72,177	10,553
1,677	1,403	50	150	40	50	...	69	3,439	694
12,221	7,775	2,682	2,555	106	209	...	1,433	26,981	13,064
29,776	16,643	8,748	2,605	186	1,200	1,500	869	61,527	1,674
4,550	896	290	60	40	...	...	98	5,934	3,027
1,83,463	78,571	47,615	15,721	2,457	4,628	2,165	9,698	3,44,318	1,42,123
57,633	16,576	18,384	...	40	1,209	11	2,213	96,066	4,169
3,010	1,685	470	30	54	...	...	71	5,320	1,523
12,882	535	1,726	180	120	240	18	792	16,493	4,146
1,00,919	34,618	33,251	2,610	106	5,000	3,000	*10,316	1,89,820	1,067
15,051	4,006	3,185	200	89	500	51	872	23,954	1,980
1,89,495	57,420	57,016	3,020	409	6,949	3,080	14,264	3,31,653	12,885
9,171	7,186	2,185	161	96	...	...	478	19,277	7,109
7,587	1,965	1,925	240	110	480	...	534	12,841	1,093
14,732	10,315	4,291	1,415	40	490	274	†5,484	37,041	13,003
1,887	1,814	241	120	...	...	...	985	5,047	2,334
88,642	34,238	13,938	1,287	70	1,200	1,200	2,742	1,43,317	32,750
41,431	12,066	8,525	504	180	1,708	...	‡5,570	69,984	2,809
4,817	110	669	...	...	154	...	21	5,771	856
1,68,267	67,694	31,774	3,727	496	4,032	1,474	15,814	2,93,278	59,954

† Refunds, ... Rs. 3,589
‡ Refunds, ... „ 1,311
Public Gardens, ... „ 2,669

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

1. Division.	2. District.	3. Municipality.	4. Collection.	5. Head Office.	6 Police	7. Conservancy.	8. Lighting.	9. Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,	Jhansie,	60	...	64	716	...	...
		Mow Rancepore.	1,677	347	3,613	876	200	60
	Jaloun,	Orai,	768	296	540	625	...	...
		Calpee,	2,227	617	4,242	2,083	...	137
		Koonch,	814	165	2,328	1,106	...	...
	Lullutpore,	Lullutpore,	1,268	372	1,044	851	...	...
		Total, ...	6,814	1,797	11,831	6,257	200	197
KUMAON.	Kumaon,	Almorah, ...	...	234	582	776	...	...
		Nynee Tal,	309	830	2,416	6,475	208	...
	Terai, ...	Kasheepore,	553	157	1,795	493	200	...
		Total, ...	862	1,221	4,793	7,744	408	...

AB

Meerut	Division,	22	Towns,	36,428	6,150	71,105	33,429	8,923	2,190
Agra	ditto,	16	„	41,486	11,630	90,117	46,284	18,307	4,158
Rohilkhund	ditto.	19	„	47,013	5,498	89,715	33,578	6,773	886
Allahabad	ditto,	5	„	23,037	7,522	54,557	88,963	2,950	12,466
Benares	ditto,	7	„	26,192	5,736	70,200	47,594	11,429	7,116
Jhansie	ditto,	6	„	6,814	1,797	11,831	6,257	200	197
Kumaon	ditto,	3	„	862	1,221	4,793	7,744	408	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...		78	Towns,	1,81,832	39,554	3,92,318	2,63,849	48,990	27,013

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73—(concluded.)

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
840	...	115	...	...	...	...	375	1,330	289
6,773	6,916	1,307	187	120	536	305	2,372	18,516	710
2,229	574	329	6	74	100	23	204	3,539	309
9,306	372	1,801	600	92	360	5	1,469	14,008	2,085
4,413	2,700	500	...	120	150	179	200	8,262	6,510
3,535	772	868	160	42	...	...	350	5,727	2,359
27,096	11,334	4,923	953	448	1,146	512	4,970	51,382	12,262
1,592	...	1,024	100	...	...	...	37	2,753	250
10,238	2,086	5,961	350	...	100	...	1,366	20,101	7 868
3,198	2,745	...	300	40	500	...	176	6,959	2,164
15,028	4,831	6,985	750	40	600	...	1,579	29,813	10,282

STRACT.

1,58,225	1,38,545	35,118	8,975	2,492	3,121	873	42,244	3,89,596	1,00,670
2,11,982	1,09,538	26,373	6,972	1,618	6,894	2,758	33,884	4,00,019	27,380
1,83,463	78,571	47,615	15,721	2,457	4,628	2,165	9,698	3,44,318	1,42,123
1,89,495	57,420	57,016	3,020	409	6,949	3,080	14,264	3,31,653	12,885
1,68,267	67,694	31,774	3,727	496	4,032	1,474	15,814	2,93,278	59,954
27,096	11,334	4,923	953	448	1,146	512	4,970	51,382	12 262
15,028	4,831	6,985	750	40	600	...	1,579	29,813	10,282
9,53,556	4,67,933	2,09,804	40,118	7,960	27,373	10,862	1,22,453	18,40,059	3,65,556

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class			
			Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.
1	Scharunpore, ...	45,019	md. 320,416	md. 16,961	md. 36,258	md. 3,539
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	19,782	md. 141,271 rs. 2,30,153	md. 4,741 rs. 58,656	md. 7,374 rs. 20,706	md. 4,664 rs. 87,652
3	Deobund, ...	19,383	md 54,790 rs 89,102	md. 361 rs. 4,579	md. 1,803 rs. 31,564	md. 443 rs. 10,423
4	Moozuffernuggur,	10,793	rs. 1,32,115	rs. 33,185	rs.2,01,603	rs. 12,366
5	Meerut, ...	51,991	md. 268,931	md. 83	md. 38,386	md. 5,372
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	10,366	md. 60,400	md. 14,574	...	md. 615
7	Barote, ...	8,404	md 44,140	md. 2,731	md. 4,794	md. 557
8	Baghput, ...	7,367	md. 30,521	md. 6,741	md. 43,256	md. 401
9	Shahdera, ...	7,267	md 56,677	...	md. 55,290	md. 686
10	Haupper, ...	14,544	md. 32,331	md 42	md. 12,589	md. 635
11	Pilkooah, ...	6,239	md. 5,706	md. 253	md. 3,371	md. 75
12	Boolundshuhur,...	14,812	md 95,640	md 6,126	md. 8,301	rs. 25,639
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	9,334	md. 71,059	md. 2,430	md. 4,800	md. 823
14	Khoorjah, ...	26,858	md. 214,362	rs. 77,176	rs.2,15,465	rs. 87,885
15	Secundrabad, ...	18,349	md. 116,587	...	rs.1,10,463	rs. 35,125
16	Cool, ...	55,197	md. 400,708	md. 16,790	md. 70,308	md. 7,085
17	Hatrass, ...	32,300	md. 327,030	md. 59,956	md.234,831	md. 16,569
18	Atrowlee, ...	15,941	md. 59,164	md. 1,612	md. 7,430	md. 433
19	Secundra Rao, ...	12,530	md. 67,993	md. 2,106	md. 8,968	md. 878
20	Hurdooagunge,...	5,200	md. 39,065	md. 2,151	md. 7,050	md. 582
	Total, ...	381,676	md. 1,755,134 rs. 4,51,370	md. 214,834 rs. 96,420	md. 544,809 rs. 5,69,801	md. 43,357 rs. 2,68,990

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.						
VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						
1.						
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 399,796	hd. 12,888	md. 19,933 rs. 21,778	md. 23,826	rs. 1,34,941	md. 7,953	1
md. 166,320 rs. 4,25,508	hd. 1,995	md. 4,718 rs. 27,215	rs. 54,753	rs. 11,255	md. 931 rs. 16,157	2
md. 57,975 rs 1,44,919	hd. 783	md. 7,981 rs. 20,316	md. 2,138 rs. 18,519	md. 872	md. 1,534	3
rs 3,91,618	hd. 932	rs. 11,210	rs. 20,293	rs. 10,683	rs. 5,872	4
md.341,529 rs. 9,023	...	md. 14,578 rs. 4,218	md. 1,890 rs. 1,36,874	rs. 12,816	rs. 6,972	5
md. 81,416	...	bts. 13,117 rs. 27,762	md. 94 rs. 874	md. 5,193 rs. 16,146	md. 1,512	6
md. 55,207	rs 436	md. 8,498	md. 5,080	md. 6,027	md. 373	7
md.139,812	md. 512 rs. 1,024	md. 6,366	md. 27,051	md. 1,011	md. 213	8
md.117,897	...	md. 4,096 lds. 1,293	rs. 2,766	md. 1,291	md. 163	9
md. 50,528 rs. 436	md. 375	md. 2,946 bts. 2,331	rs. 18,400	rs. 1,529	md. 196	10
md. 11,484 rs. 55	rs. 26	md. 312 bts. 170	rs. 688	rs. 8,425	md. 303	11
md.112,736 rs. 38,713	hd. 4,446	md. 6,656 rs. 6,047	rs. 17,272	rs. 2,752	md. 43	12
md. 80,802 rs. 4,150	hd. 871	md. 2,865 rs. 1,117	rs. 13,550	rs. 11,261	rs. 2,194	13
md.220,266 rs. 4,07,826	hd. 6,125	md. 117 rs. 76,693	rs. 55,473	rs. 7,122	md. 199	14
md.124,504 rs. 1,65,722	hd. 2,577	md. 326 rs. 35,896	rs. 21,878	rs. 71,571	rs. 3,078	15
md 598,415	...	md 237,793	md. 98,049	rs. 20,037	rs. 2,876	16
md.771,164 rs.29,34,137	hd. 1,657 rs. 1,997	md.159,223 rs. 1,52,178	md. 95,685 rs. 2,66,720	md. 14,829	md. 3,000	17
md. 86,554 rs. 1,304	hd. 1,464	md. 22,814	rs. 7,694	md. 71,786 rs. 2,87,286	md. 13,526	18
md.104,486 rs. 1,257	...	md. 18,813	md. 36,940	rs. 15,320	md. 2,751	19
md. 57,580 rs. 293	hd. 520	md. 6,518	rs. 7,800	md. 2,556 rs. 6,341	md. 674 md. 519	20
md. 3,578,471 rs. 44,22,710	hd. 34,258 md. 887 rs. 3,483	md.524,503 rs. 3,84,430 bts. 16,911	md.290,753 rs. 6,43,549	md. 103,565 rs. 6,17,487	md. 33,890 rs. 37,149	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1872-73, the consumption or expenditure per head,

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year – (*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value on Class	Su
				Grain.	Refined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Seharunpore, ...	rs. 3,66,936	md. 4,424 rs. 24,352	...	...
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	rs. 1,23,396	md. 988 rs. 33,452	md. 272 rs. 535	...
3	Deobun, ...	rs. 63,348	md. 295 rs. 17,709	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 50,023	rs. 8,533	rs. 3,202	rs. 19,666
5	Meerut, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	rs. 47,788	md. 133	...	...
7	Barote, ...	rs. 39,378	md. 3,347	...	...
8	Baghput, ...	rs. 30,058	md. 780	...	...
9	Shahdera, ...	rs. 37,975	rs. 461	...	...
10	Haupper, ...	rs. 15,370	md. 817 rs. 845	...	...
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs. 17,091	md. 65	...	...
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	rs. 78,830	rs. 15,887	...	...
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	rs. 44,394	rs. 11,584	md. 62	...
14	Khoorja, ...	rs. 2,28,144	rs. 46,465	...	...
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 1,41,630	rs. 26,718	...	...
16	Coel, ...	rs. 6,79,938	md. 1,646	md. 671	md. 46
17	Hatrass, ...	rs. 17,77,106	md. 31,932 rs. 2,55,462	md. 59,468	md. 40,041
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 50,325	rs. 18,452	...	...
19	Secundra Rao, ...	rs. 62,992	rs. 7,137	md. 102	md. 150
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	rs. 18,907	rs. 26,185	md. 1,032	md. 38
	Total, ...	rs. 38,73,629	md. 45,012 rs. 4,93,242	md. 61,607 rs. 3,737	md. 40,275 rs. 19,666

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

I.

gar. Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
md. 25 rs. 67	md. 16 rs. 342	md. 343 rs. 1,467	hd. 877	md. 38 rs. 20	rs. 2,484	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
rs. 12,380	rs. 63	rs. 35,824	...	rs. 42	rs. 1,457	4
md. 790	...	md. 790	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
md. 75	...	md. 75	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	md. 62	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15
md. 196	...	md. 1,007	...	...	md. 15	16
md. 87,240	md. 1,978	md. 219,904 rs. 10,10,402	...	md. 601	md. 17,411 rs. 1,34,941	17
md. 51	...	md. 51	...	...	...	18
md. 8,155	...	md. 670	...	...	md. 6	19
...	...	md. 1,092	...	...	rs. 340	20
md. 96,532 rs. 12,447	md. 1,994 rs. 405	md. 223,994 rs. 10,47,693	hd. 877	md. 639 rs. 62	md. 17,432 rs. 1,39,222	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given. (*concluded*). Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	Scharunpore, ...	rs. 975	...	...	...
2	Hurdwar Union,...	rs. 1,139	rs. 33	rs. 2,361	...
3	Deobund, ...	...	...	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur,	rs. 457	rs. 1,485	rs. 2,107	...
5	Meerut, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Barote, ...	..	...	...	...
8	Baghput, ...	...	...	...	...
9	Shahdera, ...	...	...	...	...
10	Haupper, ...	...	...	...	...
11	Pilkooah, ...	...	...	...	...
12	Boolundshuhur,...	...	...	...	...
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...
14	Khoorjah, ...	...	...	...	...
15	Secundrabad, ...	...	...	...	...
16	Coel, ...	md. 2	md. 26	rs. 52,679	md. 12
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 21,705 rs. 86,820	md. 5,634	rs. 3,55,420	md. 2,983 rs. 20,232
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 1,144	...	rs. 418	...
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 123	md. 11	rs. 2,952	rs. 1,952
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	...	...	rs. 208	rs. 456
	Total, ...	md. 21,830 rs. 90,535	md. 5,671 rs. 1,518	rs. 4,16,145	md. 2,995 rs. 22,640

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

NET QUANTITY OR VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Class I

Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Number.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	
md. 320,416	md. 16,961	md 36,258	md 3,539	md. 399,796	1
md. 144,002 rs 2,29,618	md. 4,741 rs. 58,656	md 7,349 rs. 20,639	md 4,648 rs. 87,210	md. 165,977 rs. 4,24,041	2
md. 54,790 rs. 89,102	md. 361 rs. 4,579	md. 1,803 rs. 31,564	md. 443 rs. 10,423	md. 57,975 rs. 1,44,919	3
rs. 1,28,913	rs. 13,519	rs. 1,89,223	rs. 12,303	rs. 3,55,794	4
md. 268,931	md. 83	md. 37,596	md. 5,372	md. 340,739 rs. 9,023	5
md. 60,400	md. 14,574	...	md. 615	md. 81,416	6
md. 44,140	md. 2,731	md. 4,794	md. 557	md. 55,207	7
md. 30,521	md. 6,741	md. 43,256	md. 401	md. 139,812	8
md. 56,677	...	md 55,215	md. 686	md. 117,822	9
md. 32,331	md. 42	md. 12,589	md. 635	md. 50,528 rs 436	10
md. 5,706	md. 253	md. 3,371	md. 75	md. 11,484 rs. 55	11
md. 95,640	md. 6,126	md. 8,301	rs. 25,639	md. 112,736 rs. 38,718	12
md. 70,997	md. 2,430	md. 4,800	md. 823	md. 80,740 rs. 4,150	13
md. 214,362	rs. 77,176	rs. 2,15,465	rs. 87,885	md. 220,266 rs. 4,07,826	14
md. 116,587	...	rs. 1,10,463	rs. 35,125	md. 124,504 rs. 1,65,722	15
md. 400,037	md. 16,744	md. 70,112	md. 7,085	md. 597,408	16
md. 267,662	md. 19,915	md. 147,591	md. 14,591	md. 551,260 rs. 19,23,735	17
md. 59,164	md. 1,612	md. 7,379	md. 433	md. 86,503 rs. 1,304	18
md. 67,891	md. 1,956	md. 813	md. 878	md. 103,816 rs. 1,257	19
md. 38,032	md. 2,113	md. 7,050	md. 582	md. 56,488 rs. 293	20
md. 1,693,527 rs. 4,47,633	md. 174,559 rs. 76,754	md. 448,277 rs. 5,57,354	md. 41,363 rs. 2,68,585	md. 3,354,477 rs. 33,75,017	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1.	Net quantity or value					
	Name of Municipality.	Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.	
	1.	32.		33.		34.	
1	Seharunpore, ...	hd.	12,888	md rs	19,933 21,778	md.	23,826
2	Hurdwar Union,	hd.	1,118	md. rs	4,680 27,195	rs.	52,269
3	Deobund, ...	hd.	783	md. rs.	7,981 20,316	md. rs.	2,138 18,519
4	Moozuffernuggur,	hd.	932	rs.	11,168	rs.	18,836
5	Meerut, ...		...	md. rs.	14,578 4,218	md. rs.	1,890 1,36,874
6	Ghazecabad, ...		...	bts. rs.	13,117 27,762	md. rs.	94 874
7	Barotc, ...	rs.	436	md.	8,498	md.	5,080
8	Baghput, ...	md. rs.	512 1,024	md.	6,306	md.	270,751
9	Shahdera, ...		...	md. lds.	4,096 1,293	rs.	2,766
10	Haupper, ...	hd.	375	md. bts.	2,946 2,331	rs.	18,400
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs.	26	md. bts.	312 170	rs.	688
12	Boolundshuhur,	hd.	4,446	md. rs.	6,656 6,047	rs.	17,272
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	hd.	871	md. rs.	2,865 1,117	rs.	13,550
14	Khoorjah, ...	hd.	6,125	md. rs.	117 76,693	rs.	55,473
15	Secundrabad, ...	hd.	2,577	md. rs.	326 35,896	rs.	21,873
16	Coel, ...		...	md.	237,793	md.	98,034
17	Hatrass, ...	hd. rs.	1,657 1,997	md. rs.	158,622 1,47,634	md. rs.	78,274 1,25,779
18	Atrowlee, ...	hd.	1,464	md.	22,814	rs.	7,694
19	Secundra Rao, ...		...	md.	18,813	md.	36,934
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	hd.	520	md.	6,518	rs.	7,460
	Total, ...	hd. md. rs.	33,381 887 3,483	md. rs. beasts	523,864 3,84,360 16,911	md. rs.	273,321 504,327

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR—*(concluded).*

Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Number.
35.		36.		37.		38.		
rs.	1,33,966	md	7,953	rs.	3,66,936	md. 4,424 rs. 24,352		1
rs.	10,116	md. 931 rs. 16,124		rs.	1,21,035	md. 988 rs. 33,452		2
md. 872 rs.	10,683	md. 1,534 rs. 5,872		rs.	63,348	md. 295 rs. 17,709		3
rs.	12,359	rs.	5,487	rs.	47,916	rs.	8,533	4
md. 5,193 rs.	16,146	md.	1,512		...		...	5
md.	6,027	md.	373	rs.	47,788	md.	133	6
md.	1,011	md.	213	rs.	79,378	md.	3,347	7
md.	1,291	md.	163	rs.	30,058	md.	780	8
rs.	1,529	md.	196	rs.	37,975	rs.	461	9
rs.	6,425	md.	303	rs.	15,370	md. 817 rs. 845		10
rs.	2,752	md.	43	rs.	17,091	md.	65	11
rs.	11,261	rs.	2,194	rs.	78,830	rs.	15,807	12
rs.	7,122	md.	199	rs.	44,394	rs.	11,584	13
rs.	71,571	rs.	3,078	rs.	2,28,144	rs.	46,465	14
rs.	20,037	md.	2,876	rs.	1,41,630	rs.	26,718	15
md.	14,827	md.	2,974	rs.	6,27,259	md.	1,634	16
md. 50,081 rs.	2,00,466	md.	7,892	rs.	14,21,686	md. 28,949 rs. 2,35,230		17
rs.	14,176	md.	2,751	rs.	49,907	rs.	18,452	18
md.	2,433	md.	663	rs.	60,040	rs.	5,185	19
rs.	6,341	md.	519	rs.	18,699	rs.	25,139	20
md. 81,735 rs.	526,952	md. 28,219 rs. 35,681		rs.	34,57,484	md. 42,107 rs. 4,70,602		

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1872-73, the consumption or expenditure per head,

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption or		
		Class I.		
		Grain.	*Sugar.*	
			Refined.	Unrefined.
	1.	39.	40.	41.
1	Scharunpore, ...	md. 7 4 10	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 32 3
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	md. 7 12 0 rs. 11 7 3	md. 0 9 9 rs. 0 2 11	md. 0 14 12 rs. 1 0 6
3	Deobund, ...	md. 2 33 0 rs. 4 9 5	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 3 9	md. 0 3 10 rs. 1 10 0
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 11 15 1	rs. 1 4 0	rs. 17 8 6
5	Meerut, ...	md. 5 6 14	md. 0 0 1	md. 0 21 5
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	md. 5 33 1	md. 1 16 3	...
7	Barote, ...	md. 5 10 0	md 0 13 0	md. 0 22 13
8	Baghput, ...	md. 4 5 11	md. 0 36 9	md 5 34 13
9	Shahdera, ...	md. 8 8 7	...	md. 7 23 14
10	Haupper, ...	md. 2 8 14	md. 0 0 2	md. 0 34 1
11	Pilkooah, ...	md. 0 36 8	md. 0 1 9	md. 0 21 11
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	md. 6 18 1	md. 0 16 8	md. 0 22 15
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	md. 7 24 4	md. 0 10 7	md. 0 20 8
14	Khoorjah, ...	md. 7 39 4	rs. 2 14 0	rs. 8 0 3
15	Secundrabad, ...	md. 6 14 2	...	rs. 6 0 3
16	Coel, ...	md. 7 9 15	md. 0 12 2	md. 1 10 12
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 10 4 12	md. 0 24 10	md. 4 22 12
18	Atrowlee, ...	md. 3 28 7	md. 0 4 0½	md. 0 18 8
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 5 17 0	md. 0 6 4	md. 0 27 3
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	md. 7 12 9	md. 0 16 14	md. 1 14 3
	Total, ...	md. 4 22 10 rs. 8 15 4	md. 0 21 12 rs. 1 8 6	md. 1 16 13 rs. 5 13 8

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil	Number.
42.	43.	44.	45.	
md. 0 3 2	md. 8 35 1	hd. ¼	md. 0 4 1	1
md. 0 9 6 rs. 4 6 6	md. 8 15 6 rs. 18 10 2	hd. 1/18	md. 0 1 6 rs. 0 9 0	2
md. 0 0 14 rs. 0 8 7	md. 2 39 7 rs. 7 7 4	hd. 1/24	md. 0 0 2 rs. 0 0 5	3
rs. 1 2 3	rs. 32 15 5	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 9 8	4
md. 0 4 2	md. 6 22 2 rs. 0 2 9	...	md. 0 0 15	5
md. 0 2 6	md. 7 34 0	...	rs. 2 10 1	6
md. 0 2 10	md. 6 22 12	rs. 0 0 10	md. 0 1 3	7
md. 0 2 4	md. 18 30 2	md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 2 12	md. 0 0 10	8
md. 0 3 12	md. 16 8 2	...	...	9
md. 0 1 11	...	hd. 1/88	md. 0 0 4	10
md. 0 0 8	md. 1 33 9 rs. 0 0 1	rs. 0 0 6	md. 0 0 6	11
rs. 1 11 4	md. 7 24 7 rs. 2 9 9	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 3 2	12
md. 0 3 8	md. 8 26 0 rs. 0 7 1	hd. 1/11	md. 0 1 2	13
rs. 3 4 4	md. 8 8 0 rs. 15 2 11	hd. ¼	rs. 0 7 7	14
rs. 1 14 8	md. 6 31 6 rs. 9 0 6	hd. ⅓	rs. 0 1 2	15
md. 0 5 2	md. 10 32 14	...	md. 0 4 11	16
md. 0 18 1	md. 17 2 10 rs. 59 8 11	hd. 1/10 rs. 0 1 0	md. 0 8 8	17
md. 0 1 1	md. 4 12 0½ rs. 0 1 4	hd. 1/10	md. 0 0 9	18
md. 0 2 13	md. 8 11 6 rs. 0 1 4	...	md. 0 0 12	19
md. 0 4 8	md. 10 34 8 rs. 0 0 10	hd. 1/10	md. 0 5 4	20
md. 0 5 5 rs. 2 7 0	md. 9 1 12 rs. 13 9 8	hd. ⅛ md. 0 1 9 rs. 0 1 0	md. 0 3 0 rs. 0 8 4	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

B.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1.	Net average consumption or		
	Name of Municipality.	*Class III.—(concluded).*		Class IV.
		Oil-seeds.	Total of Class III.	
	1.	46.	47.	48.
1	Seharunpore, ...	md. 0 7 11	md. 0 17 7 rs. 0 7 8	md. 0 21 2
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	md. 0 5 6 rs. 0 0 3¾	md. 0 9 5 rs. 1 5 11	rs. 2 10 3
3	Deobund, ...	md. 0 7 9 rs. 0 11 10	md. 0 16 6 rs. 1 0 8	md. 0 4 6 rs. 0 15 3
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 0 3 10	rs. 1 0 7	rs. 1 12 0
5	Meerut, ...	md. 0 10 4	md. 0 11 3 rs. 0 0 2	md. 0 1 7 rs. 2 10 1
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	...	rs. 2 10 10	md. 0 0 5 rs. 0 1 4
7	Barote, ...	md. 0 6 9	md. 1 0 7	md. 0 24 3
8	Baghput, ...	md. 0 7 9	md. 0 34 3	md. 35 15 12
9	Shahdera, ...	md. 0 16 9	md. 0 16 14	rs. 0 6 1
10	Haupper, ...	md. 0 7 12	md. 0 8 1	rs. 1 4 3
11	Pilkooah, ...	md. 0 0 7	md. 0 0 13	rs. 0 1 9
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	md. 0 17 12	md. 0 17 15 rs. 0 6 6	rs. 1 2 7
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	md 0 11 0	md. 0 12 4 rs. 0 1 10	rs. 1 7 2
14	Khoorjah, ...	rs. 2 4 9	md. 0 0 3 rs. 2 13 8	rs. 2 0 11
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 1 10 1	md. 0 0 11 rs. 1 15 2	rs. 1 3 1
16	Coel, ...	md. 0 21 15	md. 4 12 5	md. 1 31 0
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 1 0 13	md. 4 36 7 rs. 4 9 1	md. 2 6 11 rs. 3 10 11
18	Atrowlee, ...	md. 0 6 4	md. 1 17 2	rs. 0 7 8
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 0 16 14	md. 1 20 0	md. 2 37 14
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	md. 0 7 8	md. 1 10 2	rs. 1 6 11
	Total, ...	md. 0 15 0 rs. 1 0 4	md. 1 18 2 rs. 2 14 4	md. 1 5 1 rs. 1 14 7

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

Class V.			Class VI.	Number.
Drugs.	Spices.	Total of Class V.		
49.	50.	51.	52.	
...	...	rs. 2 15 7	md. 0 7 0	1
...	...	rs. 0 8 2	md. 0 1 14 rs. 0 13 0	2
md. 0 0 10 rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 1 3 rs. 0 6 6	md. 0 1 13 rs. 0 8 10	md. 0 3 2 rs. 0 4 10	3
...	...	rs. 1 2 4	rs. 0 8 1	4
...	md. 0 4 0 rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 4 0 rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 1 2	5
md. 0 23 3	...	md. 0 23 4	md. 0 0 7	6
md. 0 0 8	md. 0 4 5	md. 0 4 13	md. 0 1 0	7
md. 0 0 6	md. 0 6 6	md. 0 7 0	md. 0 0 14	8
...	...	rs. 0 3 7	md. 0 1 1	9
...	rs. 0 9 3	rs. 0 9 3	md. 0 0 13	10
...	rs. 0 7 0	rs. 0 7 0	md. 0 0 4	11
rs 0 4 6	rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 12 2	rs. 0 2 4	12
rs. 0 9 5	rs. 0 2 7	rs. 0 12 0	md. 0 2 15	13
rs. 1 13 4	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 2 10 8	rs. 0 1 10	14
rs. 0 5 7	rs. 0 11 9	rs. 1 1 5	md. 0 6 4	15
...	...	md. 0 10 11	md. 0 2 2	16
...	md. 1 21 3	md. 1 21 3 rs. 6 3 2	md. 0 9 8	17
...	...	rs. 0 14 2	md. 0 6 14	18
...	...	md. 0 36 8	md. 0 2 2	19
...	...	rs. 1 3 6	md. 0 3 15½	20
md. 0 5 11 rs. 0 12 3	md. 0 13 6 rs. 1 7 3	md. 0 11 0 rs. 2 2 9	md. 0 3 10 rs. 0 3 5	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure &c.,—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	53.	54.
1	Seharunpore, ...	rs. 8 2 4	md. 0 3 11 rs. 0 8 7
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	rs. 6 1 10	md. 0 2 0 rs. 1 11 0
3	Deobund, ...	rs. 3 4 8	md. 0 0 9 rs. 0 14 7
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 4 7 0	rs. 0 12 7
5	Meerut, ...	...	...
6	Ghazecabad, ...	rs. 4 9 2	md. 0 0 8
7	Barote, ...	rs. 9 7 2	md. 0 15 4
8	Baghput, ...	rs. 4 1 3	md. 0 4 3
9	Shahdera, ...	rs. 5 3 9	rs. 0 1 0
10	Haupper, ...	rs. 1 0 10	md. 0 2 4 rs. 0 0 11
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs. 2 11 9	md. 0 0 6
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	rs. 5 5 2	rs. 1 1 3
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	rs. 4 12 1	rs. 1 3 9
14	Khoorjah, ...	rs. 8 7 9	rs. 1 11 8
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 7 11 5	rs. 1 7 3
16	Coel, ...	rs. 11 5 10	md. 0 1 2
17	Hatrass, ...	rs. 44 0 2	md. 0 35 12 rs. 7 4 6
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 3 2 1	rs. 1 2 6
19	Secundra Rao, ...	rs. 4 12 8	rs. 0 6 7
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	rs. 3 9 6	rs. 4 13 3
	Total, ...	rs. 10 7 9	md. 0 7 11 rs. 1 13 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7		8.
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
55.	56.	57.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
0 7 7	0 13 7	
0 8 0	0 12 0	The rates on certain articles were changed from *ad valorem* to maundage during the year. Hence the imports are given both in quantity and value.
0 2 9	0 4 7	
0 6 10	0 9 6	For 4½ months only.
0 5 10	0 8 3	
0 5 2	0 8 10	
0 5 1	0 8 6	
0 13 0	0 15 6	
0 11 10	0 14 4	
0 3 7	0 5 3	For four months only.
0 1 10	0 2 10	For four months only.
0 4 9	0 7 3	
0 5 3	0 7 10	
0 7 5	0 12 1	
0 5 1	0 8 0	For 10½ months only.
0 7 8	0 11 6	
1 0 2	1 9 8	
0 3 6	0 5 4	
0 5 6½	0 8 1	
0 7 1	0 9 9	
0 7 3	0 11 2	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Muttra, ...	63,431	md. 503,122	md. 29,607	md. 50,093	md. 12,842
2	Juleysur, ...	17,622	md 116,466	md. 12	md. 20,087	md. 1,095
3	Kosee, ...	12,776	md. 128,944	md. 5,022	md. 29,282	md. 1,788
4	Bindrabun, ...	21,004	md. 159,653	md. 6,504	md. 6,397	md. 6,122
5	Agra, ...	150,677	md. 1,597,241	md. 156,637	md. 123,134	md. 30,411
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	8,513	md. 34,534	md. 2,122	md. 3,082	md. 260
7	Ferozabad, ...	13,788	md. 98,218	md. 2,576	md. 7,975	md. 1,379
8	Mynpoory, ...	18,601	md. 131,415	md. 2,983	md. 8,058	md. 2,038
9	Etawah, ...	30,386	md. 223,217	md. 4,730	md. 14,121	md. 11,798
10	Juswuntnuggur,	5,310	md. 24,580	md. 358	md. 6,399	md. 602
11	Furruckabad, ...	74,225	md. 456,696	md. 75,085	md. 14,140	md. 5,463
12	Etah, ...	8,044	md. 53,270 rs. 9,574	md. 2,404	md. 10,712	md. 710
13	Soron, ...	13,658	md. 80,447	md. 2,231	md. 11,325	md. 1,763
14	Kassgunge, ...	15,764	md. 146,128	md. 9,200	md. 49,578	md. 1,779
15	Murchra, ...	9,214	md. 14,045 rs. 2,950	md. 325	md. 1,940	md. 244
16	Alecgunge, ...	7,912	md. 10,527 rs. 2,360	md. 273	md. 2,721	md. 179
	Total, ...	470,925	md. 3,778,503 rs. 14,884	md. 224,934	md. 359,044	md. 78,473

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 597,507 rs. 75,908	hd15,266	md. 34,774 rs. 57,034	rs. 91,217	rs. 86,899	md. 6,598	1
md. 137,661 rs. 10,842	rs. 5,433	md. 1,475 rs. 6,781	rs. 3,370	rs. 15,075	md. 1,090	2
md. 182,853	hd. 6,263	md. 29,012	rs. 16,409	rs. 27,234	md. 1,665	3
md. 193,468 rs. 24,948	hd. 1,788	md. 11,366 rs 25,409	rs. 41,081	rs. 13,979	md. 1,388	4
md. 1,939,065 rs. 1,29,044	hd. 33,323 rs. 12,064	md. 31,279 rs. 58,145	rs. 2,97,321	md. 72,833	md. 17,666	5
md. 40,218	md. 2,456	md. 3,896	...	rs. 836	md. 712	6
md. 110,142	rs. 14,634	md. 1,759	rs. 7,609	rs. 21,826	md. 1,034	7
md. 143,672 rs. 4,486	hd. 3,130	md. 4,479 rs. 1,534	rs. 22,388	rs. 18,047	md. 1,522	8
md. 260,749 rs. 22,417	...	md. 32,266	md. 29,340 rs. 29,823	md. 1,510	md. 3,724	9
md. 32,661 rs. 3,203	...	md. 2,201	rs. 1,442	rs. 25,669	md. 254	10
md. 476,299 rs. 1,99,841	hd.10,348	md. 21,893 rs. 56,180	rs. 58,715	rs. 2,761	md. 2,200	11
md. 82,820 rs. 15,183	hd. 2,222	md. 25,517	md. 566 rs. 7,784	rs. 1,56,777	md. 1,474	12
md. 96,232 rs. 21,942	rs. 2,440	md. 2,458 rs. 3,569	md. 463 rs. 6,868	rs. 13,294 md. 730	md. 1,024	13
md. 212,751 rs. 28,969	rs. 1,945	md. 6,676 rs. 8,594	md. 1,296 rs. 12,527	rs. 1,450 md. 5,494	md. 2,102	14
md. 21,980 rs. 6,730	hd. 1,828	md. 740 rs. 1,715	md. 66 rs. 2,219	rs. 4,451 rs. 2,707	md. 270	15
md. 24,675 rs. 6,353	hd. 951	md. 989 rs. 872	md. 33 rs. 617	rs. 2,809	md. 477	16
md. 4,552,753 rs. 5,49,866	hd.77,575 rs. 36,516	md.210,780 rs. 2,19,833	md. 31,764 rs. 5,99,390	md. 80,567 rs. 3,93,805	md. 43,200	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1872-73, the consumption or expenditure per head,

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded.*) Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I. Grain.	Class I. *Sugar.* Refined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 5,14,358	rs. 1,05,071	md. 12,597	md. 2,460
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 94,003	rs. 1,30,216	md. 281	...
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 2,02,054	rs. 53,476	md. 2,160	md. 248
4	Bindrabun, ...	rs. 2,10,821	rs. 30,703	md. 161	...
5	Agra, ...	rs. 17,12,175	rs. 2,04,840	md. 53,804	md. 36,126
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	rs. 30,716	rs. 3,450	...	...
7	Ferozabad, ...	rs. 1,00,804	rs. 13,048	...	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	rs. 1,49,693	rs. 1,21,903	...	...
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 2,04,270	rs. 20,084	md. 45	md. 30
10	Juswuntnuggur,	rs. 1,78,564	rs. 1,174	md. 108	...
11	Furruckabad,...	rs. 22,64,246	rs. 4,45,778	...	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,26,005	rs. 29,061	md. 1,190 / rs. 2,718	md. 888
13	Soron, ...	rs. 70,611	rs. 35,474	md. 38	md. 464
14	Kassgunge, ...	rs. 2,56,156	rs. 63,251	md. 1,086	md. 5,967
15	Murehra, ...	rs. 21,171	rs. 7,632	md. 15	...
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 22,548	rs. 1,543	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 61,58,285	rs. 12,59,704	md. 71,485 / rs. 2,718	md. 46,183

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
md. 7,920	md. 506	md. 17,471 rs. 1,708	hd. 548	md. 446	rs. 10,185	1
md. 270	...	md. 1,252	...	...	rs. 33	2
md. 1,176	md. 9	md. 3,636	hd. 66	...	rs. 122	3
...	md. 5	md. 166	...	...	...	4
md. 8,252	md. 363	md. 98,611 rs. 10,196	...	...	rs. 409	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	md. 1	md. 1	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	rs. 38	8
md. 160	...	md. 235	...	...	...	9
md. 439	...	md. 547	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	rs. 150	11
md 3,426	md. 4	md. 7,164 rs. 2,755	...	md. 384	md. 136 rs. 255	12
md. 154	md. 18	md. 675 rs. 64	...	md. 26	rs. 170	13
md. 1,763	md. 6	md. 7,932 rs. 181	...	md. 39	rs. 37	14
md. 23	...	md. 55 rs. 39	hd. 5	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 23,583	md. 912	md. 137,745 rs. 14,943	hd. 619	md. 895	md. 136 rs. 11,899	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given—(*concluded.*) Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 4,175	md. 286	rs. 11,442	rs. 5,075
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 229	...	rs. 1,054	...
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 799	md. 76	rs. 257	rs. 226
4	Bindrabun, ...	...	md. 16	...	...
5	Agra, ...	md. 196	...	rs. 4,199	rs. 1,688
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Ferozabad, ...	...	...	rs. 142	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	rs. 843	rs. 785
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 898	md. 11	rs. 8,743	rs. 70
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	rs. 78	...	rs. 8,854	...
11	Furruckabad, ...	rs. 1,287	...	rs. 15,980	rs. 20,882
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,301	md. 150	rs. 2,520	rs. 1,800
13	Soron, ...	md. 17 rs. 249	...	rs. 7,974	rs. 17,918
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 240 rs. 631	md. 36	rs. 14,921	rs. 17,095
15	Murehra, ...	rs. 111	...	rs. 823	rs. 3,239
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 61	...	rs. 1,000	rs. 217
	Total, ...	md. 453 rs. 9,819	md. 575	rs. 78,752	rs. 68,995

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.						
NET QUANTITY OR VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						
CLASS I.					CLASS II.	
Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.		Number.
27.	28.	29	30.	31.	32.	
md. 496,525	md. 27,147	md. 42,173	md. 12,336	md. 580,036 rs. 74,200	hd 14,718	1
md. 116,185	md. 12	md. 19,817	md. 1,095	md. 136,409 rs 10,842	rs. 5,433	2
md. 126,784	md. 4,774	md 28,106	md. 1,779	md. 179,217	hd. 6,197	3
md. 159,492	md. 6,504	md. 6,397	md. 6,117	md. 193,302 rs. 24,948	hd. 1,788	4
md. 1,543,437	md. 120,511	md. 114,882	md 30,048	md. 1,840,484 rs. 1,18,848	hd. 33,323 rs. 12,064	5
md. 34,534	md. 2,122	md. 3,082	md. 260	md. 40,218	hd. 2,456	6
md. 98,212	md. 2,576	md. 7,975	md. 1,378	md. 110,141	rs. 14,634	7
md. 131,415	md. 2,933	md. 8,058	md. 2,038	md. 143,672 rs. 4,486	hd. 3,130	8
md. 223,173	md. 4,670	md. 13,961	md. 11,798	md. 260,514 rs. 22,417	...	9
md. 24,472	md. 358	md. 5,960	md. 602	md. 32,114 rs. 3,203	...	10
md. 456,696	md. 75,085	md. 14,140	md. 5,463	md. 476,299 rs. 1,99 841	hd.10,348	11
md 52,080 rs. 6,856	md. 1,516	md. 7,286	md. 706	md. 75,656 rs. 12,428	hd. 2,222	12
md. 80,409	md. 1,767	md. 11,171	md. 1,745	md. 95,557 rs. 21,878	rs. 2,440	13
md. 145,042	md. 3,233	md. 47,815	md. 1,773	md. 204,819 rs. 28,788	rs. 1,945	14
md. 14,030 rs. 2,950	md. 325	md. 1,917	md. 244	md. 21,925 rs. 6,691	hd. 1,823	15
md. 10,527 rs. 2,360	md. 273	md. 2,721	md. 179	md. 24,675 rs. 6,353	hd. 951	16
md. 3,707,018 rs. 12,166	md. 178,751	md. 335,461	md. 77,561	md. 4,415,008 rs. 5,39,243	hd. 76,956 rs. 36,516	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

8.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported			
		Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
	1.	33.	34.	35.	36.
1	Muttra, ...	md. 34,328 rs 57,034	rs 81,032	rs. 82,724	md. 6,312
2	Julcysur, ...	md. 1,475 rs. 6,781	rs. 3,337	rs. 14,846	md. 1,090
3	Kosee, ...	md. 29,012	rs. 16,287	rs. 26,435	md. 1,589
4	Bindrabun, ...	md. 11,366 rs. 25,409	rs. 41,081	rs. 13,970	md. 1,372
5	Agra, ...	md. 31,279 rs. 58,145	rs. 2,96,912	md. 73,637 rs. 835	md. 17,666
6	Futtehpore Sikree,	md. 3,896	...	rs. 21,826	md. 712
7	Ferozabad, ...	md. 1,759	rs. 7,609	rs. 18,047	md 1,034
8	Mynpoory, ...	md. 4,479 rs. 1,534	rs. 22,350	md. 1,510	md. 1,522
9	Etawah, ...	md. 32,266	md. 29,340 rs. 29,823	rs. 24,771	md. 3,713
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	md. 2,201	rs. 1,442	rs. 2,683	md. 254
11	Furruckabad, ...	md. 21,893 rs. 56,180	rs. 58,565	rs. 1,55,490	md. 2,200
12	Etah, ...	md. 25,133	md. 430 rs. 7,529	rs. 11,993	md. 1,824
13	Soron, ...	md. 2,432 rs. 3,569	md. 463 rs. 6,698	md. 713 rs. 1,201	md. 1,024
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 6,637 rs. 8,594	md. 1,296 rs. 12,490	md. 5,254 rs. 3,820	md. 2,066
15	Murehra, ...	md. 740 rs. 1,715	md. 66 rs. 2,219	rs. 2,596	md. 270
16	Aleegunge, ...	md. 989 rs. 872	md. 33 rs. 617	rs. 2,748	md. 477
	Total, ...	md. 209,885 rs. 21,98,330	md. 31,628 rs. 5,87,991	md. 80,114 rs. 3,83,986	md. 42,625

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

DURING THE YEAR—(*concluded.*)		6. NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			
		CLASS I.			
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Number.
37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	
rs. 5,02,916	rs. 99,996	md. 7 33 1	md. 0 17 1	md. 0 26 9	1
rs. 92,949	rs. 1,30,216	md. 6 23 12	...	md. 1 3 6	2
rs. 2,01,797	rs. 53,250	md. 11 4 13	md. 0 14 15	md. 2 11 2	3
rs. 2,10,821	rs. 30,703	md. 7 23 10	md. 0 12 6	md. 0 12 2	4
rs. 16,69,776	rs. 2,03,152	md. 10 9 11	md. 0 31 15	md. 0 30 7	5
rs. 30,716	rs. 3,450	md. 4 2 4	md. 0 9 15	md. 0 14 7	6
rs. 1,00,742	rs. 13,048	md. 7 4 14	md. 0 7 7	md. 0 23 2	7
rs. 1,48,850	rs. 1,21,118	md. 8 33 0	md. 0 6 4	md. 0 15 11	8
rs. 1,95,527	rs. 20,014	md. 7 13 11	md. 0 6 2	md. 0 18 6	9
rs. 1,69,710	rs. 1,174	md. 4 24 4	md 0 2 11	md. 1 4 14	10
rs. 22,48,266	rs. 4,24,896	md. 6 6 1	rs. 1 0 2	md. 0 7 10	11
rs. 1,23,485	rs. 27,261	md. 6 18 14 rs 0 13 6	md. 0 7 7	md. 0 36 1	12
rs. 62,637	rs. 17,556	md. 5 35 8	md. 0 5 7	md. 0 32 13	13
rs. 2,41,235	rs. 46,156	md. 9 8 3	md. 0 8 3	md. 2 1 3	14
rs. 20,948	rs. 4,393	md. 1 25 12 rs. 0 5 1	md. 0 1 7	md. 0 8 0	15
rs. 21,548	md. 13 rs. 1,326	md. 2 12 10 rs. 0 4 9	md. 0 1 5	md. 0 17 3	16
rs. 60,79,533	rs. 11,90,709	md. 7 34 13 rs. 0 7 8	md. 0 15 2	md. 0 28 7	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption — Class I.—(concluded.) Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class Oil.
	1.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1	Muttra, ...	md. 0 7 12	md. 9 5 9 rs. 1 2 7	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 2
2	Juleysur, ...	md. 0 2 8	md. 7 29 10 rs. 0 9 10	rs. 0 4 11	md. 0 0 4
3	Kosec, ...	md. 0 5 9	md. 14 4 5	hd. ½	md. 0 0 12
4	Bindrabun, ...	md. 0 11 1	md. 9 24 13 rs. 1 2 10	hd. 1/12	md. 0 2 2
5	Agra, ...	md. 0 7 15	md. 12 0 0	hd. ⅛	md. 0 0 5½
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 4 28 9	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 9
7	Ferozabad, ...	md. 0 3 15	md. 7 39 6	rs. 1 0 11	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	md. 0 4 6	md. 9 29 11 rs. 0 4 0	hd. 1/6	md. 0 1 14
9	Etawah, ...	md. 0 15 8	md. 8 22 11 rs. 0 11 8	...	md. 0 0 4
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	md. 0 4 8	md. 6 2 6 rs. 0 9 7	...	md. 0 0 1
11	Furruckabad, ...	md. 0 2 15	md. 6 16 10 rs. 2 11 0	hd. 1/7	md. 0 1 1
12	Etah, ...	md. 0 3 8	md. 9 16 3 rs. 1 8 8	hd. ¼	md. 0 3 2
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 5 2	md. 6 38 9 rs. 1 9 7	rs. 0 2 10	md. 0 1 0
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 0 4 8	md. 12 22 7 rs. 1 13 3	rs. 0 2 0	md. 0 1 8
15	Murehra, ...	md. 0 1 1	md. 2 15 2 rs. 0 11 7	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 1
16	Aleegunge, ...	md. 0 0 14	md. 3 4 12 rs. 0 12 10	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 12
	Total, ...	md. 0 6 9	md. 9 6 8 rs. 0 13 8	hd. ½ rs. 0 2 9	md. 0 0 14

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*)

III.			Class V.		
Oil-seeds.	Total of Class III.	Class IV.	Drugs.	Spices.	Number.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	
md. 0 17 0	md. 0 31 9 rs. 0 14 4	rs. 1 4 5	...	...	1
...	md. 0 3 3 rs. 0 6 0	rs. 0 2 4	...	...	2
md. 0 20 2	md. 2 11 2	rs. 1 4 4	...	...	3
md. 0 18 8	md. 0 21 8 rs. 1 3 4	rs. 1 15 2	...	...	4
...	md. 0 14 5	rs. 1 15 6	...	md. 0 19 8	5
md. 0 17 13	md. 0 18 6	...	...	rs. 2 9 0	6
...	md. 0 5 2	rs. 0 8 9	...	rs. 1 1 3	7
md. 0 7 11	md. 0 9 5 rs. 0 1 4	rs. 0 1 3	...	md. 0 3 6	8
md. 1 0 14	md. 1 2 7	md 0 38 9 rs. 0 15 7	rs. 0 6 6	rs. 0 4 6	9
md. 0 15 15	md. 0 16 8	rs. 0 4 2	rs. 0 7 3	rs. 0 0 9	10
md. 0 10 11	md. 0 11 3 rs. 0 12 1	rs. 0 12 7	...	rs. 1 10 2	11
md. 0 8 9	md. 3 4 12	md. 0 2 2 rs. 0 14 11	rs. 0 13 10	rs. 0 9 4	12
md. 0 6 1	md. 0 7 1 rs. 0 4 7	md. 0 1 5 rs. 0 7 10	md. 0 1 0	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 0 1	13
md. 0 15 10	md. 0 16 8 rs. 0 8 8	md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 14 0	md. 0 0 9	md. 0 1 15 rs. 0 0 9	14
md. 0 1 11	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 2 5	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 3 10	rs. 0 2 1	rs. 0 1 10	15
md. 0 2 15	md. 0 4 15 rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 0 2 rs. 0 1 3	rs. 0 3 4	rs. 0 2 2	16
md. 0 15 14	md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 9 0	md. 0 15 0 rs. 1 4 0	md. 0 5 4 rs. 0 6 6	md. 0 15 8 rs. 0 8 3	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE POPULATION—(*concluded.*) Total of Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
	1.	51.	52.	53.
				Rs. a p.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 1 4 10	md. 0 3 14	7 14 9
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 0 13 6	md. 0 2 7	5 4 3
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 2 1 4	md. 0 5 0	15 14 8
4	Bindrabun, ...	rs. 0 10 7	md. 0 2 9	10 0 7
5	Agra, ...	md. 0 19 8	md. 0 4 11	11 1 3
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	rs. 2 9 0	md. 0 3 12	3 9 11
7	Ferozabad, ...	rs. 1 1 5	md. 0 2 15	7 4 10
8	Mynpoory, ..	md. 0 3 6	md. 0 3 4	8 0 0
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 0 12 11	md. 0 4 14	6 6 11
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	rs. 0 9 0	md. 0 1 14	31 15 0
11	Furruckabad, ...	rs. 2 1 6	md. 0 1 3	30 4 7
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1 7 10	md. 0 6 10	15 5 6
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 2 1 rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 3 1	4 10 4
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 0 4 5 rs. 0 7 5	md. 0 5 3	15 8 11
15	Murchra, ...	rs. 0 4 6	md. 0 1 1	2 6 1
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 0 5 6	md. 0 2 4	2 14 4
	Total, ...	md. 0 10 3 rs. 0 13 1	md. 0 3 9	12 14 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

	7.		8.
PER HEAD OF	INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
54.	55.	56.	57.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	
1 9 2	0 8 2	0 12 0	
7 6 3	0 5 10	0 9 8	
4 2 10	0 7 10	0 14 8	
1 7 4	0 10 4	0 15 1	
1 5 6	0 8 10	0 12 1	
0 6 8	0 3 9	0 6 4	
0 15 1	0 5 1	0 8 1	
6 8 2	0 6 2	0 11 2	
0 10 6	0 7 4	0 11 4	
0 3 6	0 5 4	0 10 9	For 8 months only.
5 11 7	0 5 3	0 9 3	
3 6 3	0 7 4	0 12 0	
1 4 7	0 7 6	0 9 3	
2 14 10	0 9 8	0 14 2	
0 7 7	0 1 9	0 2 10	For 6 months only.
0 2 8	0 2 5	0 3 5	For 5 months only.
2 8 5	0 7 4	0 11 1	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1	Bijnour, ...	12,853	rs. 1,34,352	rs. 4,375	rs. 32,704	rs. 21,164
2	Chandpore, ...	11,914	rs. 92,156	rs. 4,462	rs. 20,815	rs. 8,002
3	Dhampore, ...	5,908	rs. 62,091	rs. 840	rs. 33,200	rs 8,309
4	Nugeena, ...	19,519	rs. 1,55,254	rs. 5,245	rs. 55,112	rs 5,272
5	Nujeebabad, ...	19,811	rs. 2,02,296	rs. 1,361	rs. 1,67,686	rs 31,988
6	Moradabad, ...	59,570	rs. 6,66,544	rs. 40,034	rs. 77,236	rs. 74,078
7	Dhunoura, ...	5,281	rs. 1,45,743	...	...	rs 12,189
8	Chundowsee, ...	23,513	rs. 7,18,257	rs. 8,64,374	rs. 1,80,412	rs 54.282
9	Amroha, ...	34,896	rs. 3,07,633	rs. 14,849	rs. 55,701	rs 38,050
10	Sumbhul, ...	34,871	rs 3,73,284	rs. 37,708	rs 3,76,074	rs 35,583
11	Budaon, ...	33,377	md. 1,15,978 rs. 1,34,351	md. 1,378 rs 6,293	md. 9,818 rs. 3,842	md. 1,076 rs. 5,442
12	Bilsee, ...	6,521	md. 44,718 rs. 1,09,496	md. 500 rs. 2,189	md. 10,691 rs. 5,113	md. 170 rs. 790
13	Oojhanee, ..	7,656	md. 35,877 rs. 31,523	md. 315 rs. 1,792	md. 12,345 rs. 1,118	md. 105 rs. 1,749
14	Bareilly, ...	88,050	md. 643,925	md. 4,157	md. 125,602	md. 6,945
15	Beesulpore, ...	9,335	md. 19,102	md. 138	md. 6,250	md. 219
16	Phillibheet, ...	30,103	md. 161,937	md. 5,964	md. 39,498	md. 1,791
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	79,487	md. 468,213	md. 3,574	md. 145,944	md. 3,696
18	Tilhur, ...	18,825	md. 101,845	md. 256	md. 93,413	md. 466
	Total, ...	501,490	md. 1,591,595 rs. 31,32,980	md. 16,282 rs. 9,83,522	md. 319,912 rs. 10,08,993	md. 14,46 rs. 2,96,898

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR

Total of Class I	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12	
rs. 2,04,206	hd. 2,814	rs. 18,542	rs. 16,929	rs. 8,781	rs. 4,030	1
rs. 1,29,967	hd. 1,206	rs. 9,983	rs. 7,765	rs. 12,298	rs. 3,050	2
rs. 1,08,813	hd 683	rs. 12,852	rs. 5,763	rs. 21,386	rs. 1,491	3
rs. 2,51,358	hd 1,543	rs. 22,508	rs. 18,794	rs. 17,646	rs. 4,540	4
rs. 4,27,597	hd. 3,116	rs. 52,473	rs. 47,260	rs. 1,18,610	rs. 7,642	5
rs. 9,50,948	hd.19,345	rs. 81,602	rs. 1,01,117	rs. 84,735	rs. 7,588	6
rs. 1,83,096	...	rs. 5,780	rs. 17,515	rs. 15,739	rs. 4,606	7
rs. 18,49,954	hd 3,122	rs. 26,599	rs 1,11,727	rs. 1,42,624	rs. 43,312	8
rs. 4,48,841	hd 11,915	rs. 23,037	rs. 31,768	rs 36,459	rs. 8,567	9
rs. 9,60,134	hd 19,174	rs 21,980	rs 29,330	rs 34,899	rs. 11,819	10
md. 134.758 rs. 1,67,580	rs 47,645	md. 15,028 rs 6,752	md. 13,677 rs. 26,062	md 1 482 rs 29,889	md. 421 rs. 1,336	11
md. 66,606 rs. 1,26,939	rs. 1,207	md 432 rs. 1,165	md. 3,817 rs 8,050	md. 543 rs. 6,841	md. 1,206 rs. 949	12
md. 52,078 rs. 81,057	rs. 1,719	md. 1,465 rs 1,895	md. 937 rs. 3,255	md. 376 rs. 4,584	md. 376 rs. 343	13
md. 793,559 rs. 70,248	hd.25,094	md 127,353 rs. 774	rs. 1,18,586	rs. 1,41,918	md. 2,737	14
md. 26,137 rs. 71	hd. 817	md. 7,110	md. 164 rs. 657	rs. 4,388	md. 386	15
md. 211,583 rs 73.227	hd. 5,511	md. 5,143	rs. 53,300	rs. 2,14,326	md. 5,817	16
md. 666,780 rs. 20,161	hd.37,670	md. 70,107 lds. 55,549	md 19,500 rs. 1,04,200	rs. 1,62,192	md. 3,610	17
md. 216,226 rs. 909	hd. 4,626	md. 9,256	md. 1,654 rs. 7,698	rs. 13,916	md. 785	18
md. 2,167,727 rs. 60,54,406	hd.136,636 rs. 50,571	md 285,894 rs. 2,85,882 lds. 55,549	md. 39,749 rs. 7,09,776	md. 2,401 rs 10,71,231	md. 15,338 rs. 99,273	

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded.*) Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.
1	Bijnour, ...	rs. 64,632	rs. 7,281	...	...	...	...
2	Chandpore, ...	rs. 40,199	rs. 1,602	...	...	...	...
3	Dhampore, ...	rs. 18,855	rs. 54,598	...	...	...	...
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 1,13,214	rs. 26,292	...	...	...	...
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 2,36,634	rs. 1,12,701	rs. 93	...	rs. 2,645	rs. 406
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 4,94,471	rs. 1,28,864	...	...	...	...
7	Dhunoura, ...	rs. 77,989	rs. 22,899	...	...	...	...
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs. 2,39,247	rs. 1,11,412	...	...	...	...
9	Amroha, ...	rs. 99,476	rs. 21,423	...	...	...	...
10	Sumbhul, ...	rs. 1,62,402	rs. 32,336	...	...	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	rs. 1,69,410	rs. 34,701	...	...	...	...
12	Bilsee, ...	rs. 46,738	rs. 21,332	...	...	...	...
13	Oojhanee, ...	rs. 27,587	rs. 3,573	...	...	...	...
14	Bareilly, ...	rs. 6,44,751	rs. 1,57,803	...	...	...	...
15	Becsulpore, ...	rs. 43,826	rs. 3,626	...	...	...	...
16	Phillibheet, ...	rs. 3,46,381	rs. 56,788	...	...	...	...
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	rs. 3,66,710	md. 2,076 / rs. 44,980	...	...	md. 12	md. 40
18	Tilhur, ...	rs. 94,975	md. 66 / rs. 3,320	...	md. 7	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 32,85,497	md. 2,142 / rs. 8,50,531	rs. 93	m. 7	md. 12 / rs. 2,645	md. 40 / rs. 406

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.								
QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.								
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
rs. 3,144	...	rs. 43	rs. 135	rs. 1,086	rs. 278	rs. 10,226	rs. 730	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 52	...	...	md. 80	rs. 1,481	md. 42	...	...	17
md. 7	...	...	...	...	md. 3	...	...	18
md. 59 rs. 3,144	...	rs. 43	md. 80 rs. 135	rs. 2,567	md. 45 rs. 278	rs. 10,226	rs. 730	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

8.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1872-73, the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	NET QUANTITY OR CLASS I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.
	1.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1	Bijnour, ...	rs. 1,34,352	rs. 4,375	rs. 32,704	rs. 21,164	rs. 2,04,206
2	Chandpore, ...	rs. 92,156	rs. 4,462	rs. 20,815	rs. 8,002	rs. 1,29,267
3	Dhamporc, ...	rs. 62,091	rs. 840	rs. 33,200	rs. 8,309	rs. 1,08,813
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 1,55 254	rs. 5,245	rs. 55,112	rs. 5,272	rs. 2,51,358
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 2,02,883	rs. 1,361	rs. 1,65,041	rs. 31,582	rs 4.24,453
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 6,66,544	rs. 40,034	rs. 77,236	rs. 74, 78	rs. 9,50,948
7	Dhunoura, ...	rs. 1,45,743	...	...	rs. 12,189	rs. 1,83,096
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs. 7,18,257	rs. 8,64,374	rs. 1,80,412	rs. 54,282	rs 18,49,954
9	Amroha, ...	rs. 3,07,633	rs. 14,849	rs. 55,701	rs. 38,050	rs. 4,48,841
10	Sumbhul, ...	rs. 3,73,284	rs. 37,708	rs. 3,76,074	rs. 35,583	rs. 9,60,134
11	Budaon, ...	md. 115,978 rs. 1,34,351	md. 1,378 rs. 6,293	md. 9,818 rs. 3,842	md. 1,026 rs. 5,442	md 1,34,758 rs. 1,67,580
12	Bilsee, ...	md. 44,718 rs. 1,09,496	md. 500 rs. 2,189	md. 10,691 rs. 5,113	md. 170 rs. 790	md. 66,606 rs. 1,26,939
13	Oojhanee, ...	md. 35,877 rs. 31,523	md. 315 rs. 1,792	md. 12,345 rs. 1,118	md. 105 rs. 1,749	md. 52,078 rs. 81,057
14	Bareilly, ...	md. 643,925	md. 4,157	md. 1,25,602	md. 6,945	md. 793,559 rs. 70,248
15	Beesulpore, ...	md. 19,102	md. 138	md. 6,250	md. 219	md. 26,137 rs 71
16	Pillibheet, ...	md. 161,937	md. 5,964	md. 39,498	md. 1,791	md 211,583 rs. 73,227
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	md. 468,213	md. 3,574	md. 1,45,932	md. 3,656	md. 666,728 rs. 20,161
18	Tilhur, ...	md. 101,845	md. 249	md. 93,413	md. 466	md. 216,219 rs. 909
	Total. ...	md. 1,591,595 rs. 31,32,980	md. 16,275 rs 9,83,522	md. 3,19,900 rs. 10,06,348	md. 14,420 rs. 2,96,492	m. 2,167,368 rs. 60,51,262

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
32.	33.	34..	35.	36.	37.	38.	
hd. 2,814	rs. 18,542	rs. 16,929	rs. 8,781	rs. 4,030	rs. 64,632	rs. 7,281	1
hd. 1,206	rs. 9,983	rs. 7,765	rs. 12,298	rs. 3,050	rs. 40,199	rs. 1,602	2
hd. 683	rs. 12,852	rs. 5,763	rs. 21,386	rs. 1,491	rs. 18,855	rs. 54,598	3
hd. 1,543	rs. 22,508	rs. 18,794	rs. 17,646	rs. 4,540	rs. 1,13,214	rs. 26,292	4
hd. 3,116	rs. 52,430	rs. 47,125	rs. 1,17,524	rs. 7,364	rs. 2,26,408	rs. 1,11,971	5
hd. 19,345	rs. 81,602	rs. 1,01,117	rs. 84,735	rs. 7,588	rs. 4,94,471	rs. 1,28,864	6
...	rs. 5,780	rs. 17,515	rs. 15,739	rs. 4,606	rs. 77,989	rs. 22,899	7
hd. 3,122	rs. 26,599	rs. 1,11,727	rs. 1,42,624	rs. 43,312	rs. 2,39,247	rs. 1,11,412	8
hd. 11,915	rs. 23,037	rs. 31,768	rs. 36.459	rs. 8,567	rs. 99,476	rs. 21,423	9
hd. 19,174	rs. 21,980	rs. 29,330	rs. 34,899	rs. 11,819	rs. 1,62,402	rs. 32,336	10
rs. 47,645	md. 15,028 rs. 6 752	md. 13,677 rs. 26,062	md. 1,482 rs. 29,889	md. 421 rs. 1,336	rs. 1,69,410	rs. 34,701	11
rs. 1,207	md. 432 rs. 1,165	md. 3,817 rs. 8,050	md. 543 rs. 6,841	md.1,206 rs. 949	rs. 46,738	rs. 21,332	12
rs. 1,719	md. 1,465 rs. 1,835	md. 937 rs. 3,255	md. 376 rs. 4,584	md. 376 rs. 343	rs. 27,587	rs. 8,573	13
hd.25,094	md.127 353 rs. 774	rs. 1,18,586	rs. 1,41,918	md.2,737	rs. 6,44,751	rs. 1,57,803	14
hd. 817	md. 7,110	md. 164 rs. 657	rs. 4,388	md. 386	rs. 43,826	rs. 3,626	15
hd. 5,511	md. 5,143	rs. 53,300	rs. 2,14,326	md 5,817	rs. 3,46,381	rs. 56,768	16
hd.37,670	md. 70,107 lds. 55,549	md. 19,420 rs. 1,04,200	rs. 1,60,711	md.3,568	rs. 3,66,710	md.2,076 rs.44,980	17
hd. 4,626	md. 9,256	md. 1,654 rs. 7,698	rs. 13,916	md. 782	rs. 94,975	md. 66 rs. 3,320	18
hd. 136,636 rs. 50,571	md. 235,894 rs. 2,85,839 lds. 55,549	md. 39,669 rs. 7,09,641	md. 2,401 rs. 10,68,664	m.15,293 rs.98,995	rs 32,75,271	md. 2,142 rs. 8,49,801	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average — Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined	Ghee.
		39.	40.	41.	42.
1	Bijnour, ...	rs. 10 7 3	rs. 0 5 5	rs. 2 8 8	rs. 1 10 4
2	Chandpore, ...	rs. 7 11 9	rs. 5 11 0	rs. 1 11 11	rs. 0 10 9
3	Dhampore, ...	rs. 10 8 2	rs. 0 2 2	rs. 5 9 11	rs. 1 6 6
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 7 15 3	rs. 0 4 3	rs. 2 13 2	rs. 0 4 4
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 10 3 9	rs. 0 1 1	rs. 8 5 3	rs. 1 9 6
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 11 3 0	rs. 0 10 9	rs. 1 4 9	rs. 1 3 10
7	Dhunoura, ...	rs. 27 9 6	...	...	rs. 2 5 0
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs. 34 14 8	rs. 36 11 8	rs. 7 10 3	rs. 2 4 10
9	Amroha,... ...	rs. 8 13 0	rs. 0 6 9	rs. 1 9 6	rs. 1 1 5
10	Sumbhul, ...	rs. 10 11 3	rs. 1 1 3	rs. 10 12 7	rs. 1 0 3
11	Budaon, ...	md. 3 19 10 rs. 4 0 4	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 3 0	md. 0 11 12 rs. 0 1 10	md. 0 1 3 rs. 0 2 7
12	Bilsee, ...	md. 6 34 4 rs. 16 12 7	md. 0 3 1 rs. 0 5 4	md. 1 25 9 rs. 0 12 6	md. 0 1 0¾ rs. 0 1 11
13	Oojhanee, ...	md. 4 27 7 rs. 4 10 10	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 3 9	md. 1 25 6 rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 0 6 rs. 0 3 8
14	Bareilly,... ...	md. 7 12 13	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 1 17	md. 0 3 2
15	Beesulpore, ...	md. 2 1 12	md. 0 0 9	md. 0 26 12	md. 0 0 14
16	Phillibheet, ...	md. 5 15 2	md. 0 7 14	md. 1 12 7	md. 0 2 6
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	md. 6 6 12	md. 0 1 13	md. 1 32 15	md 0 1 13
18	Tilhur, ...	md. 6 16 11	md 0 0 8½	md. 4 34 4	md. 0 1 0
	Total, ...	md. 5 32 15 rs. 13 14 0	md. 0 2 6 rs. 4 5 8	md. 1 6 12 rs. 4 7 3	md. 0 2 1 rs. 1 5 0

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oil-seeds.	Class III. Total of Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	
rs. 15 14 2	hd. $\frac{1}{4}$	rs. 0 6 6	rs. 0 8 5	rs. 1 7 0	rs. 1 5 0	1
rs. 10 8 4	hd. $\frac{1}{10}$	rs. 0 6 0	rs. 0 4 6	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 0 10 5	2
rs. 18 6 8	hd. $\frac{1}{8}$	rs. 0 12 1	rs. 0 6 7	rs. 2 2 9	rs. 0 15 7	3
rs. 12 14 0	hd. $\frac{1}{12}$	rs. 0 4 4	rs. 0 6 1	rs. 1 2 5	rs. 0 15 5	4
rs. 21 6 9	hd. $\frac{1}{6}$	rs. 0 8 4	rs. 1 2 10	rs. 2 10 2	rs. 2 5 8	5
rs. 15 7 0	hd. $\frac{1}{3}$	rs. 0 4 10	...	rs. 1 5 10	rs. 1 11 2	6
rs. 34 10 8	...	rs. 1 1 6	...	rs. 1 1 6	rs. 3 5 0	7
rs. 78 10 10	hd. $\frac{1}{7}$	rs. 0 9 3	...	rs. 1 1 11	rs. 4 5 2	8
rs. 12 13 9	hd. $\frac{1}{5}$	rs. 0 4 7	...	rs. 0 10 6	rs. 0 14 6	9
rs. 27 8 6	hd. $\frac{1}{4}$	rs. 0 3 6	...	rs. 0 14 7	rs. 0 13 5	10
md. 4 1 7 rs. 5 0 2	rs. 1 6 9	md. 0 0 5	md. 0 5 0 rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 18 0 rs. 0 3 9	md. 0 16 6 rs. 0 12 8	11
md. 10 8 9 rs. 19 7 5	rs. 0 2 11	md 0 0 5 rs. 0 0 7	md. 0 2 6	m. 0 2 10 rs. 0 2 10	md. 0 23 6 rs. 1 3 9	12
md. 6 31 12 rs. 11 2 4	rs. 0 3 7	md 0 0 10 rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 2 12	md 0 6 14 rs. 0 3 10	md. 0 4 14 rs. 0 6 9	13
md. 9 1 6 rs. 0 12 9	hd. $\frac{1}{3}$	md. 0 2 0	md. 0 9 1	md 1 17 13 rs. 0 0 2	rs. 1 5 6	14
md. 2 28 15	hd. $\frac{19}{11}$	md. 0 0 3	md. 0 0 7	md. 0 30 6	md 0 0 11 rs. 0 1 1	15
md. 7 1 2 rs. 2 6 11	hd. $\frac{1}{6}$ nearly	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 2 10	md. 0 6 12	rs. 1 12 3	16
md. 8 4 7 rs. 0 4 0	hd. $\frac{1}{2}$	md. 0 0 7	md. 0 21 10	md 0 35 1 ld. $\frac{1}{4}$	md. 0 9 12 rs. 0 7 7	17
md. 11 14 4	hd. $\frac{1}{4}$	md. 0 0 5	md. 0 5 3	md. 0 14 7	md 0 2 11 rs. 0 6 7	18
md. 7 37 2 rs. 12 1 0	hd. $\frac{1}{3}$ rs. 1 1 0	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 6 1	md 0 11 3 rs. 0 6 11	md. 0 34 14 rs. 0 14 6	md. 0 10 3 rs. 1 6 7	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of Class V. Drugs.	Class V. Spices.	Class V. Total of Class V.	Class VI.
	1.	49.	50.	51.	52.
1	Bijnour, ...	...	rs. 0 10 11	rs. 0 10 11	rs. 0 5 0
2	Chandpore, ...	...	...	rs. 1 0 6	rs. 0 4 1
3	Dhampore, ...	...	rs. 3 9 11	rs. 3 9 11	rs. 0 4 0
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 0 6 0	rs. 0 5 11	rs. 0 14 5	rs. 0 3 9
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 2 10 6	rs 3 0 6	rs. 5 14 0	rs 0 5 10
6	Moradabad, ...	...	rs. 1 6 5	rs. 1 6 9	rs. 0 2 0
7	Dhunoura, ...	...	rs. 2 15 2	rs. 2 15 2	rs. 0 13 11
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs 6 0 9	...	rs. 6 0 9	rs. 1 13 5
9	Amroha, ...	...	rs. 0 13 1	rs 1 6 9	rs. 0 3 10
10	Sumbhul, ...	...	rs. 0 14 7	rs. 1 0 0	rs. 0 5 5
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	m. 0 1 12 rs. 6 4 6	md. 0 0 8 rs. 0 0 7
12	Bilsee, ...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 0 9	...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 0 9	md. 0 7 6 rs. 0 2 5
13	Oojhanee, ...	rs. 0 9 5	md. 0 1 15	md. 0 1 15 rs. 0 9 6	md. 0 1 15 rs 0 0 9
14	Bareilly, ...	rs. 1 9 6	...	rs. 1 9 6	md. 0 1 4
15	Beesulpore, ...	rs. 0 7 6	...	rs. 0 7 6	md. 0 2 15
16	Phillibheet, ...	...	rs. 6 10 4	rs. 7 1 10	md. 0 7 7
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	rs. 2 0 4	md. 0 1 12
18	Tilhur, ...	rs. 0 11 3	rs. 0 0 1	rs. 0 11 9	rs. 0 1 10
	Total, ...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 4 4	md 0 1 15 rs. 2 2 10	md. 0 2 0 rs. 3 2 1	md. 0 2 3 rs. 0 7 0

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

			7.		8.
POPULATION—(*concluded*).			INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class VII.	Class VIII.		Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
53.	54.		55	56.	57.
			Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
rs. 5 0 3	rs. 0 9 0		0 4 3	0 6 6	
rs. 3 5 11	rs. 0 2 1		0 2 10	0 4 4	
rs. 3 3 0	rs. 9 3 10		0 4 10	0 9 9	
rs. 5 12 10	rs. 1 5 6		0 3 1	0 5 5	
rs. 11 5 2	rs. 5 9 6		0 5 5	0 12 0	
rs. 8 4 8	rs. 2 2 8		0 4 10	0 9 4	
rs. 14 6 1	rs. 4 5 4		0 7 10	0 13 6	
rs. 10 2 9	rs. 4 11 9		0 7 7	0 14 5	
rs. 2 13 7	rs. 0 9 10		0 3 10	0 6 1	
rs. 4 10 8	rs. 0 14 10		0 4 6	0 7 3	
rs. 5 1 2	rs. 1 0 7		0 3 6	0 6 5	The duties on certain articles were changed from *ad valorem* to maundage rates during the year. Hence the imports are given both in quantities and value.
rs. 7 2 8	rs. 3 4 4		0 11 9	1 0 4	
rs. 3 9 8	rs. 1 1 10		0 6 7	0 8 6	
rs. 7 5 0	rs. 1 12 8		0 6 6	0 11 6	
rs. 4 11 1	rs. 0 6 2		0 2 4	0 3 11	
rs. 11 8 1	rs. 1 14 2		0 5 4	0 11 11	
rs. 4 9 9	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 9 0		0 4 10	0 9 0	
rs. 5 0 8	rs. 0 2 10		0 4 5	0 6 11	For 10½ months only.
rs. 6 8 5	md. 0 0 13 rs. 1 11 1		0 5 1	0 9 2	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Futtehpore, ...	18,895	md. 43,308	md. 1,396	md. 3,090	md. 300
2	Banda, ...	27,913	md. 186,910	md. 2,455	md. 21,817	md. 2,628
3	Allahabad, ...	145,864	md. 1,120,814	md. 20,112	md. 31,030	md. 14,033
4	Jounpore, ...	35,003	md. 258,295	md. 4,485	md. 16,246	md. 794
	Total, ...	227,675	md. 1,609,327	md. 28,448	md. 72,183	md. 17,755

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	50,239	md. 245,077	md. 2,382	md. 14,775	md. 1,684
2	Azimgurh, ...	15,980	md. 132,198	md. 1,472	md. 16,578	md. 577
3	Ghazeepore, ...	40,000	md. 282,919	md. 53,414	md. 27,473	md. 993
4	Benares, ...	187,341	md. 1,695,365	md. 67,542	md. 83,681	md. 24,413
5	Mirzapore, ...	76,360	md. 673,442	md. 168,094	md. 63,083	md. 12,465
6	Chunar, ...	9,779	md. 103,653	...	rs. 34,396	md. 668
	Total, ...	379,699	md. 3,129,654	md. 292,904	md. 205,590 rs. 34,396	md. 40,800

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 50,949 rs. 11,924	hd. 2,688	md. 27,086 rs. 120	rs. 2,419	md. 200 rs. 2,305	md. 112 rs. 828	1
md. 220,814 rs. 9,385	hd. 10,849	md. 10,828 rs. 9,160	rs. 17,081	rs. 33,023	md. 2,542	2
md. 1,346,990	hd. 69,706	md. 459,927	md. 65,057	md. 3,840	md. 9,913	3
rs. 55,730	rs. 27,822	rs. 19,573	rs. 1,41,767	rs. 67,930		
md. 371,239	hd. 11,163	md. 24,933	...	rs. 33,544	md. 5,268	4
md. 1,989,992	hd. 94,406	md. 522,774	md. 65,057	md. 4,040	md. 17,835	
rs. 77,039	rs. 27,822	rs. 28,853	rs. 1,61,267	rs. 1,36,802	rs. 828	

DIVISION.

md. 269,375 rs. 4,057	hd. 16,186	md. 167,860	rs. 10,434	md. 1,132 rs. 7,885	md. 1,720 rs. 1,038	1
md. 155,615 rs. 4,276	rs. 6,159	md. 841 rs. 7,958	rs. 13,573	md. 1,575 rs. 26,596	rs. 24,517	2
md. 369,723	hd. 10,115	md. 10,490 rs. 8,816	md. 1,781 rs. 21,247	...	md. 1,537	3
md. 1,944,153	hd. 80,000	md. 43,083	md. 509,050	...	md. 20,198	4
rs. 1,45,745	rs. 61,221	rs. 2,57,105	rs. 2,22,433			
md. 931,414 rs. 1,20,526	rs. 40,491	md. 42,844 rs. 1,48,519	md. 9,829 rs. 65,003	md. 20,599 rs. 2,91,652	md. 15,561	5
md. 106,889 rs. 36,610	hd. 3,150	md. 644 rs. 1,021	rs. 17,890	rs. 5,771	md. 1,550	6
md. 3,777,119	hd. 109,451	md. 265,762	md. 520,660	md. 23,306	md. 40,566	
rs. 3,11,214	rs. 1,07,871	rs. 423,164	rs. 3,50,580	rs. 3,31,904	rs. 25,555	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value on Class Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Futtehpore, ...	Rs. 1,14,429	rs. 6,250	...	...	...
2	Banda, ...	1,62,696	rs. 31,082	...	...	...
3	Allahabad, ...	12,17,203	rs. 2,65,057	md 2,566	md. 183	md. 748
4	Jounpore, ...	1,29,714	md. 1,303	...	...	...
	Total, ...	16,24,042	md. 1,303 rs. 3,02,389	md. 2,566	md. 183	md. 748

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	Rs. 4,03,081	rs. 39,379	...	...	...
2	Azimgurh, ...	2,65,378	rs. 23,022	...	md. 607	md. 86
3	Ghazeepore, ...	13,69,846	md. 1,066 rs. 17,207	...	...	...
4	Benares, ...	24,59,033	md. 12,906	md. 281	...	md. 6
5	Mirzapore, ...	15,88,737	md. 94,483	md. 9,380	md. 1,238	md. 202
6	Chunar, ...	50,658	md. 45 rs. 3,698	...	...	...
	Total, ...	61,56,733	md. 108,500 rs. 83,306	md. 9,661	md. 1,845	md. 294

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

I.							
Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
md. 52	md. 4,007	hd. 241 rs. 640	md. 53	rs. 91	md. 359 rs. 2,838	md. 1,108	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 52	md. 4,007	hd. 241 rs. 640	md 53	rs. 917	md. 359 rs. 2,838	md. 1,108	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 72	md. 72	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	md. 693 rs. 54	...	...	rs. 30	md. 1 rs. 50	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	md. 287	...	rs. 493	md 69,200 rs. 5	...	...	4
...	md. 10,820 rs. 9,213	...	md. 309	md. 31	md 1,370 rs.23,316	md.962	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
md. 72	m.11,872 rs. 9,267	...	md. 309 rs. 493	md. 69,231 rs. 35	md.1,371 rs. 23,366	md.962	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given-(*concluded*)		Net quantity or value		
				Class		
		Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.*	
					Refined.	Unrefined.
	1.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
1	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	md. 43,308	md. 1,396	md. 3,090
2	Banda, ...	...	...	md. 186,910	md. 2,455	md. 21,817
3	Allahabad, ...	rs. 83,210	rs. 12,210	md 1,118,248	md. 19,929	md. 30,282
4	Jounpore, ...	...	...	md. 258,295	md. 4,485	md. 16,246
	Total, ...	rs. 83,210	rs. 12,210	md. 1,606,761	md. 28,265	md. 71,435

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	rs. 1,04,328	rs. 106	md. 245,077	md. 2,382	md. 14,775
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 21,359	rs. 611	md. 132,198	md. 865	md. 16,492
3	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	md. 282,919	md. 53,414	md. 27,473
4	Benares, ...	rs. 6,210	...	md. 1,695,084	md. 67,542	md. 83,675
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 20,956	md. 853	md. 664,062	md.166,856	md. 62,881
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	md. 103,653	...	rs. 34,396
	Total, ...	rs. 1,52,853	{ md. 853 rs. 717 }	m.3,119,993	md.291,059	md.205,296 rs. 34,396

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

I. Ghee.		Total of Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Number.
30.		31.		32.		33.		34.		
md.	300	md. 50,949 rs. 11,924		hd. 2,688		md. 27,086 rs. 120		rs. 2,419		1
md.	2,628	md. 220,814 rs. 9,385		hd. 10,849		md. 10,828 rs. 9,160		rs. 17,081		2
md.	13,981	md. 1,342,983 rs. 55,730		hd 69,465 rs. 27,182		md. 459,874 rs. 19,573		md. 65,057 rs. 1,40,850		3
md.	794	md. 371,239		hd. 11,163		md. 24,933		...		4
md.	17,703	md. 1,985,985 rs. 77,039		hd. 94,165 rs. 27,182		md. 522,721 rs. 28,853		md. 65,057 rs. 1,60,350		

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md.	1,612	md. 269,303 rs. 4,057		hd. 16,186		md. 167,860		rs. 10,434		1
md.	577	md. 154,922 rs. 4,222		rs. 6,159		md. 841 rs. 7,958		rs. 13,543		2
md.	993	md. 369,723		hd. 10,115		md. 10,490 rs. 8,816		md. 1,781 rs. 21,247		3
md.	24,413	md. 1,943,866 rs. 1,45,745		hd. 80,000 rs. 61,221		md. 43,083 rs. 2,56,612		md. 439,850 rs. 2,22,428		4
md.	12,465	md. 920,594 rs. 1,11,313		rs. 40,491		md. 42,535 rs. 1,48,519		md, 9,798 rs. 65,003		5
md.	668	md. 106,839 rs. 36,616		hd. 3,150		md. 644 rs. 1,021		rs. 17,890		6
md.	40,728	md. 3,765,247 rs. 3,01,947		hd. 109,451 rs. 4,22,988		md. 265,453 rs. 4,22,926		md. 451,429 rs. 3,50,545		

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	35.	36.	37.	38.
1	Futtehpore, ...	md. 200 rs. 2,305	md. 112 rs. 828	rs. 1,14,429	rs. 6,250
2	Banda, ...	rs. 33,023	md. 2,542	rs. 1,62,696	rs. 31,082
3	Allahabad, ...	md. 3,481 rs. 65,092	md. 8,805	rs. 11,33,993	rs. 2,52,8.7
4	Jounpore, ...	rs. 33,544	md. 5,268	rs. 1,29,714	md. 1,303
	Total, ...	md. 3,681 rs. 1,33,964	md. 16,727 rs. 828	rs. 15,40,832	md. 1,303 rs. 2,90,179

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	md. 1,132 rs. 7,885	md. 1,720 rs. 1,038	rs. 2,98,753	rs. 39,273
2	Azimgurh, ...	md. 1,574 rs. 26,546	rs. 24,517	rs. 2,44,019	rs. 22,411
3	Ghazeepore, ...	rs. 38,547	md. 1,537	rs. 13,69,846	md. 1,066 rs. 17,207
4	Benares, ..	rs. 2,92,269	md. 20,198	rs. 24,52,823	md. 12,906
5	Mirzapore, ...	md. 19,229 rs. 2,89,697	md. 14,599	rs. 15,67,781	md. 93,630
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 5,771	md. 1,550	rs. 50,658	md. 45 rs. 3,698
	Total, ...	md. 21,935 rs. 6,60,715	md. 39,604 rs. 25,555	rs. 59,83,880	md. 107,647 rs. 82,589

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued.*)

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.

Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Number.
39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	
md. 2 11 10	md. 0 2 15	md. 0 6 8	md. 0 0 10	md. 2 27 13 rs. 0 10 1	1
md. 6 27 14	md. 0 3 8	md. 0 31 4	md. 0 3 12	md. 7 26 5 rs. 0 5 4	2
md. 7 27 0	md. 0 5 9	md. 0 8 5	md. 0 3 14	md. 9 29 9 rs. 0 10 1	3
md. 7 15 2	md. 0 5 1	md. 0 18 7	md. 0 0 14	md. 10 24 3	4
md. 7 2 4	md. 0 4 14	md. 0 12 8	md. 0 3 1	md. 8 28 14 rs. 0 6 5	

DIVISION—(*continued.*)

md. 4 35 2	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 11 12	md. 0 1 4	md. 5 14 6 rs. 0 1 3	1
md. 8 10 13	md. 0 2 2	md. 1 1 4	md. 0 1 7	md. 9 27 9 rs. 0 4 2	2
md. 7 2 9	md. 1 3 6	md. 0 27 7	md. 0 4 14	md. 9 3 14	3
md. 9 1 14	md. 0 14 6	md. 0 17 13	md. 0 5 3	md. 10 15 0 rs. 0 12 5	4
md. 8 27 13	md. 2 7 6	md. 0 32 15	md. 0 6 8	md. 12 2 3 rs. 1 7 4	5
md. 10 23 15	...	rs. 3 8 3	md. 0 3 2	md. 10 27 1 rs. 3 8 3	6
md. 8 8 12	md. 0 31 12	md. 0 22 3 rs. 3 8 3	md. 0 4 7	md. 9 36 7 rs. 0 14 2	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1.				
		NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR			
	Name of Municipality.		*Class III.*		
		Class II.	Oil.	Oil-seeds.	Total of Class III.
	1.	44.	45.	46.	47.
1	Futtehpore, ...	hd. 1/7	md. 0 2 1	md. 0 9 11	md. 1 17 4 rs. 0 0 1
2	Banda, ...	hd. 1/2	md. 0 3 10	md. 0 9 12	md. 0 15 9 rs. 0 5 3
3	Allahabad, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 2 11	md. 0 3 6	md. 0 7 15	md. 3 5 15 rs. 0 2 2
4	Jounpore, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 0 5	md. 0 10 3	md. 0 28 7
	Total, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 1 10	md. 0 2 14	md. 0 8 11	md. 2 11 13 rs. 0 2 5
					BENARES
1	Goruckpore, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 34 7	md. 3 13 10
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 0 6 2	md. 0 2 1	...	md. 0 2 1 rs. 0 7 11
3	Ghazcepore, ...	hd. 1/4	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 4 1	md. 0 10 3 rs. 0 3 6
4	Benares, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 5 2	md. 0 3 4	...	md. 0 9 2 rs. 1 5 10
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 0 8 5	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 20 6	md. 0 22 4 rs. 1 15 1
6	Chunar, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 0 11	md. 0 2 9 rs. 0 1 8
	Total, ...	hd. 1/6 rs. 1 5 6	md. 0 2 6	md. 0 19 11	md. 0 22 4 rs. 1 2 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—(*continued*).

Class IV.	Class V.				Number.
	Drugs.	Spices.	Class V.	Total of Class VI.	
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	
rs. 0 2 0	rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 0 6	md. 0 0 6 rs. 0 1 11	md. 0 0 3½ rs. 0 0 8	1
rs. 0 9 9	...	rs. 1 2 3	rs. 1 2 11	md. 0 3 10	2
md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 15 6	rs. 0 0 6½	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 0 15 rs. 0 6 4	md. 0 2 7	3
...	rs. 0 0 2	rs. 0 13 1	rs. 0 15 3	md. 0 6 0	4
md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 13 3	rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 0 1 rs. 0 15 5	md. 0 0 1 rs. 0 9 4	md. 0 2 14 rs. 0 0 8	

DIVISION.—(*continued.*)

rs. 0 3 3	...	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 2 6	md 0 0 4 rs. 0 2 6	md. 0 1 6 rs. 0 0 3	1
rs. 0 13 4	...	md. 0 3 6 rs. 1 10 6	md. 0 3 6 rs. 1 10 6	rs. 1 8 6	2
md. 0 1 12 rs. 0 8 5	...	...	rs. 0 15 3	md. 0 1 8	3
md. 2 13 14 rs. 1 2 10	...	...	rs. 1 8 11	md. 0 4 5	4
md. 0 5 2 rs. 0 15 1	...	md. 0 10 1 rs. 3 12 2	md. 0 10 1 rs. 3 12 2	md. 0 7 10	5
rs. 1 13 3	...	rs. 0 14 4	rs. 0 14 4	md. 0 6 5	6
md. 1 19 7 rs. 1 4 9	...	md. 0 6 2 rs. 2 0 4	md. 0 6 2 rs. 1 12 10	md. 0 4 5 rs. 0 6 2	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	53.	54.
1	Futtehpore, ...	rs. 6 0 10	rs. 0 5 3
2	Banda, ...	rs. 5 13 3	rs. 1 1 9
3	Allahabad, ...	rs. 7 13 1	rs. 1 11 9
4	Jounpore, ...	rs. 3 10 5	md. 0 1 7
	Total, ...	rs. 6 12 0	{ md. 0 1 7 / rs. 1 8 1 }

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	rs. 5 15 1	rs. 0 12 1
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 15 4 3	rs. 1 6 5
3	Ghazeepore, ...	rs. 34 3 2	{ md. 0 1 1 / rs. 0 6 10 }
4	Benares, ...	rs. 13 1 6	md. 0 2 9
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 20 8 6	md. 1 8 15
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 5 2 10	rs. 0 6 0
	Total, ...	rs. 15 12 1	{ md. 0 13 11 / rs. 1 1 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7.		8.
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi	REMARKS
55.	56.	57.
rs. 0 2 7	rs. 0 4 10	For 6½ months only.
rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 10 0	
rs. 0 8 6	rs. 0 14 1	
rs. 0 5 6	rs. 0 8 0	
rs. 0 7 5	rs. 0 11 10	

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

rs. 0 4 5	rs. 0 7 7	
rs. 0 5 5	rs. 0 9 7	
rs. 0 6 7	rs. 0 10 1	For 6 months only.
rs. 0 7 4	rs. 0 11 3	
rs. 0 8 1	rs. 0 13 5	
rs. 0 6 9	rs. 0 9 0	
rs. 0 7 0	rs. 0 9 9	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or value			
			Class			
			Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Mow Raneepore,	23,123	md. 147,325	md. 2,992	md. 4,026	md. 1,785
2	Orai, ...	5,158	md. 28,514	md. 532	md. 4,142	md. 443
3	Calpee, ...	15,856	md. 164,484 rs. 10,659	md. 14,662	md. 32,805	md. 3,754
4	Koonch, ...	14,000	md. 145,160	md. 3,481	md. 24,815	md. 5,103
5	Lullutpore, ...	8,981	md. 57,595	md. 1,861	rs. 3,741	rs. 34,420
	Total, ...	67,118	md. 543,078 rs. 10,659	md. 23,528	md. 65,788 rs. 3,741	md. 11,085 rs. 34,420

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	4,125	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

I.						
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 229,266	hd. 7,528	md. 8,720 rs. 1,004	rs. 9,473	md. 16,791	md. 2,028	1
md. 41,737 rs. 639	hd. 1,329	rs. 797 rs. 3,290	rs. 3,649	rs. 2,861	md. 480	2
md 227,772 rs. 17,706	hd. 3,633	md. 49,621 rs. 2,961	rs. 6,146	md. 9,323 rs. 60	md. 9,622	3
md. 187,608	hd. 1,907	md. 15,660	md. 6,704	md. 6,231	md. 4,264	4
md. 59,456 rs. 43,367	hd. 2,031	md. 4,403 rs. 8,817	rs. 28,537	rs. 15,383	rs. 4,754	5
md. 745,839 rs. 61,712	hd 16,428	md. 79,201 rs. 16,072	md. 6,704 rs. 47,805	md. 32,345 rs. 18,301	md. 16,394 rs. 4,754	

DIVISION.

...	hd. 788	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1872-73, the consumption or expenditure per head,

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(concluded). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value Class Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Mow Ranee pore,	rs. 6,59,696	rs. 20,568	...	...	...
2	Orai, ...	rs. 47,528	md. 422	...	...	...
3	Calpee, ...	rs. 2,08,476	rs. 23,439	md. 8,548	md. 938	...
4	Koonch, ...	rs. 1,40,105	rs. 13,921	...	...	...
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs. 1,05,212	rs. 7,580	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 11,61,017	md. 422 / rs. 65,508	md. 8,548	md. 938	...

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

I.									
Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 4,75,574	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	md. 9,485	...	md. 1,825 rs. 173	...	...	...	rs. 5,847	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	md. 9,485	...	md. 1,825 rs. 173	...	...	...	rs. 4,81,421	...	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

8.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value — Class: Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	27.	28.	29.	30.
1	Mow Raneepore, ...	md. 147,325	md. 2,992	md. 4,026	md. 1,785
2	Orai, ...	md. 28,514	md. 532	md. 4,142	md. 443
3	Calpee, ...	md 155,936 rs. 10,659	md. 13,724	md. 32,805	md. 3,754
4	Koonch, ...	md. 145,160	md. 3,481	md. 24,815	md. 5,103
5	Lullutpore, ...	md. 57,595	md. 1,861	rs. 3,741	rs. 34,420
	Total, ...	md 534,530 rs. 10,659	md 22,590	md. 65,788 rs. 3,741	md. 11,085 rs. 34,420

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

I.						
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	Number.
md. 229,266	hd. 7,528	md 8,720 rs. 1,004	rs. 9,473	md. 16,791	md. 2,028	1
md. 41,737 rs. 639	hd. 1,329	md. 797 rs. 3,290	rs. 3,649	rs. 2,861	md. 480	2
md. 218,287 rs. 17,706	hd. 3,633	md. 47,796 rs. 2,788	rs. 6,146	md. 9,323 rs. 60	md. 9,622	3
md. 187,608	hd. 1,907	md. 15,660	md. 6,704	md. 6,231	md. 4,264	4
md. 59,456 rs. 43,367	hd. 2,031	md. 4,403 rs. 8,817	rs. 28,537	rs. 15,383	rs. 4,754	5
md. 736,354 rs. 51,712	hd. 16,428	md. 77,376 rs. 15,899	md. 6,704 rs. 47,805	md. 32,345 rs. 18,304	md. 16,394 rs. 4,754	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	hd. 788	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class VII.		Class VIII.		Net average Class Grain.	
	1.	37.		38.		39.	
1	Mow Raneepere, ...	rs.	1,84,122	rs.	20,568	md.	6 15 14
2	Orai, ...	rs.	47,528	md.	422	md.	5 21 1
3	Calpee, ...	rs.	2,02,629	rs.	23,439	md.	9 34 12
						rs.	0 10 9
4	Koonch, ...	rs.	1,40,105	rs.	13,921	md.	10 8 2
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs.	1,05,212	rs.	7,580	md.	6 16 4
	Total, ...	rs.	6,79,596	md.	422	md.	7 38 9
				rs.	65,508	rs.	0 10 9

KUMAON

Almorah, ...	...	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION

I.

Sugar.		Ghee	Total of Class I.	Number
Refined.	Unrefined.			
40.	41.	42.	43.	
md. 0 5 2	md. 0 6 10	md. 0 3 1	md 9 36 9	1
md. 0 4 1	md. 0 26 10	md. 0 3 2	md. 8 3 10 rs 0 1 11	2
md. 0 34 12	md. 2 3 0	md. 0 9 0	md 11 2 11 rs. 1 1 10	3
md. 0 9 12	md 1 30 14	md. 0 14 5	md. 13 16 11	4
md. 0 8 4	rs. 0 6 8	rs. 2 9 8	md. 6 24 8 rs. 5 2 10	5
md. 0 13 7	md. 1 5 4 rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 7 10 rs 2 9 8	md. 10 38 13 rs. 2 0 11	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption — Class II.	Class — Oil.	Class — Oil-seeds.
	1.	44	45.	46.
1	Mow Rancepore, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 15	md. 0 12 1
2	Orai, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 2 8	md. 0 2 5
3	Calpee, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 30 8
4	Koonch, ...	hd.	md. 0 0 6	...
5	Lullutpore, ...	hd. ¼	rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 19 10
	Total, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 17 11

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	hd. ⅕	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

III.		Class V.			
Total of Class III.	Class IV.	Drugs.	Spices.	Total of Class V.	Number.
47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	
md. 0 15 1 rs. 0 0 5	rs 0 6 6	md. 0 26 1	...	md. 0 29 0	1
md. 0 6 2 rs. 0 10 2	rs. 0 11 2	rs. 0 1 6	rs. 0 5 4	rs. 0 8 10	2
md. 3 0 9 rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 15 8	...	md. 0 22 4	md. 0 22 12	3
md. 1 4 14	md. 0 19 2	...	...	md 0 17 2	4
md. 0 19 10 rs. 0 15 7	rs. 3 2 10	rs. 1 11 4	...	rs. 1 11 4	5
md. 1 6 1 rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 19 2 rs. 0 14 3	md. 0 26 1 rs. 1 1 11	md. 0 22 4 rs. 0 5 4	md. 0 24 6 rs. 0 9 9	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1.	G		
		Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population—*(concluded).*		
	Name of Municipality.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	52.	53.	54.
1	Mow Raneepore, ...	md. 0 3 8	rs. 7 15 5	rs. 0 14 2
2	Orai, ...	md. 0 3 4	rs. 9 3 4	md. 0 3 4
3	Calpee, ...	md. 0 24 8	rs. 12 13 2	rs. 1 7 9
4	Koonch, ...	md. 0 12 0	rs. 9 13 10	rs. 0 15 8
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs. 0 8 5	rs. 11 11 5	rs. 0 13 6
	Total, ...	md. 0 11 4 rs. 0 8 5	rs. 10 2 0	md. 0 3 4 rs. 1 0 11

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7.		
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS
55.	56.	57.
rs. 0 4 8	rs. 0 8 2	
rs. 0 5 0	rs. 0 7 10	Act introduced from 1st April, 1872.
rs. 0 8 4	rs. 0 11 8	
rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 9 9	
rs. 0 5 10	rs. 0 10 0	
} rs. 0 5 11	rs. 0 9 4	

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

...	rs. 0 0 9	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns admi Provinces, dur*

Division.	Districts.	Number of towns.	Population by last Census.	Number of houses in towns.	Number of houses assessed.
	1.	2	3.	4.	5.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1,959	383	320
	Scharunpore, ...	15	83,037	22,172	16,801
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	14	99,222	23,768	20,311
	Meerut, ...	18	91,601	26,177	19,885
	Boolundshuhur, ...	11	84,911	21,465	16,552
	Allygurh, ...	25	90,778	18,942	16,539
	Total, ...	84	451,508	112,907	90,408
AGRA.	Muttra, ...	14	66,612	15,565	11,409
	Agra, ...	4	12,964	2,817	1,879
	Furruckabad, ...	23	88,581	18,149	9,159
	Mynpoory, ...	6	33,243	8,940	6,502
	Etawah, ...	5	21,472	4,910	2,243
	Etah, ...	15	50,339	13,409	4,689
	Total, ...	67	273,211	63,790	35,881
ROHIL-KHUND.	Bijnour	7	63,823	12,739	9,202
	Moradabad, ...	9	58,595	20,499	9,487
	Budaon, ...	15	47,417	9,908	6,295
	Bareilly, ...	14	53,584	7,524	5,905
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	46,637	10,332	7,188
	Total, ...	53	270,056	61,002	38,077
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad,... ...	13	49,854	11,786	7,771
	Futtehpore, ...	14	6,582	15,029	11,822
	Cawnpore, ...	9	38,205	7,618	4,605
	Banda, ...	4	20,749	4,997	2,006
	Humeerpore, ...	7	46,506	10,973	4,342
	Jounpore,... ...	6	27,420	5,954	2,646
	Total, ...	53	189,316	56,362	33,192
BENARES.	Goruckpore, ...	15	...	...	...
	Bustee, ...	4	...	...	...
	Azimgurh, ...	12	...	...	...
	Mirzapore, ...	5	...	...	...
	Benares, ...	2	...	...	...
	Ghazeepore, ...	4	...	...	...
	Total, ...	42	...	...	...
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	6	24,028	4,677	2,859
	Jaloun, ...	4	19,725	4,908	4,406
	Lullutpore, ...	5	11,172	2,303	691
	Total, ...	15	54,925	11,888	7,956
TERAI,	Juspore, ...	1	6,746	817	712
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	315	1,245,762	306,766	206,226

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

nistered under Act XX. of 1856 *in the Districts of the North-Western ing* 1872-73.

Actual Balance.	Gross yield of Tax.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total of columns 6, 7, and 8.	Incidence of Tax in last half column.	
				Per head population.	Per assessed house.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
105	1,852	...	1,957	0 15 1	5 12 7
13,314	32,735	2,267	48,316	0 6 4	1 15 2
7,522	32,356	195	40,073	0 5 2	1 9 5
10,923	22,510	2,579	36,012	0 3 11	1 2 1
7,103	23,272	755	31,130	0 4 4	1 1 4
2,114	17,681	19	19,814	0 3 1	1 1 1
41,081	130,406	5,815	177,302	0 4 7	1 7 1
2,656	12,953	153	15,762	0 3 1½	1 2 2
912	1,947	...	2,859	0 2 5	1 0 7
8,931	13,789	47	22,767	0 2 6	1 8 1
247	6,184	301	6,732	0 3 6	0 15 2
39	5,915	...	5,954	0 4 5	0 13 0
451	9,741	100	10,292	0 3 1	2 3 5
13,236	50,529	601	64,366	0 1 9	0 13 7½
2,713	7,953	55	10,721	0 2 0	0 13 10
3,929	9,280	40	13,249	0 2 4	1 0 0
2,665	10,393	197	13,255	0 3 6	1 10 5
860	6,736	634	8,230	0 2 1	1 5 0
1,096	7,241	...	8,337	0 2 5	1 0 1
11,263	41,603	926	53,792	0 2 5	1 1 7
2,536	12,847	1,559	16,942	0 4 1	1 10 5
2,736	14,108	...	16,844	0 3 5	1 3 1
2,308	90	1,616	10,914	0 2 11	1 8 3
1,335	4,691	32	6,058	0 3 7	2 5 5
2,908	12,723	49	15,680	0 4 4	2 14 10
1,776	6,304	2	8,082	0 3 8	2 6 1
13,599	57,663	3,258	74,520	0 4 10	1 0 5
899	11,706	131	12,736	...	...
310	2,054	86	2,450	...	...
1,727	10,866	10	12,603	...	...
842	2,614	...	3,456	...	...
155	3,485	239	3,879	...	...
2,059	5,791	218	8,068	...	...
5,992	36,516	684	43,192	...	...
967	4,137	...	5,104	0 2 9	1 7 2
410	4,169	27	4,606	0 3 5	1 0 2
...	1,264	...	1,264	0 1 10	1 13 3
1,377	9,570	27	10,974	0 1 0	1 2 4
738	827	299	1,864	0 12 0	0 5 8
87,286	327,114	11,610	426,010	0 3 8	1 6 6

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns admi*
Provinces, dur

Division.	Districts.	Number of towns.	Expen		
			Collection.	Sudder Office.	Police.
	1.	2.	11.	12.	13.
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	1	191	...	234
	Saharunpore, ...	15	2,999	244	10,556
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	14	3,314	222	19,799
	Meerut, ...	18	1,836	301	14,411
	Boolundshuhur, ...	11	1,418	270	11,038
	Allygurh, ...	25	2,381	268	10,541
	Total, ...	84	12,169	1,305	66,579
Agra.	Muttra, ...	14	1,352	285	8,661
	Agra, ...	4	164	...	924
	Furruckabad, ...	23	1,195	212	8,076
	Mynpoory, ...	6	648	124	4,050
	Etawah, ...	5	387	54	2,710
	Etah, ...	15	634	70	4,467
	Total, ...	67	4,380	745	28,888
Rohil-khund.	Bijnour, ...	7	757	133	4,358
	Moradabad, ...	9	937	76	5,675
	Budaon, ...	15	679	146	4,729
	Bareilly, ...	14	959	132	4,398
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	498	116	3,808
	Total, ...	53	3,830	603	22,968
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	13	625	88	5,222
	Futtehpore, ...	14	1,540	152	6,801
	Cawnpore, ...	9	190	124	5,540
	Banda, ...	4	324	26	2,337
	Humeerpore, ...	7	944	66	6,180
	Jounpore, ...	6	290	120	3,052
	Total, ...	53	3,903	576	29,132
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	15	915	25	5,545
	Bustee, ...	4	143	...	849
	Azimgurh, ...	12	1,093	120	5,561
	Mirzapore, ...	5	121	...	1,576
	Benares, ...	2	181	...	852
	Ghazeepore, ...	4	390	74	2,787
	Total, ...	42	2,843	219	17,170
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	6	496	108	2,184
	Jaloun, ...	4	514	108	2,382
	Lullutpore,... ...	5	175	...	606
	Total, ...	15	1,185	216	5,172
Terai,	Juspore, ...	1	73	...	524
	Grand Total, ...	315	28,383	3,664	170,433

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

nistered under Act XX. of 1856 in the Districts of the North-Western ing 1872-73.

DITURE.				Balance at close of year under report	
Conservancy.	Local Improvement and Public Works.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Remarks.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18	19.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
48	450	240	1,163	794	
7,797	12,142	1,646	35,383	12,572	
6,535	3,172	160	33,202	6,871	
1,947	6,798	247	25,540	6,736	
4,104	9,242	178	26,280	3,973	
3,220	1,033	117	17,560	2,254	
23,651	32,837	2,587	139,128	38,174	
805	709	216	12,028	3,734	
293	130	...	1,511	1,348	
1,658	7	168	11,316	11,451	
904	657	33	6,416	316	
762	1,524	30	5,467	487	
1,808	3,522	127	10,628	−336	* 17,336
6,230	6,549	574	47,366	*17,000	−336
949	1,110	...	7,307	3,414	17,000
1,722	1,145	72	9,627	3,622	
1,325	2,397	384	9,660	3,595	
1,693	984	...	8,166	64	
913	1,681	2	7,018	1,319	
6,602	7,317	458	41,778	12,014	
2,155	6,482	87	14,659	2,283	
2,875	2,290	...	13,548	3,196	
288	1,239	77	7,458	3,456	
683	1,600	10	4,980	1,078	
1,278	1,116	144	9,728	5,952	
725	2,852	...	7,039	1,043	
8,004	15,579	318	57,512	17,008	
1,245	1,641	...	9,371	3,365	
481	300	5	1,778	672	
2,216	2,237	321	11,548	1,055	
288	811	...	2,796	660	
679	706	227	2,645	1,234	
655	2,849	16	6,770	1,298	
5,564	8,543	569	34,908	8,284	
681	673	63	4,205	899	
750	556	...	4,310	296	
395	...	...	11,776	88	
1,826	1,229	63	9,691	1,283	
98	699	23	1,415	449	
51,973	72,753	4,592	331,798	94,212	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Statement of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces, for the year from the 1st of April, 1872, to 31st March, 1873.*

Number.	1. Names of Observing Stations.	2. Highest maximum, with month of its occurrence.	3. Lowest minimum, with month of its occurrence.	4. Mean maximum temperature.	5. Mean minimum temperature.	6. General mean temperature.	7. Total rainfall.	8. Prevailing Winds in S. W. Monsoon.	8. Prevailing Winds in N. E. Monsoon.	Number.
1	Chukrata, ...	June, 76	January, 34	65	50	57	46·46	S. W.	N. W. and N. E.	1
2	Raneekhet, ...	May, 81	,, 40	71	53	62	50 29	S. W.	S W.	2
3	Dehra, ...	,, & June, 93	,, 44	81	61	72	87·07	S. W.	N W, S. E & N.E.	3
4	Roorkee, ...	,, 103	,, 43	88	62	75	49·12	S. E.	N. W.	4
5	Meerut, ...	,, 106	,, 44	90	63	75	29 16	N. E.	N. W. & S. W.	5
6	Bareilly, ...	,, 106	,, 40	89	65	75	44 96	S. E.	N. W.	6
7	Agra, ...	,, 106	,, 50	89	69	77	22·15	N. W. & N. E.	W.	7
8	Futtehgurh, ...	,, & June, 104	,, 47	89	65	78	32·73	E. & S. E.	N. W. & S. W.	8
9	Allahabad, ...	,, 104	,, 48	89	66	76	46 36	N. E. & S. E.	N.W., S E. & N.E.	9
10	Goruckpore, ...	,, 98	,, 50	88	67	76	61·86	S. E. & N. E.	N. W. & S.W.	10
11	Benares, ...	,, 105	,, 44	91	67	78	31·90	S. E. & S. W.	N. E. & S. W.	11
12	Jhansie, ..	,, & June, 108	...	92	...	81	36·30	N. E., S. W. & N.	...	12
	Provincial means, ...	104	46	89	65	77	38·38	...	...	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in Public Works during* 1872-73.

Heads of Service.	Provincial.		Local.		Total.	Number.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.		
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jail Department, ...	2,32,167	19,803	...	...	2,51,970	1
Judicial, ...	26,149	19,225	...	...	45,374	2
Revenue, ...	1,58,765	65,573	...	...	2,24,338	3
Educational, ...	50,860	14,139	...	...	64,999	4
Ecclesiastical, ...	8,290	12,184	...	...	20,474	5
Police, ...	97,839	42,460	...	...	1,40,299	6
Public Works, ...	623	3,933	...	...	4,556	7
Government Houses, &c., ...	15,209	1,644	...	...	16,853	8
Charitable Institutions, ...	52,389	2,170	...	...	54,559	9
Scientific Institutions, ...	1,245	1,919	...	...	3,164	10
Monuments, ...	2,746	8,227	...	...	10,973	11
General, ...	1,12,111	5,789	...	...	1,17,900	12
Total, Civil Buildings, ...	7,58,393	1,97,066	...	...	9,55,459	
COMMUNICATIONS						
Roads, Bridges, and Arboriculture,	2,31,541	2,57,898	3,16,752	9,62,310	17,68,501	13
Pontoon Boat Bridges and Ferries, ...	...	...	700	1,09,701	1,10,401	14
Staging Bungalows, ...	...	...	8,044	7,522	15,566	15
Puraos and Serais, ...	...	...	10,899	14,253	25,152	16
Total, Communications, ...	2,31,541	2,57,898	3,36,395	10,93,786	19,19,620	
Miscellaneous Public Improvement, ...	...	...	26,150	982	27,132	17
Total, Works and Repairs,...	9,89,934	4,54,964	3,62,545	10,94,768	29,02,211	
	14,44,898		14,57,313			
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Public Works proper, ...	3,02,415		2,96,618		5,99,033	18
Ferries and Puraos, ...	...		13,863		13,863	19
Staging Bungalows, ...	...		9,198		9,198	20
Total, Establishment, ...	3,02,415		3,19,679		6,22,094	
Tools and Plant, ...	20,605		20,256		40,861	21
Profit and Loss, ...	...		328		328	22
Increase of Stock, ...	57,082		...		57,082	23
Grand Total, Outlay, ...	18,25,000		17,97,576		36,22,576	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.—*Abstract of Total Outlay on Public Works in each District during* 1872-73.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Tools and Plants.	Establishment.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Agra, ...	49,166	1,03,771	...	1,394	33,042	18	1,87,391
	Etah, ...	5,490	30,422	...	627	14,128	4	50,671
	Etawah, ...	13,488	29,408	...	718	10,120	5	53,739
	Furruckabad, ...	34,914	68,113	...	1,516	28,249	12	1,32,804
	Muttra, ...	13,826	65,945	...	758	18,883	9	99,421
	Mynpoory, ...	6,839	37,008	...	654	11,853	5	56,359
	Total for Division,	1,23,723	3,34,667	...	5,667	1,16,275	53	5,80,385
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	2,98,222	1,27,879	4,152	1,980	57,855	49	4,90,137
	Banda, ...	8,745	59,625	...	699	13,990	7	83,066
	Cawnpore, ...	12,573	1,10,014	...	2,117	24,595	14	1,49,313
	Futtehpore ...	16,011	36,523	...	616	11,908	6	65,064
	Humeerpore, ...	4,703	45,849	...	655	13,598	6	64,811
	Jounpore, ...	36,973	44,363	...	1,366	15,542	9	98,253
	Total for Division,	3,77,227	4,24,253	4,152	7,433	1,37,488	91	9,50,644
Benares.	Benares, ...	39,594	41,270	...	1,500	18,992	9	1,01,365
	Azimgurh, ...	37,723	47,370	396	4,872	21,879	11	1,12,251
	Bustee, ...	24,694	37,642	...	674	12,982	7	75,999
	Ghazeepore, ...	16,819	26,817	...	612	9,695	5	53,948
	Goruckpore, ...	27,836	79,756	...	1,074	19,486	12	1,28,164
	Mirzapore, ...	9,201	49,209	...	651	16,347	6	75,414
	Total for Division,	1,55,867	2,82,064	396	9,383	99,381	50	5,47,141
Rohilkhund.	Bareilly, ...	62,658	86,090	...	1,223	30,739	18	1,80,728
	Bijnour, ...	7,746	15,650	...	1,282	10,892	3	35,573
	Budaon, ...	8,568	19,189	...	660	7,884	3	36,304
	Moradabad, ...	6,173	94,379	...	975	20,084	12	1,21,623
	Phillibheet, ...	13,776	...	...	..	...	...	13,776
	Shahjehanpore, ...	21,409	53,776	...	764	16,685	8	92,642
	Total for Division,	1,20,330	2,69,084	...	4,904	86,284	44	4,80,646
Kumaon.	Kumaon and Terai,	10,749	1,07,358	...	1,704	29,482	13	1,49,306
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	33,773	94,794	1,137	1,003	25,516	15	1,56,238
	Allygurh, ...	10,851	66,912	...	227	16,910	8	94,908
	Boolundshuhur, ..	4,450	39,316	...	603	11,496	5	55,870
	Moozuffernuggur,...	11,734	22,710	11,745	181	18,387	5	64,762
	Seharunpore, .	25,542	85,750	9,016	3,780	23,516	14	1,47,618
	Dehra Doon, ...	14,656	36,532	.	362	9,572	6	61,128
	Total for Division,	1,01,006	3,46,014	21,898	6,156	1,05,397	53	5,80,524
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	14,106	27,568	...	1,896	9,651	5	52,726
	Jaloun, ..	36,690	79,203	473	2,987	25,768	13	1,45,134
	Lullutpore, ...	15,761	49,409	213	1,231	12,368	6	78,988
	Total for Division,	66,557	1,56,180	686	5,614	47,787	24	2,76,848
	Grand Total, ...	9,55,459	19,19,620	27,132	40,861	6,22,094	328	35,65,494
	Add Increase to Stock not distributed,			...		...	...	57,082
	Grand Total Outlay, Rs.,				...		...	37,22,576

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

4.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works from Appropriated Funds incurred during the year* 1872-73.

District.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	GANGES RIVER TOLLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad to Dinapore, ...	Keeping open and improving the navigation of the Ganges River, ...	...	13,444	13,444
	Establishment for works,	...	4,315	
	Establishment for the collection of tolls,	...	3,815	8,130
	Total, Ganges River tolls, Rs., ...			21,574
	CHOWKEEDAREE TAX.			
Jhansie, ...	Constructing Putrai Bridge, ...	5,164		
Jaloun, ...	Collection of metal for Orai and Koonch Road, ..	519		
	Collection of metal for Orai and Jaloun Road, ...	2,697		
	Bridge over the Kookurgaon Nulla, ...	...	2,427	
	Total, ...	8,380	2,427	10,807
	Establishment, @ 20 per cent., ...			2,161
	Total, Chowkeedaree Tax, Rs., ...			12,968
Seharunpore, ...	Drains charged against the Seharunpore drainage projects, ...			100
	TOTAL OUTLAY FROM APPROPRIATED FUNDS, ...			34,642

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

5.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure on Public Works incurred in the year* 1872-73.

	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops. Banda,	620	427	1,047	...	...	...
Goruckpore,	394	1,530	1,924	...	...	...
Lullutpore,	...	261	261	1,014	2,218	3,232
Stud Buildings,	51	16,847	16,898	51	16,847	16,898
Works of Fortification,	...	355	355	...	355	355
General Cantonment Works,	21	951	972	21	951	972
Rest-house and compensation for quarters,	...	13	13	...	13	13
Military Churches,	14,287	...	14,287	14,287	...	14,287
Barrack Department,	...	329	329	...	329	329
Total, Military,		...		15,373	20,713	36,086
Civil Buildings.						
Postal Department Buildings,	37,915	4,574	42,489	...	...	...
Telegraph ditto ditto,	13,923	1,877	15,800	...	...	...
Opium ditto ditto,	7,265	12,581	19,846	...	...	...
Thomason College ditto,	21,324	5,842	27,166	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings,		...		80,427	24,874	1,05,301
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, valving Kumaon Iron-works,	552	...	552	552	...	552
Ordinary Works and Repairs, ...			...	96,352	45,587	1,41,939
Establishment, Percentage of Provincial Establishment,			...	...	35,066	...
Establishment, Chief Engineer's Deputation Allowance,			...	...	400	...
Establishment, Thomason College,			...	...	1,47,939	1,83,405
Tools and Plant, Central Instrument Depôt, ...			...		...	59,002
Grand Total, Ordinary, Rs., ...						3,75,346

Of this there was expended in India, Rs. 3,50,800
" " in England " 24,546
Total, Rs. 3,75,346

IV.--PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

6.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1872-73.

Name of Works.	Khureef.				Rubbee.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fodder Crop.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other Drugs.	Garden Produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal, ...	27,043	7,961	128,781	1,910	242,518	162,146	143	1,336	68,421	6,761	568	9,714	27,868	685,170
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	37,751	6,832	2,204	593	89,394	10,028	1,669	3	27,426	2	153	2,702	5,397	184,154
Doon Canals, ...	4,473	...	...	...	5,958	1,395	326	...	523	...	523	390	414	14,002
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	15,602	...	...	...	23,741	3,176	861	...	4,439	...	...	744	3,681	52,244
Bijnour Canals, ...	...	...	...	...	1,709	300	...	...	1,244	...	...	...	153	3,406
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	99	...	...	...	140	728	...	...	182	4	...	...	16	1,169
Jhansie do. do., ...	5	6	...	...	70	7	...	...	18	...	...	...	335	441
Grand Total, ...	84,973	14,799	130,985	2,503	363,530	177,780	2,999	1,339	102,253	6,767	1,244	13,550	37,864	940,586

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

7.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred on the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1872-73.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Expenditure.		*Agricultural*				
Ganges Canal, ...	3,73,432	3,90,422	4,63,854			
Eastern Jumna Canal,...	38,563	73,358	1,11,921			
Doon Canals, ...	11,482	9,215	20,697			
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	1,26,964	18,245	1,45,209			
Eastern Ganges Canal,	7,982	...	7,982			
Agra Irrigation Works,	...	289	289			
Bijnour Canals, ..	...	1,203	1,203			
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	3,961	...	3,961			
Irrigation Works,... { Humeerpore,	916	346	1,262			
Irrigation Works,... { Jhansie, ...	1,140	1,160	2,300			
Total, ...	2,64,440	4,94,238	7,58,678	2,64,440	4,94,238	7,58,678
Establishment,	...	...	...	...	...	8,14,160
Tools and Plants,	...	...	...	...	...	19,916
Profit and Loss,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Ordinary Expenditure,					...	15,92,754
Extraordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	3,51,758		3,51,758			
Eastern Jumna Canal, ..	2,196		2,196			
Agra Canal, ...	9,00,900		9,00,900			
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	...					
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	2,05,365		2,05,365			
Eastern Ganges Canal,...	...		...			
Total, ...	14,60,219	...	14,60,219	14,60,219	...	14,60,219
Establishment,	..	...	...	...	...	3,12,458
Tools and Plants,	...	...	...	...	...	55,447
Profit and Loss,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. Extraordinary Expenditure,					...	18,28,124
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary,					...	34,20,878

Abstract.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary, ...	7,58,678	8,14,160	19,916	15,92,754
Extraordinary, ...	14,60,219	3,12,458	55,447	18,28,124
Other Works, ...	42,919	10,436	...	53,355
Total, ...	22,61,816	11,37,054	75,363	34,74,233

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

8.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the Official year* 1872-73.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expended by British Government.*		*Receipts and Expenditure during the year.*				
		In previous year.	During 1872-73.	Gross Income received in cash.	Share of Establishment on repairs, including plantations, &c.	Cost of repairs, including share of tools and plants.	Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.
	A.—Restored. B.—Wholly made by British Govt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.								
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,57,67,304	2,84,478	15,89,919	5,54,063	4,34,650	11,66,604	5,65,395
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	20,49,353	12,420	5,62,535	1,23,152	96,029	93,104	2,50,250
Doon Canal, ...	B.	5,61,010	11,523	47,905	15,814	9,230	25,438	2,577
Agra Canal, ...	B.	31,35,481	10,78,191	...	...	...	1,68,573	1,68,573
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A.	2,21,970	...	...	...	289	9,989	10,278
Bijnour Canals, ...	B.	69,966	...	2,814	1,310	1,203	41,210	68,145
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	B.	7,67,819	1,98,221	21,569	29,906	18,899		
Eastern Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,14,710	37,964	...	...	...	10,429	10,429
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	B.	1,34,019	34,663	...	...	...	6,638	6,638
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	A.	71,047	980	1,671	1,403	1,262	3,197	6,469
Jhansie Irrigation Works, ...	A.			521	1,479	1,320		
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	B.	1,20,868	4,23,521	...	...	...	9,918	9,918
Total Imperial, ...	...	3,31,13,547	20,81,961	22,26,934	7,27,127	5,62,882	15,35,100	5,98,175

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N.-W. P., for Revenue year 1st Oct., 1871—30th Sept., 1872.*

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balance.				Percentage of Balances in columns 5, 6, and 7, on Demands.
				Real.				
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon, ...	56,474	54,571	1,903	1,600	...	...	303	2·83
Seharunpore, ...	10,13,867	10,09,673	4,191	2,901	8	181	1,104	·80
Moozuffernuggur,	11,41,406	11,39,545	1,861	1,243	...	...	618	·11
Meerut, ...	19,71,663	19,57,885	13,778	5,451	812	7,485	...	·70
Boolundshuhur,...	13,66,047	13,56,616	9,431	1,711	868	...	6,852	·19
Allygurh, ...	19,52,605	19,51,775	830	416	98	277	39	·04
Kumaon, ...	1,59,049	1,58,048	1,001	915	...	86	...	·63
Gurhwal, ..	95,584	93,629	1,955	285	...	71	1,599	·37
Terai Pergunnahs,	1,72,091	1,72,091	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	11,27,473	11,25,930	1,543	189	...	...	1,404	·01
Moradabad, ...	12,22,871	12,20,775	2,096	88	...	...	2,008	·01
Budaon, ...	10,28,548	10,27,763	785	210	...	...	575	·02
Bareilly, ...	17,66,103	17,52,928	13,175	5,157	...	...	8,018	·29
Shahjehanpore, ...	10,83,439	10,78,921	4,518	2,390	...	...	2,128	·22
Muttra, ...	16,61,372	16,56,208	5,164	911	1,860	1,432	961	·25
Agra, ...	16,30,304	16,30,129	175	...	...	...	175	...
Furruckabad, ...	12,21,476	12,10,491	10,985	6,831	...	819	3,335	·63
Mynpoory, ...	11,52,031	11,51,731	300	...	...	...	300	...
Etawah, ...	11,95,053	11,95,022	31	...	...	...	31	...
Etah, ...	7,94,008	7,88,892	5,116	...	290	4,826	...	·64
Jaloun, ...	8,79,757	8,76,227	3,530	...	3,530	...	...	·40
Jhansie, ...	4,70,008	4,53,397	16,611	4,608	10,599	...	1,404	3·24
Lullutpore, ...	1,49,377	1,28,679	20,698	3,576	15,110	...	2,012	12·51
Cawnpore, ...	21,37,802	21,34,215	3 587	..	400	525	2,662	·04
Futtehpore, ...	14,21,477	14,14,333	7,144	4,946	...	...	2,198	·35
Banda, ...	13,04,816	13,01,954	2 862	2,588	274	...	...	·22
Allahabad, ...	21,35,562	21,19,956	15,606	5 586	513	582	8,925	·31
Humeerpore, ...	10,83,692	10 81,772	1,920	1,919	...	...	1	·18
Jounpore, ...	12,50,799	12.49.328	1,471	1,471	...	...	...	·12
Goruckpore, ...	11,63,628	11,58,140	5,488	...	395	565	4,528	·08
Bustee, ...	10,17,787	10,14,744	3,043	72	.	2,971	...	·30
Azimgurh, ...	14,96,815	14,94,124	2,691	449	2,242	...	...	·18
Mirzapore, ...	8,45,127	8,41,722	3,405	1,641	...	...	1,764	·19
Benares, ...	8,94,348	8,93,061	1,287	...	...	...	1,287	...
Ghazeepore, ...	15,11,402	14,84,876	26,526	2,070	...	2,522	21,934	·30
Total, 1871-72,	3,95,73,861	3,93,79,151	1,94,710	59,174	37 029	22,342	76,165	·30
Total, 1870-71,	3,85,96,607	3,83,71,234	2,25,373	61,383	43,319	13,151	1,07,520	·37

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Land Revenue, not on the Revenue-roll, for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of total Balances in columns 5, 6, and 7, on Demands.	Total Balances.
				Real.			Nominal.		
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	4,014	299	3,715	3,715	...	...	...	92·55	3,715
Scharunpore, ...	1,58,995	1,58,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moozuffernuggur,	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut, ...	2,16,004	2,13,065	2,939	884	423	1,632	...	1·37	2,939
Boolundshuhur,	1,978	1,969	9	9	...	...	...	·46	9
Allygurh, ...	205	88	117	117	...	...	...	57·07	117
Kumaon, ...	29,448	29,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurhwal, ...	347	325	22	22	...	..	...	6·34	22
Terai Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	5,079	5,069	10	10	...	...	...	·20	10
Moradabad, ...	2,804	2,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaon, ...	251	251	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	2,42,873	2,37,656	5,217	5,217	...	...	...	2·15	5,217
Shahjehanpore,...	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	2,308	2,150	158	122	...	...	36	5·29	122
Agra, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	2,156	2,137	19	4	...	...	15	·19	4
Mynpoory, ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	730	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	34,674	34,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaloun, ..	3,172	2,726	446	446	.	...	...	14 06	446
Jhansie, ...	5,420	4,103	1,317	1,145	172	...	...	24 30	1,317
Lullutpore, ...	950	709	241	227	14	...	...	25 37	241
Cawnpore, ...	1,326	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	210	141	69	69	...	...	...	32·86	69
Banda, ...	409	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	7,542	7,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humeerpore, ...	1,876	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	5,08,660	5,08,384	276	...	45	231	...	·05	276
Bustee, ...	3,05,357	3,04,780	577	276	...	...	301	·09	276
Azimgurh, ...	9,244	9,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	5,812	5,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazeepore, ...	736	732	4	4	...	...	...	·54	4
Total, 1871-72,	15,53,067	15,37,931	15,136	12,267	654	1,863	352	·95	14,784
Total, 1870-71,	21,82,087	21,60,054	22,033	10,556	197	3,798	7,482	·67	14,515

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

3.—*Statement of Outstanding Balances, for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Total Outstanding Balances at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Accounts during the year.			Balance outstanding at the close of the year, excluding those of the year under report.	Portion of the Balance which is nominal, and due to reduction in re-settlement.	Date of oldest Balances in last column.
		Collected.	Remitted.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon, ...	1,328	1,328	...	1,328	...	...	...
Scharunpore, ...	2,346	623	976	1,599	747	464	1869-70.
Moozuffernuggur,	5,917	3,882	445	4,327	1,590	1,590	1868-69.
Meerut, ...	16,710	1,624	15,086	16,710	...	...	...
Boolundshuhur,	4,26,197	2,587	4,02,434	4,05,021	21,176	...	15th May, 1867.
Allygurh, ...	3,408	144	3,099	3,243	165	...	30th Sept., 1869.
Kumaon, ...	2,073	245	973	1,218	855	827	1st May, 1869.
Gurhwal, ...	102	99	...	99	3	...	May, 1871.
Terai Perghs., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	9,137	7,744	3	7,747	1,390	36	15th May, 1860.
Moradabad, ...	8,095	2,096	1,093	3,189	4,906	...	1857-58.
Budaon, ...	7,006	521	6,438	6,959	47	47	November, 1870.
Bareilly, ...	20,427	4,070	3,784	7,854	12,573	9,457	1869-70.
Shahjehanpore,...	2,435	893	507	1,400	1,035	1,035	30th Sept., 1871.
Muttra, ...	3,181	311	1,740	2,051	1,130	1,095	31st March, 1862.
Agra, ...	157	18	139	157	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	6,702	4,205	2,497	6,702	...	...	...
Mynpoory, ...	1,253	70	1,183	1,253	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	3,037	624	2,368	2,992	45	...	Rubbee, 1868-69.
Etah, ...	6,876	...	6,876	6,876	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	46,080	33,938	318	34,256	11,824	...	1st May, 1861.
Jhansie, ...	75,072	18,002	23,659	41,661	33,411	...	15th Nov., 1869.
Lullutpore, ...	69,735	2,117	3,553	5,670	64,065	418	May, 1868.
Cawnpore, ...	3,508	7	2,155	2,162	1,346	1,346	15th Dec., 1869.
Futtehpore, ...	971	...	354	354	617	...	18th Jany., 1871.
Banda, ...	54	51	3	54	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	26,852	1,632	1,702	3,334	23,518	...	1865-66.
Humeerpore, ...	3,463	868	2,595	3,463	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	26,796	26,796	..	26,796	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	10,274	...	10,274	10,274	...	...	...
Bustee, ...	9,981	4,666	5,315	9,981	...	...	...
Azimgurh, ...	6,945	...	6,300	6,300	645	645	Instalment of November, 1870.
Mirzapore, ...	4,855	2,077	1,773	3,850	1,005	...	1868-69.
Benares, ...	3,969	876	3,093	3,969	...	...	...
Ghazeepore, ...	34,141	332	33,057	33,389	752	...	16th Jany., 1868.
Total, 1871-72,	8,49,083	1,22,446	5,43,792	6,66,238	1,82,845	16,960	
Total, 1870-71,	12,45,523	4,36,092	1,84,249	6,20,341	6,25,182	3,74,746	

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

4.—*Statement of Processes issued and Service Fees realized and disbursed for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Number of muhals or groups of muhals.	Number of Processes issued.	Amount of Service Fees realized.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	423	65	49	27	22
Seharunpore, ...	1,915	3,059	2,294	1,424	870
Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,117	3,496	2,630	1,794	832
Meerut, ...	2,055	4,788	3,591	1,060	2,531
Boolundshuhur, ...	1,912	1,028	771	632	139
Allygurh, ...	2,038	2,204	1,653	242	1,411
Kumaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurhwal, ...	4,417	75	56	24	32
Terai, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	3,021	1,107	830	509	321
Moradabad, ...	4,785	2,568	1,926	1,926	...
Budaon, ...	1,755	2,015	1,579	1,377	202
Bareilly, ...	3,927	5,862	4,397	2,053	2,201
Shahjehanpore, ...	3,072	880	682	336	331
Muttra, ...	1,084	1,007	755	467	288
Agra, ...	1,567	2,990	2,246	548	1,698
Furruckabad, ...	2,048	4,649	3,554	3,258	218
Mynpoory, ...	1,257	2,278	1,709	917	792
Etawah, ...	1,918	1,998	1,499	1,236	262
Etah, ...	1,497	3,110	2,332	1,974	358
Jaloun, ...	1,060	1,600	1,200	1,136	63
Jhansie, ...	618	1,310	985	351	630
Lullutpore, ...	613	1,203	902	796	97
Cawnpore, ...	2,938	3,814	2,861	1,512	1,349
Futtehpore, ...	2,145	3,187	2,390	1,829	555
Banda, ...	1,509	4,601	3,450	1,937	1,507
Allahabad, ...	2,744	944	712	511	200
Humeerpore, ...	1,027	2,717	2,038	1,192	844
Jounpore, ...	2,013	5,702	4,549	1,104	3,315
Goruckpore, ...	7,532	9,651	7,307	6,082	1,201
Bustee, ...	4,470	4,260	3,284	3,014	270
Azimgurh, ...	4,034	7,317	5,662	5,500	17
Mirzapore, ...	1,702	1,439	1,079	690	322
Benares, ...	1,203	659	537	363	174
Ghazeepore, ...	4,030	2,375	1,789	1,784	...
Total, 1871-72, ...	77,446	93,958	71,298	47,605	23,052
Total, 1870-71, ...	75,668	1,01,146	76,553	47,468	28,249

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

5.—*Comparative Financial Statements of Receipts and Expenditure of the N.-W. Provinces for the year* 1872-73.

	Receipts.	Actuals for 1870-71.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Budget Estimates for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.	Land Revenue, ...	4,13,55,176	4,12,94,438	4,15,56,000	4,15,92,284
II.	Tributes and Contributions, &c., ...	16,93,197	26,356	27,000	57,768
III.	Forest, ...	3,64,076	10,33,135	13,63,000	16,42,857
IV.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	20,70,022	22,78,948	20,50,000	20,30,898
V.	Assessed Taxes, ...	29,79,116	11,21,262	8,60,000	7,75,199
VI.	Customs, ...	4,98,977	7,29,329	5,50,000	4,29,656
VII.	Salt, ...	49,61,552	41,75,265	44,00,000	49,69,428
IX.	Stamps, ...	33,10,809	33,67,120	30,75,000	33,29,019
XIII.	Law and Justice, ...	12,82,006	8,51,919	8,68,000	9,67,692
XV.	Interest, ...	25,143	64,236	61,000	54,295
XVI.	Miscellaneous, ...	1,61,987	5,88,059	3,50,000	3,69,869
	Total Rs., ...	5,87,02,061	5,51,30,067	5,51,60,000	5,62,17,965

	Disbursements.	Actuals for 1870-71.	Actuals for 871-72.	Budget Grants for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Interest on Service Funds and other Amounts, ...	13,424	33,248	13,000	13,332
3	Refund and Drawbacks, ...	3,51,816	2,60,016	2,00,000	1,86,463
4	Land Revenue, ...	41,79,694	44,68,863	44,50,000	44,52,359
5	Forest, ...	6,75,885	9,70,269	11,11,000	10,19,012
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	3,28,670	1,10,271	1,15,000	1,10,142
7	Assessed Taxes, ...	14,951	16,047	16,000	7,486
9	Salt, ...	10,74,758	6,53,907	5,80,000	5,93,687
11	Stamps, ...	1,62,987	78,904	85,000	73,658
15	Administration, ...	12,38,373	12,05,721	11,85,000	11,62,319
16	Minor Departments,	76,575	81,655	1,95,000	1,72,584
17	Law and Justice, ...	42,42,703	33,22,702	32,70,075	30,97,867
19	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,96,522	1,76,641	1,90,000	1,69,716
20	Medical Services, ...	5,93,368	2,69,508	2,68,000	2,57,223
21	Political Agencies, &c, ...	3,63,428	61,206	72,000	82,035
22	Allowances and Assignments, &c.,	6,83,048	5,84,661	6,56,000	5,52,117
*3	Superannuation, &c.	4,44,157	4,65,940	5,00,000	5,05,292
24	Miscellaneous, ...	1,66,816	4,97,260	39,000	29,339
25	Allotments for Provincial Services,	2,82,460	62,33,251	65,36,925	65,21,925
	Total Rs., ...	1,50,89,635	1,93,90,070	1,94,82,000	1,90,06,556

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

6.—*Statement of Excise Demands, Collections, and Balances for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Abkaree.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	42,802	9,000	6,923	58,725	58,631	94
Seharunpore, including Cantonment, ...	41,427	28,495	6,921	76,843	76,843	...
Moozuffernuggur, ...	24,895	11,751	2,413	39,059	39,059	...
Meerut, including Cantonment, ...	65,015	28,293	12,781	1,06,089	1,05,112	977
Boolundshuhur, ...	10,017	27,840	3,230	41,087	41,087	...
Allygurh, ...	16,978	37,410	10,893	65,311	65,158	153
Kumaon, ...	14,152	4,480	5,942	24,574	21,852	2,722
Gurhwal, ...	1,856	...	598	2,454	2,422	32
Terai, ...	13,620	...	2,544	16,164	16,164	...
Bijnour, ...	15,988	15,792	5,341	37,121	37,121	...
Moradabad, ...	29,328	24,960	8,232	62,520	62,360	160
Budaon, ...	14,475	3,520	9,821	27,816	27,592	224
Bareilly, including Cantonment, ...	78,948	20,640	24,110	1,23,698	1,22,722	976
Shahjehanpore, including Cantonment, ...	99,610	6,080	15,683	1,21,373	1,20,937	436
Muttra, ...	11,663	49,128	10,521	71,312	71,312	...
Agra, including Cantonment,	30,241	42,880	10,137	83,558	83,558	...
Furruckabad, including Cantonment, ...	41,012	4,609	29,129	74,750	69,333	5,417
Mynpoory, ...	13,676	4,000	12,545	30,221	30,221	...
Etawah, ...	12,107	2,153	9,393	23,653	23,653	...
Etah, ...	9,262	6,464	7,361	23,087	23,087	...
Jaloun, ...	13,875	274	4,675	18,824	18,824	...
Jhansie, including Cantonment, ...	10,305	7,360	1,641	19,306	19,180	126
Lullutpore, ...	5,899	...	604	6,503	6,503	...
Cawnpore, ...	54,961	44,160	29,146	1,28,267	1,28,267	...
Futtehpore, ...	9,123	4,545	5,771	19,439	19,420	19
Banda, ...	19,396	8,904	6,042	34,342	33,839	503
Allahabad, ...	48,426	38,735	26,289	1,13,450	1,13,450	...
Humeerpore, ...	19,900	11,200	3,883	34,983	34,983	...
Jounpore, ...	44,786	...	11,200	55,986	55,986	...
Goruckpore, ...	79,275	808	23,418	1,03,501	1,03,401	100
Bustee, ...	16,840	102	8,864	25,806	25,653	153
Azimgurh, ...	33,448	592	7,182	41,222	40,109	1,113
Mirzapore, ...	73,630	12,640	28,550			
Benares, including Cantonment, ...	1,60,631	54,990	56,714	1,14,820	1,14,820	...
Ghazeepore, ...	74,805	1,212	32,642	2,72,335	2,72,335	...
				1,08,659	1,08,434	225
Total, 1871-72, ...	12,52,372	5,13,047	4,41,439	22,06,858	21,93,428	13,430
Total, 1870-71, ...	11,54,187	5,46,070	4,28,611	21,28,868	21,11,007	17,861

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

7.—*Statement of Net Stamp Revenue for the Revenue year* 1871-72.

No.	District.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	21,338	17,394	21,548
2	Seharunpore, ...	86,552	86,364	91,956
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	62,623	64,360	68,568
4	Meerut, ...	1,51,238	1,50,481	1,48,267
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	59,166	63,688	63,286
6	Allygurh, ...	1,60,003	1,67,533	1,70,632
7	Kumaon, ...	31,659	27,997	36,126
8	Gurhwal, ...	8,110	8,367	9,348
9	Terai, ...	...	662	4,642
10	Bijnour, ...	47,677	50,494	54,506
11	Moradabad, ...	1,64,221	1,56,248	1,66,082
12	Budaon, ...	92,906	91,063	98,578
13	Bareilly, ...	1,22,595	1,98,893	1,98,480
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,01,661	97,351	93,890
15	Muttra, ...	67,384	68,484	76,285
16	Agra, ...	1,49,051	1,56,528	1,62,700
17	Furruckabad, ...	1,33,414	1,23,012	1,27,474
18	Mynpoory, ...	81,723	80,254	1,06,075
19	Etawah, ...	36,550	37,771	41,621
20	Etah, ...	60,821	67,258	74,494
21	Jaloun, ...	34,827	30,940	35,572
22	Jhansie, ...	32,199	26,524	24,650
23	Lullutpore, ...	6,296	7,444	5,124
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,49,434	1,40,488	1,97,003
25	Futtehpore, ...	44,245	42,542	23,341
26	Banda, ...	33,207	30,091	36,532
27	Allahabad, ...	2,66,326	2,45,217	2,28,308
28	Humeerpore, ...	26,387	24,191	23,804
29	Jounpore, ...	80,352	63,273	63,149
30	Goruckpore, ...	1,35,774	1,82,102	1,36,205
31	Bustee, ...	54,317	46,716	46,602
32	Azimgurh, ...	1,01,489	98,857	1,10,140
33	Mirzapore, ...	1,05,905	99,188	93,547
34	Benares, ...	1,41,413	1,34,904	1,33,622
35	Ghazeepore, ...	1,69,087	1,70,889	1,58,871
	Total, ...	30,89,548	30,07,358	30,07,528

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

8.—*Comparative Statement of the number of parties assessed on Incomes of Rs. 1,000 per annum and upwards, during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.*

Division.	District.	On incomes ranging from Rs 1,000 to Rs. 2.000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs 2,000 to Rs 10,000 per annum		On incomes ranging from Rs 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.		On incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards.		Total.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	98	140	72	70	5	3	...	...	175	213
	Seharunpore, ...	545	537	423	411	24	26	...	...	992	974
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	147	450	227	225	10	11	...	...	684	686
	Meerut, ...	813	1,207	555	563	21	18	1	1	1,390	1,789
	Boolundshuhur, ...	368	367	203	202	21	21	...	...	592	590
	Allygurh, ...	559	601	447	458	56	60	1	1	1,063	1,120
	Total, ...	2,830	3,302	1,927	1,929	137	139	2	2	4,896	5,372
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	49	48	28	32	3	2	...	...	80	82
	Gurhwal, ...	11	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	12
	Terai, ...	53	58	11	10	2	1	...	...	66	69
	Total, ...	113	117	41	43	5	3	...	...	159	163

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

8.—*Comparative Statement of the number of parties assessed on Incomes of Rs.* 1,000 *per annum and upwards, during the years* 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Division.	District.	On incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs 2,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.		On incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards.		Total.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.
Rohil-khund.	Bijnour, ...	216	259	125	121	14	14	...	...	355	394
	Moradabad, ...	446	448	275	279	23	23	...	...	744	750
	Budaon, ...	283	284	177	174	11	12	...	...	471	470
	Bareilly, ...	469	479	312	312	36	35	...	...	817	826
	Shahjehanpore, ...	372	451	232	290	92	30	1	1	697	772
	Total, ...	1,786	1,921	1,121	1,176	176	114	1	1	3,084	3,212
Agra.	Muttra, ...	510	510	198	198	29	28	2	2	739	738
	Agra, ...	506	564	312	312	28	28	...	...	847	904
	Furruckabad, ...	336	332	229	207	30	29	3	3	598	571
	Mynpoory, ...	350	344	163	159	10	10	...	...	523	513
	Etawah, ...	312	304	172	172	24	24	...	...	508	500
	Etah, ...	350	345	226	225	13	12	...	...	588	582
	Total, ...	2,364	2,399	1,300	1,273	134	131	5	5	3,803	3,808

JHANSIE.	Jaloun, ...	...	321	354	197	192	4	4	...	...	522	550
	Jhansie, ...	...	143	154	76	82	4	5	...	...	223	241
	Lullutpore, ...	...	41	36	15	17	2	2	...	...	58	55
	Total, ...	...	505	544	288	291	10	11	...	...	803	846
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, ...	...	739	704	630	636	69	65	...	...	1,458	1,405
	Futtehpore, ...	...	277	268	138	130	17	18	...	...	432	416
	Banda, ...	...	171	156	124	119	13	13	...	...	308	288
	Allahabad, ...	...	488	509	311	300	62	61	5	5	866	875
	Humeerpore,...	...	279	271	146	143	14	14	...	...	439	428
	Jounpore, ...	...	227	242	100	99	19	18	...	...	346	359
	Total, ...	...	2,181	2,150	1,469	1,427	194	189	5	5	3,849	3,771
BENARES.	Goruckpore, ...	...	316	308	237	229	24	22	...	...	577	559
	Bustee, ...	...	350	348	171	156	14	14	...	...	535	518
	Azimgurh, ...	...	315	318	212	203	9	9	...	...	536	530
	Mirzapore, ...	...	289	362	151	141	53	50	...	1	493	554
	Benares, ...	...	354	358	257	250	47	47	2	2	660	657
	Ghazeepore, ...	...	494	531	203	205	18	17	...	...	715	1,053
	Total, ...	...	2,118	2,525	1,231	1,184	165	159	2	3	3,516	3,871
	GRAND TOTAL,	...	11,897	12,958	7,377	7,323	821	746	15	16	20,110	21,043

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

9.—*Statement showing the actual realizations for* 1871-72, *and the realizations less Class I. (on Incomes of Rs.* 750 *to Rs.* 1,000 *per annum) in* 1871-72, *together with the estimated yield and the actual realizations for* 1872-73.

Division.	District.	1871-72.		1872-73.		Proportion of Column 6 to Column 4.			
		Actual realizations during the year.	Realizations exclusive of Class I., (on incomes of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.)	Amount originally estimated by District Officers.	Actual realizations up to the 31st March, 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase and decrease	
								Increase.	Decrease.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	6,891 7	4,760 3	4,995 9	4,742 6	...	17 13	...	·37
	Seharunpore, ...	33,092 9	27,488 12	27,523 5	27,865 15	377 3	...	1·4	...
	Moozuffernuggur. ...	19,899 15	16,474 4	16,549 4	16,542 1	67 13	...	·41	...
	Meerut, ...	48,392 12	37,879 1	37,835 0	40,212 6	2,333 5	...	6 2	...
	Boolundshuhur, ...	22,192 0	18,677 0	19,233 10	22,196 5	3,519 5	...	19·	...
	Allygurh, ...	44,498 12	39,316 1	38,984 7	38,990 14	...	325 3	...	·83
	Total, ...	1,74,967 7	1,44,595 5	1,45,121 3	1,50,549 15	5,954 10	...	47·	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	2,552 3	2,256 3	2,256 3	2,332 8	76 5	...	3·4	...
	Gurhwal, ...	296 8	197 1	171 9	158 1	...	39 0	...	20·
	Terai, ...	2,429 0	2,001 3	1,769 6	1,751 10	...	249 9	...	12·
	Total, ...	5,277 11	4,454 7	4,197 2	4,242 3	...	212 4	...	4·8

Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	...	14,153	5	11,593	8	11,719	6	12,011	0	417	8	...	3·6	...
	Moradabad, ...	...	25,320	7	21,048	11	19,060	6	21,090	3	41	8	...	·20	...
	Budaon, ...	...	16,253	0	12,846	13	13,073	0	13,111	9	264	12	...	2·1	...
	Bareilly, ...	...	31,761	2	27,614	3	27,854	8	27,492	5	...		121	14	...	·44
	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	25,500	10	22,899	15	23,300	5	24,047	6	1,147	7	...	5·	...
	Total,	...	1,12,988	8	96,003	2	95,007	9	97,752	7	1,749	5	...	1·8	...
Agra.	Muttra, ...	...	35,216	10	26,830	11	27,010	3	26,760	6	...		70	5	...	·26
	Agra, ...	...	29,021	0	22,212	10	26,869	0	26,358	6	4,145	12	...	19·	...
	Furruckabad, ...	...	26,833	9	23,711	12	24,149	7	24,134	2	422	6	...	1·8	...
	Mynpoory, ...	...	15,979	1	12,733	3	12,714	13	12,571	5	...		161	14	...	1·3
	Etawah, ...	...	20,221	8	16,702	8	16,702	8	16,533	0	...		169	8	...	1·0
	Etah, ...	...	17,499	3	14,225	6	14,264	8	14,252	5	26	15	...	·19	...
	Total,	...	1,44,770	15	1,16,416	2	1,21,710	7	1,20,609	8	4,193	6	...	3 6	...
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	...	14,464	13	11,899	12	12,192	13	12,742	1	842	5	...	7·1	...
	Jhansie, ...	...	6,587	14	5,676	3	6,077	4	6,077	4	401	1	...	7·1	...
	Lullutpore, ...	...	2,082	14	1,454	11	1,434	11	1,425	8	...		29	3	...	2·0
	Total,	...	23,135	9	19,030	10	19,704	12	20,244	13	1,214	3	...	6 4	...
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	...	60,485	15	50,137	13	49,467	13	47,248	7	...		2,889	6	...	5·8
	Futtehpore, ...	...	15,724	6	13,339	4	12,729	2	12,761	6	...		577	14	...	4·3
	Banda, ...	...	7,849	1	6,695	1	11,645	0	9,916	8	3,221	7	...		48	...
	Allahabad, ...	...	44,591	1	39,302	4	37,500	0	39,457	13	155	9	...		·40	...
	Humeerpore, ...	...	13,851	7	12,037	8	12,016	4	11,724	9	...		312	15	...	2·6
	Jounpore, ...	...	14,816	7	11,705	1	11,715	10	11,590	5	...		114	12	...	1·0
	Total,	...	1,57,318	5	1,33,216	15	1,35,073	13	1,32,699	0	...		517	15	...	·39
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	...	23,270	8	18,753	1	17,000	0	18,528	6	...		224	11	...	1.2
	Bustee, ...	...	15,247	8	11,898	12	12,500	0	13,442	10	1,543	14	...		13·	...
	Azimgurh, ...	...	17,307	1	13,436	3	12,708	11	13,064	6	...		371	13	...	2·7
	Mirzapore, ...	...	25,579	0	23,033	6	24,198	15	23,143	5	109	15	...		·48	...
	Benares, ...	...	30,708	4	26,998	1	36,910	0	38,035	9	11,037	8	...		41·	...
	Ghazeepore, ...	...	31,302	2	18,833	9	19,500	0	21,548	0	2,714	7	...		14·	...
	Total,	...	1,43,414	7	1,12,953	0	1,22,817	10	1,27,762	4	14,809	4	...		13·	...
	Grand Total,	...	7,61,872	14	6,26,669	9	6,43,632	8	6,53,860	2	27,190	9	27,190	9	...	4·3

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS

1.—*Return showing Deaths in the North-*

1.	2.	3.	4.			
Number.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Number of deaths during the year.	Age at		
				Born dead.	Not exceeding one year.	1 to 6.
1	Kumaon, ...	430,300	8,944	313	1,808	1,571
2	Gurhwal, ...	309,947	5,856	205	1,343	1,121
3	Terai, ...	185,647	6,058	30	740	889
4	Bijnour, ...	714,415	22,574	196	5,119	6,302
5	Moradabad, ...	1,118,943	29,239	322	6,234	6,655
6	Bareilly, ...	1,506,547	40,135	434	6,394	8,130
7	Shahjehanpore, ...	945,705	44,103	788	9,571	10,468
8	Budaon, ...	934,454	18,432	130	4,096	3,940
9	Dehra Doon, ...	116,981	1,806	7	233	241
10	Seharunpore, ...	880,663	26,215	367	5,259	5,326
11	Moozuffernuggur,...	704,000	16,857	183	3,283	2,836
12	Meerut, ...	1,271,454	45,206	232	7,329	9,353
13	Boolundshuhur, ...	936,733	30,158	573	8,376	8,819
14	Allygurh, ...	1,057,939	21,027	362	4,782	4,813
15	Etah, ...	700,688	15,505	173	3,774	2,845
16	Muttra, ...	892,542	12,482	145	1,848	2,568
17	Furruckabad, ...	919,091	16,773	75	1,715	2,404
18	Mynpoory, ...	753,971	13,923	71	1,697	1,396
19	Agra, ...	1,097,425	19,328	149	3,689	3,117
20	Etawah, ...	671,247	14,472	57	1,877	1,351
21	Cawnpore, ...	1,152,628	32,501	332	5,597	4,216
22	Futtehpore, ...	661,585	13,939	62	1,266	1,485
23	Jounpore, ...	1,022,555	24,664	75	1,348	4,290
24	Humeerpore, ...	527,540	12,773	182	2,873	1,649
25	Banda, ...	696,443	11,718	54	1,057	1,291
26	Allahabad, ...	1,382,826	27,741	116	2,647	4,507
27	Goruckpore, ...	2,044,821	36,807	134	2,709	5,555
28	Bustee, ...	1,487,572	34,817	113	2,289	5,884
29	Azimgurh, ...	1,497,580	20,103	108	1,491	2,893
30	Ghazeepore, ...	1,454,000	20,263	128	1,490	2,856
31	Benares, ...	793,433	14,652	82	1,831	2,249
32	Mirzapore, ...	1,087,200	25,202	151	3,463	4,363
33	Jaloun, ...	400,781	7,216	45	935	581
34	Jhansie, ...	311,773	7,133	101	1,568	741
35	Lullutpore, ...	214,593	4,626	141	1,407	619
	Total, ...	30,884,022	703,248	6,635	111,138	127,324

AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Western Provinces during the year 1872.

5.

TIME OF DEATH.

6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Exceeding 60.	Total.	Number.
521	454	721	728	650	893	1,285	8,944	1
372	286	442	393	417	493	784	5,856	2
432	446	776	878	672	620	575	6,058	3
1,434	947	1,575	1,648	1,446	1,812	2,095	22,574	4
2,028	1,601	2,176	2,041	2,249	2,424	3,514	29,239	5
2,753	2,325	3,356	3,483	3,723	4,377	5,160	40,135	6
2,561	2,061	3,095	3,026	3,319	4,083	5,131	44,103	7
1,009	944	1,377	1,304	1,422	1,708	2,502	18,432	8
140	125	256	253	189	185	177	1,806	9
1,866	1,377	2,443	2,430	1,967	2,161	3,019	26,215	10
1,013	924	1,705	1,830	1,662	1,587	1,834	16,857	11
2,910	2,422	4,106	3,980	3,995	4,609	6,270	45,206	12
1,489	1,117	1,871	1,488	1,584	2,059	2,782	30,158	13
1,274	1,129	1,627	1,526	1,441	1,763	2,310	21,027	14
813	814	1,145	1,031	1,268	1,736	1,906	15,505	15
739	714	1,029	1,058	1,180	1,477	1,724	12,482	16
936	990	1,783	1,843	2,144	2,410	2,473	16,773	17
580	906	1,606	1,534	2,152	2,625	1,356	13,923	18
824	1,057	1,769	1,580	1,700	2,261	3,182	19,328	19
584	899	1,772	1,607	2,234	2,537	1,554	14,472	20
1,320	1,546	3,095	3,191	4,660	5,121	3,423	32,501	21
610	620	1,856	2,108	2,640	2,295	997	13,939	22
2,447	1,731	3,543	3,244	3,459	2,401	2,126	24,664	23
418	548	1,244	1,322	1,545	1,838	1,154	12,773	24
505	578	1,678	1,882	2,018	1,730	925	11,718	25
1,646	1,211	3,095	3,599	4,006	3,981	2,933	27,741	26
3,384	3,122	4,472	4,612	4,395	4,239	4,235	36,807	27
3,776	3,902	5,132	3,796	3,418	2,803	3,704	34,817	28
1,724	1,312	2,357	2,246	2,304	2,416	3,252	20,103	29
1,508	1,335	2,740	2,811	2,623	2,282	2,490	20,263	30
1,112	934	1,705	1,638	1,825	1,655	1,621	14,652	31
1,664	1,222	2,604	2,790	2,912	3,067	2,966	25,202	32
309	428	899	970	1,250	1,225	574	7,216	33
274	387	877	860	1,033	852	441	7,133	34
230	286	450	445	398	371	279	4,626	35
45,150	40,700	70,377	69,175	73,900	78,096	80,753	703,248	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1872.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
1	Agra, ...	In door patients,...	1,519	959	201	59
		Out-door ditto, ...	45,270	38,174	52	400
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients, ..	1,285	808	220	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	43,989	26,821	67	371
3	Allygurh, ...	In-door patients,...	684	548	55	22
		Out-door ditto, ...	12,915	11,541	83	104
4	Almorah, ...	In-door patients, ..	112	76	63	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,975	4,253	9	101
5	Azimgurh, ...	In-door patients,...	308	248	46	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	10,558	8,625	190	27
6	Banda, ...	In-door patients,...	1,070	910	90	50
		Out-door ditto, ...	15,013	14,326	118	243
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients,...	1,567	1,090	148	45
		Out-door ditto, ...	54,494	29,993	15	358
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients,...	1,804	1,150	394	88
		Out-door ditto, ...	78,257	44,282	463	513
9	Bijnour, ...	In-door patients,...	445	364	49	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	9,142	8,725	13	82
10	Boolundshuhur,	In-door patients,...	476	325	66	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,086	11,551	155	78
11	Budaon, ...	In-door patients,...	1,627	1,497	36	40
		Out-door ditto, ...	51,740	50,125	76	265
12	Bustee, ...	In-door patients,...	628	462	46	25
		Out-door ditto, ...	18,125	12,424	44	120
13	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients,...	794	408	253	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	24,996	19,399	...	178
14	Dehra Doon, ...	In-door patients,...	364	253	75	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,167	12,359	5	114
15	Etah, ...	In-door patients,...	518	475	32	11
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,931	7,361	3	50
16	Etawah, ...	In-door patients,...	432	291	59	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,090	4,504	4	49
17	Furruckabad,...	In-door patients,...	592	532	31	22
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,753	15,283	4	189
18	Futtehpore, ...	In-door patients,...	274	199	46	8
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,796	2,764	12	74
19	Ghazeepore, ...	In-door patients, ...	394	242	53	23
		Out-door ditto, ...	23,706	19,406	37	280
20	Goruckpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	312	207	68	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	32,821	24,877	25	209
21	Humeerpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	228	181	3	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,210	7,784	7	56

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1872.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
22	Jhansie, ...	In-door patients, ...	324	302	9	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,760	2,720	4	33
23	Jounpore, ...	In-door patients, ..	280	177	61	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	20,383	16,769	22	65
24	Lullutpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	257	218	26	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,395	1,372	1	22
25	Meerut, ...	In-door patients, ..	489	695	188	39
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,688	14,935	1	104
26	Mirzapore, ...	In-door patients, ...	473	325	116	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	27,601	21,341	20	193
27	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	636	521	65	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	30,473	22,830	6	239
28	Moozuffernngger,	In-door patients, ...	211	169	25	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	7,637	7,067	3	37
29	Mussoorie, ...	In-door patients, ...	50	35	8	...
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,400	1,832	2	38
30	Muttra, ...	In-door patients, ...	376	303	45	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	24,840	21,356	32	156
31	Mynpoory, ...	In-door patients, ...	354	297	27	10
		Out-door ditto, ..	4,467	4,169	13	69
32	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door patients, ...	123	105	15	...
		Out-door ditto. ...	4,958	4,308	7	41
33	Oorai, ...	In-door patients, ...	402	310	35	24
		Out-door ditto, ..	15,155	12,379	23	130
34	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients, ...	237	167	39	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,901	5,736	34	21
35	Seharunpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	359	226	60	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	27,522	15,822	79	140
36	Shahjehanpore,	In-door patients ,...	776	608	69	26
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,498	14,803	95	160
37	Bhabur, ...	In-door patients, ...	103	78	16	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,231	6,648	4	70
38	Kashcepore, ...	In-door patients, ...	164	108	24	4
		Out-door ditto, ..	7,918	3,485	14	54
39	Gurhwal Pilgrim Hospitals, ...	In-door patients, ...	383	312	46	8
		Out-door ditto, ...	7,225	6,195	...	59
	Total, ...	In-door patients, ...	21,927	16,179	2,888	759
		Out-door ditto, ...	739,346	558,344	1,844	5,492

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

3.—*Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces, during* 1872.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1	Agra, ...	In-door, ...	220	9	41	116	69	20	1,044	1,519
		Out-door, ...	7,384	370	3,404	1,182	786	1,141	32,190	45,270
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door, ...	160	3	69	66	82	122	783	1,285
		Out-door, ...	6,881	98	2,491	827	1,511	2,399	28,780	43,989
3	Allygurh, ...	In-door, ...	59	7	8	51	27	14	518	684
		Out-door, ...	1,616	243	791	198	300	382	9,385	12,915
4	Almorah, ...	In-door, ...	19	...	3	2	6	4	78	112
		Out-door, ...	842	...	1,093	105	46	56	4,738	5,975
5	Azimgurh, ...	In-door, ...	11	2	8	2	9	24	254	308
		Out-door, ...	1,440	1,094	646	158	447	625	5,701	10,558
6	Banda, ...	In-door, ...	136	2	39	42	66	5	780	1,070
		Out-door, ...	3,107	161	1,184	412	404	193	9,552	15,013
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door, ...	310	20	52	50	65	58	1,006	1,567
		Out-door, ...	7,029	260	3,136	1,162	1,238	1,665	39,776	54,554
8	Benares, ...	In-door, ...	152	55	74	65	163	199	1,095	1,804
		Out-door, ...	8,416	207	7,921	1,558	2,141	2,725	33,576	78,257
9	Bhabur, ...	In-door, ...	62	4	10	11	12	6	162	267
		Out-door, ...	4,979	11	544	218	417	188	9,773	16,149
10	Bijnour, ...	In-door, ...	99	...	10	...	6	23	296	445
		Out-door, ...	1,630	26	470	38	327	239	6,420	9,142
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	In-door, ...	70	6	19	8	29	19	326	476
		Out-door, ...	1,822	474	776	150	494	518	10,568	16,086
12	Budaon, ...	In-door, ...	123	6	33	36	35	33	1,361	1,630
		Out-door, ...	6,068	517	2,178	558	1,449	2,580	28,388	51,740

13	Bustee, ...	In-door, ...	56	2	37	29	56	13	433	628
		Out-door, ..	2,329	508	1,340	259	596	70	14,250	18,125
14	Cawnpore, ...	In-door, ...	74	30	16	19	108	61	491	794
		Out-door, ...	3,992	28	1,072	744	640	623	4,957	24,996
15	Dehra Doon, ...	In-door, ...	71	50	17	4	7	26	214	364
		Out-door, ...	2,592	64	558	315	458	633	11,547	16,167
16	Etah, ...	In-door, ...	49	...	14	10	16	19	410	518
		Out-door, ...	1,565	...	810	103	60	360	5,831	8,931
17	Etawah, ...	In-door, ...	28	6	7	18	13	14	346	432
		Out-door, ...	538	25	341	103	103	210	4,770	6,090
18	Furruckabad, ...	In-door, ...	54	5	15	10	19	25	464	592
		Out-door, ...	2,623	100	1,199	342	358	801	11,271	16,753
19	Futtehpore, ...	In-door, ...	21	4	7	5	9	20	208	274
		Out-door, ...	553	38	236	85	56	130	2,698	3,796
20	Ghazeepore, ...	In-door, ...	21	9	15	24	27	17	278	391
		Out-door, ...	2,235	124	1,684	1,108	1,098	811	1,669	23,706
21	Goruckpore, ...	In-door, ...	32	...	5	13	65	1	196	312
		Out-door, ...	3,298	101	2,607	474	618	582	15,133	32,821
22	Humeerpore, ...	In-door, ...	31	2	4	6	15	3	169	228
		Out-door, ...	1,966	...	554	136	189	201	5,185	8,210
23	Jhansie, ...	In-door, ...	37	...	17	39	27	21	183	324
		Out-door, ...	716	...	1,447	277	88	87	1,602	2,780
24	Jounpore, ...	In-door, ...	10	3	7	17	42	9	192	280
		Out-door, ...	3,314	92	154	277	940	741	9,472	20,383
25	Lullutpore, ...	In-door, ...	65	...	14	2	13	3	160	257
		Out-door, ...	583	...	110	5	38	16	648	1,395
26	Meerut, ...	In-door, ...	177	1	50	6	58	76	621	989
		Out-door, ...	4,823	87	1,266	206	545	768	14,003	21,688
27	Mirzapore, ...	In-door, ...	46	27	8	18	35	44	295	473
		Out-door, ...	3,697	229	2,359	797	1,176	1,782	17,561	21,608
28	Moradabad, ...	In-door, ...	52	1	12	12	32	11	516	636
		Out-door, ...	3,069	35	2,301	582	473	573	23,440	30,473
29	Moozuffernuggur, ...	In-door, ...	14	1	12	4	12	5	163	211
		Out-door, ...	699	45	569	91	123	65	5,045	7,637
30	Mussoorie, ...	In-door, ...	4	6	2	2	...	2	34	50
		Out-door, ...	476	...	143	54	48	42	1,637	2,400
31	Muttra, ...	In-door, ...	27	4	3	13	20	2	307	376
		Out-door, ...	2,624	52	2,324	879	620	578	18,467	24,840

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces, during 1872.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
32	Mynpoory, ...	In-door, ...	28	...	7	11	10	9	289	354
		Out-door, ...	914	10	368	81	103	105	2,922	4,467
33	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door, ...	51	...	1	3	5	1	62	123
		Out-door, ...	873	...	297	155	113	70	3,420	4,958
34	Orai, ...	In-door, ...	58	2	13	29	19	9	272	402
		Out-door, ...	2,031	25	896	290	328	234	11,048	15,155
35	Roorkee, ...	In-door, ...	48	1	2	2	13	4	167	237
		Out-door, ...	1,255	42	410	175	112	141	3,761	5,901
36	Seharunpore, ...	In-door, ...	21	28	13	13	23	8	253	359
		Out-door, ...	4,873	607	1,592	321	922	779	18,528	26,622
37	Shahjehanpore, ...	In-door, ...	58	4	13	27	21	28	625	776
		Out-door, ...	2,631	231	873	184	574	680	11,225	16,598
38	Sreenuggur, ...	In-door, ...	87	...	21	14	24	30	206	388
		Out-door, ...	626	6	422	152	91	133	5,722	7,225
	Total, ...	In-door, ...	2,641	300	698	800	1,268	988	15,232	21,927
		Out-door, ...	106,605	5,640	50,232	14,551	20,030	24,036	518,252	739,346

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Receipts from Government.			Local Receipts			Total Receipts.			Establishment Charges by Government.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Agra, ...	11,815	5	11	4,888	3	8	16,703	9	7	9,073	15	4
2	Allahabad, ...	12,103	2	1	6,017	14	11	18,421	1	0	10,002	13	2
3	Allygurh, ...	2,928	7	9	10,530	7	0	13,458	14	10	3,556	5	0
4	Almorah, ...	549	5	3	847	7	4	1,396	12	7	578	0	0
5	Azimgurh, ...	1,747	0	0	1,900	0	9	3,647	0	9	1,786	0	3
6	Banda, ...	2,043	11	3	2,871	13	5	4,915	8	8	2,614	9	9
7	Bareilly, ...	4,635	5	6	5,985	8	1	10,620	13	7	6,456	7	2
8	Benares, ...	7,679	8	0	9,095	1	5	2,619	6	6	10,149	0	0
9	Bhabur, ...	1,645	5	0	2,425	11	6	4,071	0	6	3,418	7	6
10	Bijnour, ...	1,581	12	8	1,508	0	0	3,089	12	8	2,083	0	0
11	Boolundshuhur	3,223	0	4	4,152	5	8	7,375	2	0	4,369	1	1
12	Budaon, ...	3,266	14	2	4,871	12	7	8,138	10	9	4,851	6	6
13	Bustee, ...	1,888	2	3	6,326	6	6	8,214	8	9	2,875	2	1
14	Cawnpore, ...	3,276	13	2	3,621	14	7	6,899	3	9	3,565	11	1
15	Dehra Doon,	1,333	1	1	1,691	6	6	3,024	7	7	1,612	12	10
16	Etah ...	3,409	14	11	1,320	2	3	4,730	1	2	3,863	3	10
17	Etawah, ...	1,479	15	0	1,794	13	9	3,274	12	9	1,710	11	5
18	Furruckabad,	3,016	3	9	6,284	6	10	4,300	10	7	3,853	1	3
19	Futtehpore,...	2,295	5	11	1,281	7	6	3,576	13	5	2,464	9	4
20	Ghazeepore,...	3,215	3	6	3,458	7	3	6,673	11	3	3,965	11	7
21	Goruckpore,...	3,981	11	3	3,399	1	9	7,380	13	0	4,355	2	6
22	Humeerpore,	2,004	4	3	1,655	6	2	3,659	8	5	2,111	13	5
23	Jhansie, ...	939	14	11	635	3	6	1,575	2	5	1,112	6	8
24	Jounpore, ..	2,312	15	6	1,627	9	9	3,940	9	2	2,154	13	5
25	Lullutpore, ...	900	6	2	296	13	11	1,197	4	1	832	0	10
26	Meerut, ...	2,766	13	0	2,387	10	5	5,153	11	8	3,183	10	9
27	Mirzapore, ...	3,734	9	3	3,292	9	1	7,017	2	4	4,549	11	9
28	Moradabad,...	2,489	13	11	3,292	9	1	7,017	2	4	3,138	3	7
29	Moozuffernug-gur, ...	2,688	10	9	1,244	1	6	3,932	12	3	2,800	12	0
30	Mussoorie, ...	894	1	9	335	6	0	1,229	7	9	1,032	0	0
31	Muttra, ...	2,695	15	8	3,032	5	10	5,728	5	6	3,317	14	2
32	Mynpoory, ...	926	10	9	804	9	0	1,731	3	9	1,077	2	8
33	Nynee Tal, ...	1,524	13	6	1,997	7	6	3,522	5	1	1,878	6	4
34	Oraie, ...	2,309	6	4	3,645	2	1	6,954	8	5	3,534	3	7
35	Roorkee, ...	3,010	15	0	828	8	0	3,839	7	0	2,503	7	9
36	Seharunpore,	3,219	11	11	3,490	0	0	6,709	11	11	3,660	14	3
37	Shahjehanpore,	2,766	12	5	2,620	13	11	5,387	9	4	3,658	11	6
38	Sreenuggur,...	805	0	0	7,384	11	6	8,189	11	6	4,934	8	5
	Total, ...	1,14,848	0	2	1,22,362	5	0	2,37,210	5	2	1,33,024	14	5

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries	Medicines and Diet.			Other Contingencies.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Agra, ...	3,894	13	7	1,619	14	5	14,588	11	4
2	Allahabad, ...	6,101	6	7	3,144	4	7	19,249	0	4
3	Allygurh, ...	825	14	11	10,656	2	8	15,033	6	7
4	Almorah, ...	391	8	10	288	15	4	1,258	8	2
5	Azimgurh, ...	669	1	3	852	8	3	3,307	9	9
6	Banda, ...	979	9	3	531	5	8	4,125	8	8
7	Bareilly.	1,611	7	4	1,755	14	0	9,823	11	9
8	Benares, ...	2,966	11	0	3,237	8	1	16,353	3	1
9	Bhabur, ...	744	0	10	168	2	6	4,330	10	10
10	Bijnour, ...	280	3	2	482	6	5	2,845	9	7
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	760	3	7	796	12	4	6,187	15	3
12	Budaon, ...	794	13	5	1,603	0	0	7,269	3	11
13	Bustee, ...	930	3	1	6,053	2	3	10,023	9	5
14	Cawnpore, ...	1,502	13	7	1,433	11	3	6,693	3	11
15	Dehra Doon, ...	365	8	6	401	2	11	2,379	8	3
16	Etah, ...	466	6	11	657	7	6	5,079	2	3
17	Etawah, ...	598	9	4	447	6	10	2,756	11	7
18	Furruckabad, ...	549	14	7	4,481	1	11	8,883	1	9
19	Futtehpore, ...	322	12	3	664	3	1	3,451	8	8
20	Ghazeepore, ...	492	14	8	938	15	3	5,397	10	0
21	Goruckpore, ...	1,142	11	3	1,197	2	5	6,695	0	2
22	Humeerpore, ...	726	13	5	588	11	9	3,027	6	6
23	Jhansie, ...	374	11	8	230	8	5	1,717	10	9
24	Jounpore, ...	1,040	14	11	491	11	6	3,687	7	10
25	Lullutpore, ...	312	9	10	78	3	1	1,222	13	9
26	Meerut, ...	795	11	4	2,252	4	8	6,221	10	9
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,200	5	1	1,349	9	9	7,099	10	7
28	Moradabad, ...	940	3	7	788	0	6	4,866	7	8
29	Moozuffernuggur, ...	245	2	8	473	13	0	3,319	11	8
30	Mussoorie, ...	208	0	7	1,062	9	11	2,307	2	6
31	Muttra, ...	1,192	1	4	1,158	15	1	5,668	14	3
32	Mynpoory, ...	312	0	6	165	7	10	1,554	11	0
33	Nynee Tal, ...	327	9	6	2,211	10	9	4,333	13	0
34	Oraie, ...	1,154	4	8	2,374	2	0	7,062	10	3
35	Roorkee	794	0	2	126	13	0	3,424	5	5
36	Seharunpore, ...	991	15	7	1,072	14	11	5,725	12	9
37	Shahjehanpore,... ...	776	7	5	1,480	0	2	5,959	3	1
38	Sreenuggur, ...	720	14	5	3,643	2	5	9,299	6	8
	Total, ...	38,505	2	7	61,081	9	0	2,32,611	10	0

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

5.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.	Districts.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1	Jounpore, ...	6,013	4,606	1,065	372
2	Allahabad, ...	5,526	3,832	1,083	611
3	Futtehpore, ...	7,196	4,564	1,357	1,275
4	Cawnpore, ...	24,428	19,815	2,776	1,837
5	Banda, ...	5,743	3,820	1,090	833
6	Humeerpore, ...	9,037	6,396	1,650	991
7	Jhansie, ...	3,984	2,196	770	1,018
8	Jaloun or Orai , ...	6,325	4,619	1,048	658
9	Lullutpore, ...	2,645	2,235	325	85
10	Benares, ...	6,341	4,639	1,131	571
11	Mirzapore, ...	6,633	5,651	449	533
12	Ghazeepore, ...	5,600	3,506	1,404	690
13	Azimgurh, ...	8,439	7,090	678	671
14	Goruckpore, ...	10,435	7,507	1,605	1,323
15	Bustee, ...	4,343	3,172	640	531
16	Muttra, ...	13,668	12,650	572	466
17	Agra, ...	12,028	9,894	1,009	1,125
18	Etah, ...	5,985	5,115	392	478
19	Mynpoory, ...	9,729	8,529	679	521
20	Etawah, ...	7,574	6,826	424	324
21	Furruckabad, ...	7,742	6,599	642	501
22	Dehra Doon, ...	9,287	8,061	662	564
23	Scharunpore, ...	24,217	19,508	3,341	1,368
24	Moozuffernugger, ...	9,723	7,532	1,285	906
25	Meerut, ...	15,568	13,225	888	1,455
26	Boolundshuhur, ...	12,194	9,427	1,471	1,296
27	Allygurh, ...	14,051	12,037	1,276	738
28	Kumaon Hills, ...	3,788	3,229	367	192
29	Gurhwal, ...	8,256	5,886	1,793	577
30	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	3,875	3,156	395	324
31	Bareilly, ...	17,106	13,479	1,982	1,645
32	Budaon, ...	16,211	13,747	1,470	994
33	Moradabad, ...	20,884	17,213	2,319	1,352
34	Shahjehanpore, ...	7,635	5,255	1,422	958
35	Bijnour, ...	19,744	15,519	2,601	1,624
36	Country of Tehree-Gurhwal, ...	13,609	11,820	1,003	786
	Total, ...	365,588	292,345	43,064	31,924

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

6.—*Statement showing expenditure of Vaccination Department in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.		Rs.
1	Superintendent-General, North-Western Provinces. Paid by Government, ...	18,634
2	*Kumaon Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	2,288
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	80
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	696
3	*Rohilkhund Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	6,278
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	2,492
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	144
4	*Agra and Meerut Divisions.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	21,205
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	3,465
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	530
	Do. by Chiefs, &c , ...	660
5	*Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	19,676
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	1,130
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	845
	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	360
6	*Benares Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	14,277
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	840
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	184
	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	380
	Abstract.	Rs.
A.	Paid by Government, ...	82,361
B.	Do. by Municipalities, ...	8,007
C.	Do. by Local Funds, ...	2,399
D.	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	1,400
	Total, ...	94,167

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with Average of Area per School, and Percentage of Scholars to Population, at the close of* 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	*Total number of Schools and Scholars at the close of* 1872-73.		Number.
				Schools.	Scholars.	
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1,020·74	102,831	30	824	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	2,227·85	866,483	381	7,944	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,646·98	682,212	320	6,507	3
4	Meerut, ...	2,361 97	1,199,593	361	8,039	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,908 39	800,431	302	6,959	5
6	Allygurh, ...	1,859 56	925,538	370	7,941	6
7	Bijnour, ...	1,882 28	690,975	334	5,819	7
8	Moradabad, ...	2,460 74	1,095,306	313	6,505	8
9	Budaon, ...	1,972 64	889,810	303	4,846	9
10	Bareilly, ...	2,372·78	1,381,334	519	9,519	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,328 77	1,016,841	162	4,528	11
	Total, ...	22,042·70	9,651,357	3,425	69,461	
12	Muttra, ...	1,612·53	800,321	279	8,050	12
13	Agra, ...	1,873·50	1,028,544	432	10,864	13
14	Etawah, ...	1,631·41	621,444	192	3,926	14
15	Etah, ...	1,404·43	614,351	166	3,953	15
16	Mynpoory,... ...	1,666 45	700,220	257	5,957	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	1,604 37	915,943	341	6,419	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	2,366·16	1,188,862	338	9,170	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	2,288·50	520,941	109	3,066	19
20	Jaloun, ...	1,546·43	405,604	114	2,593	20
21	Jhansie, ...	1,608 27	357,442	110	2,235	21
22	Lullutpore,... ...	1,947 41	248,146	39	1,254	22
	Total, ...	19,639·49	7,406,818	2,377	57,487	
23	Futtehpore, ...	1,580·35	680,786	261	5,595	23
24	Banda, ...	3,030·14	724,372	211	4,967	24
25	Allahabad, ...	2,764·95	1,393,183	374	9,888	25
26	Mirzapore,... ...	5,200·23	1,054,413	243	6,998	26
27	Benares, ...	955·70	793,277	542	12,782	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	2,222·15	1,342,234	290	8,188	28
29	Azimgurh,... ...	2,545·07	1,385,872	286	8,084	29
30	Jounpore, ...	1,552·16	1,015,427	233	6,030	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	7,400 81	3,439,513	380	13,673	31
32	Bustee, ...			185	6,810	32
	Total, ...	27,291·56	11,829,077	3,005	83,015	
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai.	11,000·00	634,532	130	8,602	33
	Grand Total, ...	79,973·75	29,521,784	8,937	218,565	

VII.—INSTRUC

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every Average of Area per School, and Percentage*

Number.	District	AT THE Gov			
		Number of Scholars in Colleges.	Number of Scholars in Zillah Schools	*Tulseelee Schools.*	
				Schools.	Scholars.
1.	2.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	2	75
2	Scharunpore, ...	(*a*) 214	90	6	382
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	58	7	361
4	Meerut, ...	...	117	8	394
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	80	7	621
6	Allygurh, ...	...	196	8	657
7	Bijnour, ...	...	51	5	336
8	Moradabad, ...	...	155	9	501
9	Budaon, ...	...	122	7	294
10	Bareilly, ...	336	...	8	380
11	Shahjehanpore,... ...	...	83	5	209
	Total, ...	550	952	72	4,210
12	Muttra, ...	...	229	8	704
13	Agra, ...	(*a*) 193	...	13	930
14	Etawah, ...	(*a*) 61	323	5	365
15	Etah, ...	...	76	6	408
16	Mynpoory, ...	...	105	5	382
17	Furruckabad, ...	...	110	7	511
18	Cawnpore, ...	...	252	11	653
19	Humeerpore, ...	...	64	7	515
20	Jaloun, ...	...	90	5	299
21	Jhansie, ...	...	83	6	382
22	Lullutpore, ...	...	103	2	171
	Total, ...	254	1,435	75	5,310
23	Futtehpore, ...	...	83	6	275
24	Banda, ...	...	110	10	217
25	Allahabad, ...	(*a*) 33	247	9	330
26	Mirzapore, ...	(*a*) 70	293	3	131
27	Benares, ...	622	...	2	76
28	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	10	464
29	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	9	606
30	Jounpore, ...	...	40	6	458
31	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	8	659
32	Bustee, ...	...	...	5	288
	Total, ...	725	773	68	3,504
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai,	...	...	11	904
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,529	3,160	226	13,928

TION.

description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with of Scholars to Population, at the close of 1872-73.

CLOSE OF 1872-73.

ERNMENT.

Hulkabundee Schools.		*Female Schools.*		*Male Normal Schools.*		*Female Normal Schools*		
Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.	
11	276	...	...	...	...	2	28	1
105	3,352	...	...	...	...	10	214	2
184	3,090	...	...	...	...	3	30	3
100	4,895	1	51	...	...	11	205	4
102	3,876	...	...	...	...	11	239	5
157	5,270	...	...	1	21	36	563	6
95	2,573	...	...	...	...	3	70	7
92	3,036	...	...	...	...	6	105	8
81	2,405	...	...	...	...	11	172	9
130	5,373	...	...	...	...	6	114	10
84	2,793	...	.	...	. .	10	153	11
1,141	36,999	1	51	1	21	109	1,893	
136	5,413	...	...	...	...	23	479	12
146	4,275	1	75	1	10	65	1,179	13
104	2,694	...	...	...	...	13	188	14
80	2,719	...	...	...	...	15	376	15
110	3,413	...	...	...	...	40	869	16
79	3,447	...	...	...	...	13	349	17
154	5,854	...	...	...	...	30	484	18
58	2,240	...	...	...	...	3	57	19
68	2,031	...	...	...	...	5	80	20
47	1,402	...	...	...	...	7	141	21
19	674	...	...	...	...	10	243	22
1,001	34,192	1	75	1	10	224	4,445	
119	4,088	...	...	...	...	7	105	23
128	3,181	...	...	...	...	9	88	24
214	7,025	...	...	...	...	7	145	25
97	2,591	...	...	...	...	7	117	26
88	3,769	1	82	1	10	7	142	27
137	5,046	...	...	...	...	9	209	28
148	6,338	...	...	...	...	7	238	29
119	5,443	...	...	...	...	7	100	30
188	10,001	...	...	...	...	7	194	31
162	6,221	...	...	...	...	7	135	32
1,400	54,703	1	82	1	10	74	1,473	
88	5,198	1	21	...	...	13	319	33
3,630	131,092	4	229	3	41	420	8,130	

VII.—INSTRUC

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every Average of Area per School, and Percentage*

Number.	District	AT THE CLOSE OF — AIDED BY — *Colleges.* Schools	*Colleges.* Scholars.	*Boys' Schools.* Schools.	*Boys' Schools.* Scholars.	*Girls' Schools.* Schools.	*Girls' Schools.* Scholars.
1.	2.	19.	20	21.	22	23	24
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1	181	2	135	1	100
2	Scharunpore, ...	1	90	5	262	1	90
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	1	265	2	39	2	68
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	5	192	6	83
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	3	135	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	8	448	5	78
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	12	760	26	412
9	Budaon, ...	...	...	4	185	21	340
10	Bareilly, ...	...	...	5	363	19	621
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	130	5	380	7	147
	Total, ...	4	666	51	2,899	88	1,939
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	2	93	2	44
13	Agra, ...	3	632	12	1,023	8	449
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	1	47	...	...
15	Etah, ...	...	...	1	36	...	...
16	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	1	30	19	371
17	Furruckabad, ...	...	...	4	218	...	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	1	208	12	689	1	64
19	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1	60	4	80
20	Jaloun, ...	...	...	1	70	...	...
21	Jhansie, ...	...	...	1	20	...	...
22	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	4	840	36	2,286	34	1,008
23	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	7	293	...	...
24	Banda, ...	...	...	2	100	...	...
25	Allahabad, ...	2	470	14	791	5	290
26	Mirzapore, ...	1	118	19	562	6	98
27	Benares, ...	2	999	19	1,255	10	695
28	Ghazeepore, ...	4	795	6	337	...	...
29	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	9	466	2	75
30	Jounpore, ...	...	...	3	255	1	50
31	Goruckpore, ...	1	238	16	639	7	163
32	Bustee, ...	...	...	4	245	...	...
	Total, ...	10	2,615	90	4,943	31	1,371
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai,	1	310	15	958	4	150
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	19	4,431	192	11,086	157	4,468

TION.

description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with of Scholars to Population, at the close of 1872-73.

1872-73.										
Government.				*Unaided Indigenous Schools.*		Total number of Schools.	Total number of Scholars.	Average of Area per School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number.
Male Normal Schools.		*Female Normal Schools.*								
Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.					
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32	33.	34.	
...	...	...	...	14	128	33	923	30·90	·89	1
...	...	...	...	267	3,892	397	8,586	5·83	·99	2
...	...	...	...	271	3,161	466	6,700	3·30	·97	3
...	...	...	...	163	2,181	289	8,215	8 07	·66	4
...	...	...	...	168	2,006	300	8,092	6 33	·95	5
...	...	...	...	172	2,345	378	9,187	4·37	·98	6
...	...	...	...	276	3,485	393	7,041	6·26	1·02	7
...	...	1	13	224	2,452	371	7,494	5 05	·63	8
...	...	...	...	201	1,765	326	5,283	6·05	·59	9
...	...	...	...	313	2,595	482	9,782	4·94	·74	10
...	...	...	...	61	879	174	4,432	13 31	·44	11
...	...	1	13	2,130	24,889	3,609	75,740	6·11	·78	
...	...	1	9	120	1,845	293	8,846	5·08	1·10	12
...	...	...	...	205	2,568	456	11,395	4·01	1·10	13
...	...	...	...	79	1,015	203	4,632	8·03	·73	14
...	...	...	...	87	721	190	4,336	7·39	·70	15
...	...	...	...	99	1,035	275	6,205	6·05	·88	16
...	...	...	...	206	1,994	310	6,631	5·47	·72	17
...	...	...	...	155	1,812	364	9,808	6·54	·82	18
...	...	...	...	48	494	122	3,910	18·73	·75	19
...	...	...	...	42	519	123	3,139	12·56	·77	20
...	...	...	...	97	715	159	2,743	11·13	·76	21
...	...	...	...	9	114	41	1,305	47·48	·52	22
...	...	1	9	1,147	12,832	2,536	62,950	7·75	·84	
...	...	...	...	140	1,427	280	6,271	5·64	·92	23
...	...	...	...	11	213	161	3,909	18·83	·55	24
...	...	...	...	187	1,836	451	11,634	6·12	·82	25
...	...	...	...	138	1,636	263	5,546	19·75	·53	26
2	93	1	46	435	6,346	570	14,711	1·74	1·84	27
...	...	...	...	117	1,538	283	8,389	7·85	·62	28
...	...	...	...	140	1,586	315	9,309	8·07	·67	29
...	...	...	...	67	613	204	6,959	7·60	·68	30
...	...	...	...	199	2,540	426	14,419	11·43	·67	31
...	...	...	...	43	1,906	221	8,795			32
2	93	1	46	1,477	19,641	3,174	84,942	8·59	·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	133	7,860	82·70	1·22	33
2	93	3	68	4,754	57,362	9,442	238,019	8·46	·71	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

2.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Colleges.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.			Total annual cost of educating each Pupil.		
				Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Government College, ...	Agra, ...	1824	154	39	...	193	193·75	179·6	193	5	70	57	12	49	...	60,400	5	4	312	10	1
2	Ditto, ... College Department and Upper School.	Bareilly.	1837	206	25	5	236	227·2	249·4	236	2	149	46	2	37	...	55,662	0	4	245	3	3
	Ditto, ... Lower School,		1864	81	18	1	100	101·16	95·77	100	...	47	33	...	20	...	3,268	8	0	32	4	11
3	Ditto, ... English Dept.,	Benares, ...	1792	315	21	5	341	356·	558·8	341	9	86	28	171	37	1	89,242	7	6	140	12	2
	Ditto, ... Sanskrit Do.,			281	...	...	281	278·		34	...	...	...	347	...	...						
4	Muir College, ...	Allahabad,	1872	32	1	...	33	19·	15·	33	...	13	...	16	...	...	25,895	12	10	1,401	9	3

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

3.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Superior and Inferior Government Zillah Schools.

Name of Institution.	*Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.*				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oorioo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.		
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superior Zillah Schools, ...	1,577	311	12	1,900	1,751·38	1,361·14	1,621	109	444	820	212	497	...	82,148 12 2	46 14 7
Inferior Do. do., ...	1,001	250	9	1,260	1,230·63	976·03	1,220	72	184	821	50	360	...	44,034 12 8	35 12 . 6
Total, ...	2,578	561	21	3,160	2,982·01	2,337 17	2,841	181	628	1,641	262	857	...	1,26,183 8 10	42 5 0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

4.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS (TUHSEELEE SCHOOLS).

Number.	District.	*Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.*				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.			Actual cost of educating each Pupil.			Number.
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.							
															Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	28	11	...	39	34·	31·	...	...	28	39		...	...	247	7	6	7	4	5	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	133	159	...	292	249·	227·	...	...	171	263	...	45	...	1,631	13	11	6	8	10	2
3	Moozuffernuggur,...	201	48	...	249	247·	226·	...	...	154	196	...	55	...	1,353	2	9	5	7	8	3
4	Meerut, ...	134	58	...	192	171·	127·	...	...	98	146	...	34	...	1,084	1	1	6	5	5	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	343	152	...	495	432·	273.	...	...	271	366	...	218	...	2,490	3	4	5	12	3	5
6	Allygurh, ...	481	97	...	578	588·	499·	...	...	96	275	...	374	...	2,748	13	2	4	10	10	6
7	Bijnour, ...	173	163	...	336	276·	250·	...	...	280	336	...	...	...	1,621	4	7	5	14	0	7
8	Moradabad, ...	148	103	...	251	209·	181·	...	...	130	187	...	22	...	1,434	14	2	6	13	10	8
9	Budaon, ...	105	87	...	192	177·	164·	...	...	114	166	...	26	...	1,360	0	8	7	10	11	9

10	Bareilly, ...	134	38	...	172	160·	145.	...	...	121	166	...	6	...	1,147	12	11	7 2 9	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	105	76	...	181	172·	151·	19	...	105	123	...	58	...	1,170	9	2	6 12 11	11
12	Muttra, ...	163	30	...	193	157 50	132·60	...	...	40	31	...	182	...	805	15	8	5 1 11	12
13	Agra, ...	386	67	...	453	331·82	311 24	86	30	115	86	...	445	...	1,567	10	4	4 11 7	13
14	Etawah, ...	70	...	...	70	47·25	39 53	...	...	...	16	...	70	...	241	15	5	5 1 11	14
15	Etah, ...	164	42	...	206	198·34	185·18	...	...	37	80	...	152	...	1,229	4	3	6 3 2	15
16	Mynpoory, ...	291	20	...	311	224,16	186 62	...	...	24	9	...	300	...	1,378	15	0	6 2 5	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	270	68	2	340	293·36	267·25	33	...	102	89	...	224	...	1,593	11	9	5 6 8	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	379	26	...	405	317·37	281·57	144	...	87	68	...	330	...	1,516	3	4	4 12 6	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	145	134	...	279	192·00	163·00	...	...	...	166	...	153	...	921	3	9	4 12 9	19
20	Jaloun, ...	51	...	...	51	52·75	45·57	...	...	...	12	...	57	...	222	11	0	4 3 7	20
21	Allahabad, ...	80	52	...	132	114 83	95 47	...	...	56	81	...	76	...	756	12	0	6 9 4	21
22	Banda, ...	70	...	...	70	73·45	66 06	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	620	10	11	9 6 2	22
23	Futtehpore, ...	263	12	...	275	237·14	203 21	...	...	17	43	...	275	...	1,622	15	6	6 5 3	23
24	Jounpore, ...	139	106	...	245	199·23	160 34	..	5	152	169	...	73	...	869	8	1	5 6 8	24
25	Azimgurh, ...	210	129	...	339	339·00	283·29	34	32	139	187	...	275	...	1,708	3	3	6 0 8	25
26	Benares, ...	59	17	...	76	50 13	56 25	...	5	13	76	...	40	...	449	1	0	8 0 0	26
27	Bustee, ...	280	8	...	288	250·66	231·24	...	...	21	46	...	221	...	1,781	8	0	6 4 2	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	178	75	...	253	212·62	225 47	...	3	45	69	...	203	...	1,277	8	6	5 10 7	28
29	Goruckpore, ...	430	82	7	519	443 07	353 31	79	55	109	220	...	272	...	2,639	4	10	5 15 3	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	113	18	...	131	94·37	99 00	...	...	35	55	...	131	...	904	10	0	9 5 3	30
	122 Schools, Grand Total, ...	5,732	1,872	9	6,613	3,886 00	5,610 15	395	130	2,562	3,766	...	4,385	...	36,348	14	3	12 10 5	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

5.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Schools of the Lower Class (Hulkabundee Schools).

Number.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the Rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.			Actual cost of educating each Pupil.			Number.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.							
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	11	275	1	...	276	245·	192·	...	...	10	26	...	250	...	727	5	3	2	15	6	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	102	1,871	1,288	...	3,159	2,975·	2,463·	...	...	1,219	2,703	...	456	...	9,833	11	2	3	4	11	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	104	2,062	1,028	...	3,090	2,941·	2,361·	...	...	1,215	2,503	...	632	...	11,267	12	1	3	13	3	3
4	Meerut, ...	180	3,808	1,087	...	4,895	4,601·	3,453·	...	...	866	2,373	..	2,439	...	17,189	15	11	3	11	9	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	98	2,941	690	...	3,631	3,428·	2,719·	...	...	667	1,760	...	2,516	..	10,332	0	0	3	0	3	5
6	Allygurh, ...	151	4,689	281	...	4,970	4,311·	2,862·	4	...	196	536	...	4,457	...	13,749	6	4	3	3	0	6
7	Bijnour, ...	95	1,498	1,075	...	2,573	2,336·	1,868·	...	...	941	2,482	...	157	..	8,213	11	11	3	8	3	7
8	Moradabad, ...	92	1,760	1,336	...	3,096	2,636·	2,079·	...	...	746	2,127	...	550	...	9,665	4	1	3	10	7	8
9	Budaon, ...	81	1,975	430	...	2,405	2,363·	1,888·	...	...	516	1,611	..	796	...	8,270	2	2	3	8	0	9
10	Bareilly, ...	130	3,613	1,760	...	5,373	5,092·	4,024·	...	...	1,241	3,578	...	1,829	...	13,501	8	11	2	10	5	10

11	Shahjehanpore, ...	84	2,414	379	...	2,793	2,613·	2,208·	...	...	276	1,184	...	1,762	...	9,047	11	7	3	7	5	11
12	Muttra, ...	133	4,971	194	...	5,165	4,882·66	3,891·35	...	...	94	219	52	5,131	...	12,801	11	3	2	9	11	12
13	Agra, ...	137	3,723	119	...	3,842	3,798 66	3,202 99	...	...	6	51	...	3,842	...	12,635	2	6	3	5	3	13
14	Etawah, ...	82	1,881	64	...	1,945	1,854 57	1,390 22	...	...	2	52	...	1,945	...	7,884	7	6	4	4	0	14
15	Etah, ...	80	2,557	162	...	2,719	2,533·34	2,332 81	...	...	19	287	...	2,474	...	7,654	14	4	3	0	4	15
16	Mynpoory, ...	91	2,397	174	...	2,571	2,419·41	1,894·56	...	...	39	230	...	2,514	...	8,099	3	4	3	5	7	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	73	2,688	156	...	2,844	2,852 70	2,350 24	...	...	159	318	...	2,548	...	6,510	3	3	2	4	10	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	135	4,830	144	...	4,974	4,709·69	3,873 71	...	...	95	198	...	4,818	...	12,646	4	11	2	10	11	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	54	1,836	137	...	1,973	1,914 00	1,434 00	...	...	...	166	..	1,892	...	5,203	2	0	2	10	11	19
20	Jaloun, ...	67	1,932	65	...	1,997	1,960·38	1,591 79	...	...	...	91	...	1,973	...	6,127	13	6	3	2	0	20
21	Jhansie, ...	47	1,357	45	...	1,402	1,406 00	1,033 00	...	...	...	35	...	1,402	...	4,184	9	1	2	10	7	21
22	Lullutpore, ...	17	557	15	3	575	548 08	434 12	...	...	...	40	...	560	...	1,410	2	11	2	7	0	22
23	Allahabad, ...	202	4,266	2,101	...	6,367	6,307·16	5,517 12	...	176	1,786	4,495	...	2,335	...	17,179	10	8	2	11	7	23
24	Banda,...	118	2.667	224	...	2,891	2,833·72	2,775 00	...	...	...	202	...	2,753	...	10,323	14	6	3	9	5	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	91	2,250	593	...	2,849	2,469 47	1,926 78	...	30	202	585	...	2,414	...	6,030	9	2	2	6	4	25
26	Jounpore, ...	105	4,062	447	...	4,509	3,583 34	3,405 15	...	...	...	619	..	4,101	...	9,092	12	7	2	8	2	26
27	Azimgurh, ...	70	2,010	608	...	2,618	2,618 54	2,289 96	...	9	147	410	...	1.975	...	6,874	12	6	3	0	0	27
28	Benares, ...	51	1,677	90	..	1,768	1,635 92	1,539 76	...	...	34	199	...	1,768	...	3,868	7	10	2	5	9	28
29	Bustee, ...	132	4,177	453	...	4,630	3,759 53	3,198 18	...	...	165	1,229	...	4,814	...	10,686	7	1	2	4	11	29
30	Ghazeepore, ...	103	2,850	473	...	3,323	3,006 36	2,954 27	...	...	273	434	...	2,991	...	9,829	1	1	3	5	3	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	129	5,918	684	...	6,602	6,423·85	4,979 49	.	...	107	1,833	...	6,199	..	10,597	0	1	1	10	5	31
32	Mirzapore, ...	71	2,061	179	...	2,240	1,526 34	2,078 80	...	...	15	77	...	2,173	...	6,362	7	6	3	11	9	32
33	Kumaon & Gurhwal,	88	5,129	2	76	5,198	4,927·75	2,799·75	.	...	...	...	...	5,198	...	5,778	0	1	1	2	9	33
	Total, ...	3,204	92,694	16,490	79	109,263	102,067 93	82,451·59	4	115	10,046	32,583	52	81,674	...	2,93,478	12	1	2	13	0	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

6.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Schools of the Lower Class (Female Schools).

Number.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.				Charges.	Actual cost of educating each Pupil.	Number.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			Arabic	Persian.	Oordoo.	Hindee or Nagree.			
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	2	28	...	...	28	22·	15·	...	...	...	28	133 0 0	6 0 9	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	10	20	194	...	214	235·	176·	...	...	194	20	792 0 0	3 5 11	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	...	30	...	30	30·	24·	...	...	30	...	122 12 0	4 1 6	3
4	Meerut, ...	11	146	59	...	205	233·	162	...	...	57	148	991 13 4	4 4 1	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	11	182	57	...	239	230	176·	...	...	57	182	776 6 0	3 6 0	5
6	Allygurh, ...	36	536	27	...	563	547	354	...	9	20	543	2,407 15 0	4 6 5	6
7	Bijnour, ...	3	...	70	...	70	69·	59·	...	...	70	...	200 0 0	2 14 5	7
8	Moradabad, ...	6	12	93	...	165	105	118·	...	...	96	10	459 10 8	4 6 1	8
9	Budaon, ...	11	105	67	...	172	166·	139·	...	..	77	95	564 2 4	3 6 5	9
10	Bareilly, ...	6	2	112	...	114	106	89·	...	...	114	...	456 10 7	4 4 11	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	10	70	83	...	153	146·	122·	...	...	83	70	550 4 0	3 12 4	11
	Total, 1st Circle, ...	109	1,101	792	...	1,893	1,889·	1,434·	...	9	798	1,096	7,454 9 11	3 15 2	

12	Muttra, ...	23	424	55	...	479	454·53	386·82	...	4	37	441	1,543	4	0	3 5 11	12
13	Agra, ...	65	1,107	72	...	1,179	1,152·26	982·62	...	...	63	1,116	4,425	13	10	3 13 5	13
14	Etawah, ...	13	177	11	...	188	217 38	177 40	...	...	6	188	837	7	6	3 13 8	14
15	Etah, ...	15	347	29	...	376	330·02	286·17	...	...	28	348	940	13	6	2 13 8	15
16	Mynpoory,... ...	40	812	57	...	869	767 50	605 60	...	...	22	847	2,825	5	8	3 10 10	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	13	320	29	...	349	319 35	273 28	...	...	...	349	1,038	3	2	3 4 0	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	30	480	4	...	484	480·52	395 26	...	...	...	484	1,648	10	3	3 6 11	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	3	9	48	...	57	69 00	49 00	..	...	41	16	169	11	7	2 7 4	19
20	Jaloun, ...	5	36	44	...	80	97·94	83 65	...	...	44	36	354	5	8	3 9 11	20
21	Jhansie, ...	7	139	2	...	141	141·	96	...	...	...	141	419	14	10	2 15 8	21
22	Lullutpore, ...	10	236	7	...	243	260·88	194 87	...	...	...	243	667	2	6	2 8 11	22
	Total, 2nd Circle, ...	224	4,087	358	...	4,445	4,296 38	3,530 70	...	4	241	4,211	14,870	12	6	3 7 11	
23	Futtehpore, ...	7	75	30	...	105	91·80	88 89	...	...	20	85	269	8	0	2 14 11	23
24	Banda, ...	9	28	60	...	88	73 99	41·43	...	...	60	28	604	5	4	6 13 11	24
25	Allahabad, ...	7	18	127	...	145	153 55	124 62	...	...	127	18	652	0	0	4 3 11	25
26	Mirzapore, ...	7	117	...	...	117	111 25	90 63	...	...	...	117	584	11	0	5 2 0	26
27	Benares, ...	7	118	24	...	142	126 04	105·96	...	...	...	142	600	0	0	4 13 2	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	9	209	...	...	209	173 12	192·71	...	...	...	209	572	9	10	2 11 0	28
29	Jounpore, ...	7	53	47	...	100	83·84	74·35	...	...	47	53	435	15	0	5 3 1	29
30	Azimgurh, ...	7	122	116	..	238	231 64	200 15	4	1	146	117	565	10	0	2 13 1	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	7	177	17	...	194	217·40	153 84	...	...	15	209	636	8	11	2 14 6	31
32	Bustee, ...	7	115	20	...	135	121 56	112·57	...	...	23	112	600	0	0	4 7 1	32
	Total, 3rd Circle, ...	74	1,032	441	...	1,473	1,384·13	1,185 29	4	1	438	1,090	5,521	3	11	4 10 6	
33	Kumaon, ...	1	17	...	...	17	11 25	16 46	...	...	...	17	72	2	2	4 0 2	33
34	Gurhwal, ...	12	288	...	14	302	296 00	184 04	...	...	...	302	992	12	4	3 5 8	34
	Total, 4th Circle, ...	13	305	...	14	319	314 00	195 29	...	...	...	319	1,064	14	6	3 6 3	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	420	6,525	1,591	14	8,130	7,883 51	6,327 28	4	14	1,477	6,716	28,911	8	10	3 10 8	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

7.—*Institutions for Special or Professional Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Institutions (Normal Schools).

Nature of Institution	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of the Pupils on the rolls monthly	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.			Actual cost of educating each Pupil.		
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.			English	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Meerut,	17th November, 1856,	31	20	...	51	56·	47·05	..	...	10	51	10	51	...	9,617	6	7	171	11	10
	Agra,	1st June, 1855,	71	4	...	75	91·83	85 04	..	...	..	75	..	75	...	13,154	5	9	143	4	0
	Benares,	June, 1856,	68	14	...	82	78·51	75 30	5	...	10	82	5	82	...	9,504	1	1	116	7	6
	Almorah,	1st January, 1860,	21	...	...	21	17 69	14 69	...	...	..	...	20	21	...	1,274	0	6	70	12	6
	Allygurh,	May, 1867,	21	...	...	21	15·	14 5	..	..	...	...	...	21	...	5,884	14	8	392	5	3
	Agra,	1st December, 1864,	10	...	...	10	9 55	8·69	...	..	..	...	...	10	...	1,206	3	3	126	4	10
	Benares,	June, 1856,	8	2	...	10	9·75	9 15	..	...	...	...	..	10	...	1,310	0	0	134	5	9
	Roorkee,	1847,	101	40	73	214	210·7	2 03	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,21,402	2	2	575	5	10
	Agra,	1854,	22	37	2	61	66·	66	15	...	..	44	...	2	...	33,960	0	0	514	8	8
	Allahabad,	„	60	12	4	76	57·	46·86	65	...	13	11	16	...	...	34,977	12	10	613	10	3
		Total,	413	129	79	621	612 03	570 28	85	..	33	263	51	272	...	2,42,290	14	10	395	14	0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

8.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Institutions aided by Government.

Number.	Nature of Institution.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.			Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		
				English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.						
											Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	High Schools and Colleges, ...	4,431	3,615·97	3,514	196	1,029	1,764	287	1,109	182	15,243	8	3	18	10	8
2	Middle Class Schools, ...	10,855	8,799·	8,229	180	2,300	5,938	322	4,112	239	2,19,695	6	1	24	9	0
3	Lower Class Schools for Boys,...	1,325	1,020·	99	3	44	147	...	1,168	...	11,887	12	0	11	9	0
4	Lower Class Schools for Girls,...	3,374	2,426 73	157	13	59	1,755	88	1,798	1,356	43,328	12	0	12	15	9
	Total, ...	19,985	3,965·17	11,999	392	3,432	9,604	697	8,187	1,777	2,74,911	14	1	67	12	5

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

9.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Institutions unaided by Government (Indigenous Schools).

Nature of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges estimated.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.
					English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee or Nagree.	Bengalee.		
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Middle Class Schools, ...	1,258	16,671	16,347·92	14,003·84	315	1,368	11,138	762	3,990	931	137 Bengalee.	73,424 14 3	4 7 0
Lower Class Boys Schools,	3,258	38,311	38,541 37	31,064·73	623	17,769	...	2,068	1,492	16,638	5,967 Kaithee.	1,56,217 15 8	5 4 0
Lower Class Female Schools,	219	1,445	1,376·74	1,258·02	...	180	...	156	...	1,126	...	17,259 13 3	12 10 6
Total, ...	4,735	56,427	18,755·1	15,441 53	938	19,317	11,138	2,986	5,482	18,695	...	2,46,902 11 2	22 5 6

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—*Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in* 1872-73.

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and Value.						Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In Circulation at end of the year. Number and Value.						Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion*		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold	Silver.	Copper.	Government Securities.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
45,190	6,34,490	14,677	10,57,300	3,003	24,53,500	1,12,39,800	1,99,45,620	48,460	5,52,350	13,320	9,98,300	13,784	1,13,01,500	...	1,16,81,563- 9-6 Rs.	...	...	...	...	11,03,291-6-6 Rs.

SUPPLEMENT I.

Provincial Services Account, North-Western Provinces, for the year 1872-73.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	REMARKS.
I.—ALLOTMENT FROM GENERAL REVENUES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. From Civil Department, ...	63,44,001 0 0	64,26,000 0 0	65,21,925 0 0	Details of difference explained in Resolution
II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL RATES, &c., TAXES.				
(*a.*) Road Fund in permanently-settled districts.	49,957 14 6	56,000 0 0	47,355 6 3	
(*b.*) Ditto in temporarily-settled districts where Local Cess is not in force.	73,139 0 3	34,157 0 0	33,253 1 7	Decrease in *b*, *c*, *d*, and *h*, and increase in *e*, due to the expiry of the term of settlement in Agra, Etawah, Humeerpore, Moradabad, and Muttra, on which the Local Cess was substituted for the old cesses.
(*c.*) One per cent. School Cess in ditto ditto.	61,320 13 5	30,448 0 0	26,771 11 6	
(*d.*) One-fourth per cent. Dâk Cess in ditto.	8,634 11 5	5,544 0 0	8,306 0 10	
(*e.*) Local Cess in temporarily-settled districts.	30,02,561 0 8	33,08,271 0 0	34,33,004 3 7	
(*f.*) Acreage Cess in permanently-settled districts.	2,88,048 5 7	4,05,399 0 0	3,37,479 14 11	Increase due to collection of arrears.
(*g.*) Commuted jagheers in ditto, ...	40,043 11 1	54,226 0 0	1,31,083 0 7	Ditto ditto ditto
(*h.*) Village Chowkeedaree Fund in Districts as in (*b*).	2,41,416 2 9	1,26,494 0 0	1,46,071 12 6	
(*i.*) Stage Carriage Tax, ...	865 0 0	...	880 0 0	
	37,65,986 11 8	40,20,469 0 0	41,64,205 3 9	

II.B.—Putwaree Fund.				
(*a.*) Putwaree Fund (S.D.), ...	16,66,902 0 11	17,47,062 0 0	17,18,572 8 9	
(*b.*) Ditto ditto Miscellaneous Receipts (S.D.)	46,909 10 0	21,955 0 0	25,837 1 7	
	17,13,811 10 11	17,69,017 0 0	17,44,409 10 4	
III.—Jails.				
(*a.*) Proceeds of Jail Manufactures, ...	76,114 13 11	76,000 0 0	80,703 8 6	
(*b.*) Receipts on account of convict labour,	...	...	...	
(*c.*) Miscellaneous, ...	6,823 9 10	...	1,577 0 9	
	82,938 7 9	76,000 0 0	82,280 9 3	
IV.—Registration.				
(*a.*) Registration Fees, ...	2,81,214 6 4	2,95,000 0 0	3,10,432 13 2	Increase due to the larger number of deeds registered.
V.—Police.				
(*a.*) Recovered from Municipal and Town Funds for Clothing.	18,245 15 11	...	53,902 12 5	These contributions have now been put on a proper footing.
(*b.*) Ditto ditto for Pensions, ...		...	5,218 6 1	
(*c.*) Contribution for Railway Police, ...	42,501 3 9	79,788 0 0	39,566 7 5	
(*d.*) General Police Funds, ...	23,306 1 7	34,304 0 0	29,601 8 8	The constitution of the Fund has been changed, and its operations curtailed
(*e.*) Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous, ...	18,082 10 3	7,488 0 0	7,182 12 4	
(*f.*) Police Clothing Fund (S.D.), ...	1,06,407 3 11	.	11,091 4 5	This fund is now abolished, except in the case of Head Constables, who pay for their own uniforms. Other Police receive a net salary, and are supplied with clothing by Government.
(*g.*) Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, ...	987 13 5	1,800 0 0	862 6 7	
(*h.*) Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	5,634 5 10	5,000 0 0	8,792 11 4	
(*i.*) Infanticide Fund (S.D.), ...	1,791 11 0	6,500 0 0	7,765 4 4	Wider application of the Act.
(*j.*) Police Chunda Funds (S.D.), ...	18,642 10 9	15,039 0 0	16,913 7 4	Formerly all fines and savings from pay were shown under this head ; now they are deducted from the charge side.
(*k.*) Chowkeedaree Reward Fund, ...	12,615 1 5	6,126 0 0	5,264 9 9	
	2,48,214 13 10	1,56,045 0 0	1,86,161 10 8	

Provincial Services Account, Receipts—(continued.)

Receipts.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
VI.—Education.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a.*) Contribution from Private Source, ...	22,892 3 5	24,750 0 0	24,583 1 0	
(*b.*) Fees from Government Colleges, ..		16,700 0 0	14,034 11 0	
(*c.*) Ditto from Government Zillah and High Schools.	30,810 5 8	10,400 0 0	10,522 9 6	
(*d.*) Ditto from Tuhseelee Schools, ...		11,941 0 0	14,629 11 3	
(*e.*) Ditto from Local Fund Schools, ...	10,041 3 3		4,778 11 1	These subscriptions to private schools will not be shown in future in the Government account.
(*f.*) Endowment from Private Individuals,	8,992 2 7	10,000 0 0	9,753 4 4	
(*g.*) Ditto from Government Securities, ...	2,541 4 0	4,200 0 0	5,208 14 0	
(*h*) Sale proceeds of Books, ...	41,931 12 11	28,000 0 0	39,369 4 3	
(*i.*) Miscellaneous, ...	29,191 0 0	5,800 0 0	13,835 11 0	Decrease due to stopping the contribution made under the old system to village schools in the permanent districts.
	1,46,399 15 10	1,11,791 0 0	1,36,715 13 5	
VII.—Printing.				
(*a.*) Government Press Receipts in North-Western Provinces.	16,320 9 5	26,000 0 0	10,798 5 3	
(*b.*) Recoveries for printing done for Oudh, Central Provinces, and Bengal.	5,451 6 4	7,500 0 0	16,863 10 1	More work done for other Governments.
	21,771 15 9	33,500 0 0	27,661 15 4	
VIII.—Medical.				
(*a.*) Dispensary Fund (S.D.), ...	93,485 9 6	93,096 0 0	81,578 2 5	These contributions were paid direct before: now they are paid through the Government Treasuries.
(*b*) Receipts for vaccination from private persons.	...	5,092 0 0	2,214 9 7	
	93,485 9 6	98,188 0 0	83,792 12 0	

IX.—Miscellaneous.											
(*a.*) District Dâk, Miscellaneous, ...	540	8	6	...			...				
(*b*) Pound Fund, ...	71,968	13	4	72,941	0	0	60,235	2	4	Smaller sales of pounded cattle.	
(*c.*) Nuzool Fund, ...	75,131	9	4	54,034	0	0	66,963	9	3	Smaller receipts from rents, &c.	
(*d.*) Fees on masonry graves, ...	313	5	10	800	0	0	3,721	4	10	Transferred to Provincial Revenue just before the close of 1871-72.	
(*e.*) Miscellaneous receipts, ...	...			...			6,481	2	2	Includes a special grant of Rs. 5,000 from Imperial for repairs of Agra Fort.	
	1,47,954	5	0	1,27,775	0	0	1,31,401	2	7		
X.—Public Works.											
(*a*) Tolls, dues, fees, and refunds, ...	6,905	0	8	15,000	0	0	58,351	3	2	Net profits from sale of articles made at Roorkee Workshops which were not credited to Provincial Revenue before.	
(*b*) Contributions, ...	...			..			..				
(*c.*) Sale proceeds of Buildings, Stores, &c.,	17,571	11	8	60,000	0	0	17,067	12	11		
(*d.*) Rent on Buildings, ...	4,955	9	11	5,000	0	0	7,211	11	0		
(*e.*) Road Fund, Miscellaneous, ...	1,85,631	14	7	14,224	0	0	1,03,803	6	4		
(*f.*) Ferry Fund Tolls at Bridges, &c., ...	7,06,112	7	8	7,24,962	0	0	7,15,817	7	0	Includes receipts from Surplus Terai Fund, which were very large in 1871-72.	
(*g.*) Share of Punjab Ferry receipts, ...	21,886	9	9	19,000	0	0	23,649	14	11		
(*h.*) Staging Bungalow Fund, ...	23,772	3	7	19,288	0	0	20,295	3	6		
(*i*) Ganges River Toll Fund, ...	25,631	5	0	22,000	0	0	23,417	4	6		
(*j*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund, ...	47,298	3	0	...			2,928	12	0	Re-adjustment of old accounts: the head has long ago been abolished.	
	10,39,765	1	10	8,99,474	0	0	9,72,542	11	4		
XI.—Municipal Funds.											
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S D.), ...	19,18,883	12	5	18,01,336	0	0	19,40,768	8	10		
(*b.*) Municipal Chowkeedaree or Town Funds (S. D.),	3,75,157	14	8	3,41,935	0	0	3,55,524	15	5		
(*c*) Cantonment Fund (S.D.), ...	1,62,432	3	1	1,72,308	0	0	1,70,228	12	0		
	24,56,473	14	2	23,15,579	0	0	24,66,522	4	3		
Total Receipts, Budget Heads, ...	1,63,42,018	0	7	1,63,28 838	0	0	1,68,28,051	10	1		
Balance on 1st April, 1872.											
Municipal Fund, ...	...			...			2,79,244	6	10		
Special Deposits, ...	...			...			24,71,264	8	3		
Provincial Balances,...	...			...			25,76,179	12	4		
Total Balance, ...	...			...			53,26,688	11	5		
Grand Total of Receipts, ...	..			...			2,21,54,740	5	6		

Provincial Services Account—(continued.)

CHARGES.

CHARGES.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	REMARKS.
I.—JAILS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a*) Inspection and General Superintendence,	45,376 5 9	46,840 0 0	36,877 6 8	
(*b*) Central Jail Establishments, ...	2,75,439 0 4	1,35,784 0 0	1,36,459 7 2	
(*c*) Ditto Supplies, ...		1,83,970 0 0	1,81,314 0 8	Increase chiefly under "Supplies," due to higher prices.
(*d*) District Jail Establishments, ..	1,36,542 5 8	1,33,501 0 0	1,22,721 5 2	
(*e*.) Ditto Supplies, ...	2,07,695 13 7	2,38,585 0 0	2,79,990 1 7	Increase due to larger number of prisoners and higher prices of food.
	6,65,053 9 4	7,38,680 0 0	7,57,362 5 3	
II.—REGISTRATION.				
(*a*.) Superintendence, ...	18,357 4 0	35,951 0 0	15,750 4 7	
(*b*) Remuneration to Deputy Registrars' district establishment charges.	1,30,908 2 10	1,33,874 0 0	1,25,666 5 3	
	1,49,265 6 10	1,69,825 0 0	1,41,416 9 10	
III.—POLICE.				
(*a*) Superintendence, ...	1,12,759 2 9	1,15,516 0 0	1,14,751 10 4	
(*b*) District Police, Horse, ...	1,53,341 14 6	1,52,143 0 0	1,50,276 12 9	
(*c*.) Ditto Foot, ...	24,09,068 9 6	24,48,721 0 0	23,14,650 13 6	Postage charges diminished by nearly a lakh of rupees, and repairs (about half a lakh) transferred to Public Works Department; on the other hand clothing is now shown here.
(*d*) Thuggee and Dacoitee Police, ...	1,223 6 9	1,450 0 0	1,234 2 2	
(*e*) Village Police—new, ...	17,49,646 15 4	20,00,732 0 0	19,95,134 10 2	Increase due to re-constitution of Village Police Force. Compare decrease under (*e*.)

(*f.*) Railway Police, ...	53,294	3	10	1,06,140	0	0	88,891	5	7	Arrears of 1871-72 paid up in 1872-73.
(*g.*) Kumaon and Terai Civil Police, ...	17,431	8	0	18,509	0	0	18,639	14	0	
(*h.*) General Police Fund, ...	75,377	12	3	37,775	0	0	34,097	6	11	See remark on receipt side.
(*i.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.), ...	96,854	2	1	...			5,851	8	2	Ditto ditto.
(*j.*) Police Chunda Fund (S. D.), ...	22,093	13	10	16,032	0	0	16,197	0	0	
(*k.*) Chowkeedaree Reward Fund, ...	6,880	13	10	6,000	0	0	5,186	6	2	
(*l.*) Old Village Chowkeedaree Fund, ...	3,44,260	12	3	1,37,477	0	0	2,25,624	0	5	See at (*e*).
(*m.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.), ...	1,020	7	9	6,500	0	0	6,844	4	9	Wider application of the Act.
	50,43,253	10	8	50,46,995	0	0	49,77,379	14	11	
IV.—Education.										
(*a.*) Direction, ...	55,486	1	2	44,361	0	0	46,627	7	7	
(*b.*) Inspection, ...	2,40,072	4	3	2,11,501	0	0	1,80,812	1	1	Re-adjustment of details under *e.* and *f.*
(*c.*) Colleges, ...	1,77,830	7	3	2,18,267	0	0	1,99,941	3	10	Opening of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
(*d.*) Schools, Higher Class, ...	11,371	15	0	1,16,126	0	0	1,09,867	15	8	All Zillah Schools now shown under this head.
(*e.*) Ditto, Middle do., ...	52,247	2	11	74,436	0	0	52,390	4	9	Classification of Schools altered, and Tuhseelee Schools shown under *e.* instead of under *b.*
(*f*) Ditto, Lower do., ...	4,71,945	15	2	4,36,622	0	0	4,29,482	1	3	
(*g.*) Normal Schools, ...	40,135	1	0	43,000	0	0	39,495	5	4	
(*h.*) Village and other Local Fund Schools (S. D.)	Included under Lower School.			...			29,902	9	10	
(*i*) Grants-in-aid of Colleges, ...	2,17,917	2	2	84 753	0	0	82,289	0	0	
(*j.*) Ditto of Schools, ...				1,27,042	0	0	1,11,149	0	10	
(*k.*) Ditto of Building Grants, ...	35,392	12	3	18,400	0	0	9,965	0	0	
(*l.*) Government Book Depôt, ...	56,189	3	7	32,800	0	0	24,715	8	7	Vernacular Newspapers charged to (*m*) instead of to Curator's Depôt
(*m.*) Grants for encouragement of Literature,	2,850	0	0	28,600	0	0	24,251	6	6	
(*n.*) Miscellaneous, Scholarship, Prizes, &c.,	21,183	8	1	55,916	0	0	38,360	4	10	Law Professors' salaries charged here instead of under *b.*
	13,82,621	8	10	14,91,824	0	0	13,79,279	6	1	

Provincial Services Account, Charges—(continued).

Charges.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
V.—Printing.				
(*a.*) Government Press Establishment and Charges.	2,52,010 12 6	2,50,140 0 0	2,49,976 11 11	
(*b.*) Printing Charges of the Criminal Department.	...	...	79 6 0	
(*c.*) Do. ditto of the High Court, ...	310 8 0	3,000 0 0	34 0 0	
(*d.*) Do. ditto of the Police Department,	...	...	95 0 0	
(*e.*) Do. ditto of the Jail Department,...	6,380 9 9	6,000 0 0	7,872 6 9	
(*f.*) Do. ditto of the Settlement Department.	...	...	912 1 5	
(*g.*) Do. ditto Meteorological Department, &c.	1,030 13 7	...	449 2 0	
	2,59,732 11 1	2,59,140 0 0	2,59,418 12 1	
VI.—Medical.				
(*a.*) Transferred charges of Medical Establishment.	48,654 14 6	51,500 0 0	49,457 10 1	
(*b.*) Vaccination, ...	72,082 8 7	88,792 0 0	77,494 3 4	
(*c.*) Ditto met from Private Subscriptions (S. D.)	...	5,092 0 0	469 6 6	
(*d.*) Hospitals and Dispensaries, ...	95,208 3 6	1,38,565 0 0	1,22,826 3 5	Two years' supply of European Medicines charged by Military Department.
(*e.*) Dispensary Fund (S. D.), ...	1,16,070 8 8	1,03,352 0 0	84,005 8 6	Decrease in investments of Funds and in repairs.
(*f.*) Lunatic Asylum, ...	33,402 9 7	41,616 0 0	39,344 7 5	New Lunatic Asylum at Agra.
(*g.*) Sanitary Commissioner, ...	35,068 15 10	35,520 0 0	38,722 12 0	
(*h.*) Chemical Examiner, ...	3,073 4 3	3,140 0 0	3,124 11 0	
(*i.*) Medical School, ...	18,173 12 3	20,570 0 0	16,427 5 10	
(*j.*) Miscellaneous, (Benares Native Hospital Allowance.)	1,284 2 0	...	...	Included in *b*.
	4,23,028 15 2	4,88,147 0 0	4,31,872 4 1	

VII.—Miscellaneous.											
(*a.*) Establishment in the Accountant-General's Office.	9,570	1	5	9,700	0	0	10,480	14	4	}	
(*b.*) Acreage Tax Establishment, ...	520	6	2	...			158	4	6		
(*c.*) Establishment in the Government Secretariat Office.	5,185	4	11	6,000	0	0	6,578	13	6	}	Establishment required for keeping up the accounts of the Local Fund.
(*d*) Ditto Office Board of Revenue, ...	600	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0		
(*e.*) Ditto Commissioner's Office, ...	1,040	0	0	...			4,871	10	0	}	
(*f.*) Ditto Collector's Office, ...	...			...			9,211	9	11		
(*g.*) Pound Fund, ...	46,524	11	5	42,310	0	0	33,036	10	8	}	Only the expenditure on Nuzool and Pound-keeper is shown here now; the expenditure for the supplies is under Miscellaneous Improvements.
(*h.*) Nuzool Fund, ...	95,148	10	2	31,360	0	0	47,504	13	0		
(*i*) Road Fund, ...	...			...			5,895	5	5		
(*j*) Cemetery Charges, ...	...			3,906	9	0	3,930	6	2	}	
(*k.*) Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ.	...			1,500	0	0	915	7	9		
(*l.*) Charitable Donations, ...	...			41,364	0	0	38,546	10	10	}	New Departments transferred by Government of India to Provincial during the year.
(*m.*) Destruction of Wild Animals, ...	...			7,875	0	0	5,573	15	9		
(*n.*) Books and Publications, ...	...			11,820	9	0	11,614	8	8		
(*o*) Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges,	...			34,786	0	0	99,648	4	8	}	
	1,58,589	2	1	1,91,821	0	0	2,78,967	7	2		
VIII.—District Dak.											
(*a.*) District Dâk Charges, ...	1,34,172	8	0	1,56,508	0	0	1,45,630	10	7		Larger Establishment in Kumaon.
IX.—Putwaree Fund, S. D., ...	16,87,589	8	8	17,03,624	0	0	17,35,526	4	6		
X.—Office Rent.											
(*a.*) Office rent, ...	15 625	8	8	9,310	0	0	18,273	8	2		

Provincial Services Account, Charges.—(concluded.)

Charges.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
XI.—Public Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a*) Communications, ...	24,18,972 6 6	18,17,470 0 0	19,27,156 14 1	
(*b*.) Civil Buildings, ...	8,20,464 15 3	9,72,010 0 0	9,86,335 13 9	
(*c*.) Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	15,075 11 11	57,000 0 0	47,725 8 4	
(*d*.) Maintenance and Establishment of Ferries.	1,60,717 9 8	1,25,230 0 0	18,868 0 0	Shown under Establishment.
(*e*.) Ferry Fund transfer to Oudh, ...	...	23,000 0 0	30,320 6 7	This was shown last year as a deduction from receipts.
(*f*.) Establishment, ...	2,62,156 9 6	6,10,600 0 0	7,53,722 11 9	See explanation in Memo.
(*g*.) Terai Surplus Fund (S.D.), ...	...	...	1,64,000 0 0	Part purchase-money of the Bilheree Estate.
(*h*.) Staging Bungalow Establishment, ...	Included in Civil Buildings.	10,009 0 0	...	
(*i*.) Tools and Plant, ...	10,362 3 0	50,000 0 0	40,831 4 3	
(*j*.) Purchase of Stock, ...	...	...	56,914 1 11	The value of stock to be used subsequently in Buildings and Roads, &c.
(*k*.) One per cent. Income Tax Fund, ...	44,096 3 4	...	13,763 0 0	
	37,31,845 11 2	36,65,319 0 0	40,39,637 12 8	
XII.—Refunds, ...	...	...	27,357 15 10	
XIII.—Municipal Funds.				
(*a*.) Municipal Fund (S D.), ...	21,04,345 7 5	18,38,651 0 0	19,05,013 10 4	
(*b*.) Municipal Chowkeedaree or Town Fund (S.D.)	3,70,898 13 4	3,72,823 0 0	3,56,460 4 7	

(c.) Cantonment Fund (S.D.), ...	1,65,139 15 9	2,19,831 0 0	1,82,070 12 6	
	26,40,384 4 6	24,31,305 0 0	24,43,544 11 5	
TOTAL CHARGES, BUDGET HEADS, ...	1,62,91,162 9 0	1,63,52,498 0 0	1,66,35,667 10 7	
DEBT HEADS.				
Advances Recoverable, ...	...	...	1,70,626 5 8	Advances drawn under sanction of Government, but not yet adjusted, nor in all cases expended.
GRAND TOTAL, CHARGES, ...	...	...	1,67,06,294 0 3	
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH, 1873.				
Municipal Fund, ...	...	...	3,02,221 15 8	
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	22,74,504 2 6	
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	27,71,720 3 1	
Total Balance, ...	...	...	53,48,446 5 3	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	2,21,54,740 5 6	

SUPPLEMENT II.

Report on the Administration of the Rampore Territory for 1872-73.

1. *Area.*—There has been no change in the area of the Rampore State, which amounts to 945 square miles.

2. *Population.*—No census has been taken since January, 1872, when there was a population of 507,013 souls, as follows :—

Hindoos.		*Mahomedans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
151,262	132,082	115,551	108,107	6	5	266,819	240,194

3. *Trade.*—The chief exports are rice, sugar, indigo, hides, and "khes," a species of damask; while cloth (English), groceries, elephants, horses, and salt are imported. Hides are exported eastward. Sugar and rice exported towards the west.

4. *Administration.*—No change has taken place since last report in the number of Courts.

Sahibzada Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan is at the head of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts.

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Revenue.

Year.	Land Revenue.	* Customs and Judicial Fees.	House Tax or Chowkeedaree.	Fees on sale of houses and land.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1871, to March, 1872.	13,37,298 11 6	63,934 4 0	...	1,481 13 9	9,053 4 9	14,11,768 2 0
From April, 1872, to March, 1873.	13,59,983 3 3	35,122 8 6	...	...	9,406 4 0	14,04,511 15 9

* *Note.*—The decrease under this head is owing to the remission of dues prohibited by the Mahomedan Law.

The "miscellaneous" revenue is composed of the following items:—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ferries, ...	2,310	0	0	3,157	0	0
Registry, ...	5,108	8	0	4,557	0	0
Sale fees, &c., ...	1,987	12	0	1,339	4	9
	9,406	4	0	9,053	4	9

Expenditure.

Year.	Expenditure of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.
From April, 1871, to March, 1872.	5,89,009 6 9	73,410 2 0	2,73,411 13 6	3,12,724 0 0	12,48,555 6 3
From April, 1872, to March, 1873.	5,87,991 0 6	1,15,893 13 9 *Note.*—This includes the payments due on account of previous year.	2,80,276 8 9	5,77,985 11 6	15,62,147 2 6

The "miscellaneous" expenditure was as follows:—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the Ruler, his children, seraglio, and relatives of former Nawabs, ...	1,95,588	4	6	2,01,343	12	9
Marriage expenses of the heir-apparent, ...	2,05,061	6	0	...		
Charity and charitable allowances, and other religious expenses, ...	1,77,336	1	0	1,11,380	3	3
	5,77,985	11	6	3,12,724	0	0

6. *Civil Justice.*—The business disposed of in the Civil Courts during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1871-72, ...	434	3,023	158	3,181	3,615	3,229	386
1872 73, ...	386	4,266	192	4,458	4,844	4,394	450

Civil suits regarding debts are tried by the Tuhseeldars, whose decisions are appealable to the Chief Court at Rampore. Claims to inheritance are tried at Rampore.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the disposal of criminal work during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeal.	Remaining for trial.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1871-72, ...	241	6,185	40	6,225	6,466	6,224	242
1872-73, ...	242	5,415	49	5,464	5,706	5,553	153

The Police Officers in the interior of the State have no power to decide criminal cases, all of which are tried in Rampore.

8. *Jails.*—The number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1873 was 346 ; particulars of the terms of their imprisonment are given below :—

Life-prisoners, ...	14
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years, ...	21
Ditto ditto 2 to 7 years, ...	86
Ditto ditto 6 months to 2 years, ...	122
Ditto under 6 months, ...	103
Total, ...	346

The approximate expenditure on the jail during the year has been as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of jail officials, excluding the military guards,	918
Cost of food for prisoners, ...	6,771
„ clothing for prisoners, ...	389
Pay of menial servants, ...	408
Repairs, &c., of jail, ...	588
Total, ...	9,074

The prisoners are employed on the manufacture of durrees, carpets, and newar. The value of their labor during the year is estimated to have been Rs. 5,224.

9. *Police.*—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force. In addition to the soldiers who also act as policemen, there are 46 chowkeedars appointed in the city of Rampore; they are paid from the proceeds of a house-tax levied on the richer inhabitants, and varying from three pies to one rupee per mensem. The average income is Rs. 125 per mensem. The village chowkeedars receive three pies per rupee on the revenue, where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough, where collected in kind. They have also usually small jagheers of land, varying from 10 to 25 beegahs in extent.

10. *Public Works.*—All public works are supervised by special establishments entertained for buildings and roads: 38 beldars are entertained for the town and suburbs of Rampore, where there are many unmetalled roads and drains and buildings of mud and sun-dried bricks frequently requiring repairs; they are superintended by an officer attached to the military force.

The expenditure incurred on works completed during the year is detailed below :—

CONSTRUCTION.

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	2,293	6	9	9,867	2	6
Bridges, ...	5,548	10	3	962	7	6
Buildings, ...	45,495	6	0	39,072	5	6
Total, ...	53,337	7	0	49,901	15	6

The estimated cost of the projects under construction is :—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	6,345	10	6	7,409	5	6
Bridges, ...	13,449	1	9	16,081	15	9
Buildings, ...	15,593	15	0	2,181	4	6
Total, ...	35,388	11	3	25,672	9	9

In the State, exclusive of the trunk roads from Rampore to Bareilly and Moradabad, there are three principal roads from Rampore running to Shahabad, Roodurpore, and Sewar, respectively, and several branch roads.

The Roodurpore and Sewar roads are finished, and the road to Shahabad is in progress, more than two-thirds of it and a few of the culverts having been completed : 19½ miles of the trunk road between Bareilly and Moradabad are in the Rampore territory. The whole road is being constructed by the Imperial Government ; when finished, however, that portion of it which lies within Rampore will be maintained at the cost of the Nawab.

11. *Army.*—The strength of the Military forces of Rampore is given below :—

	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure.
	Cannon.	Artillerymen.				Rs. a. p.
1871-72, ...	28	321	497	985	992	2,73,411 13 6
1872-73, ...	28*	320	497	973	1,038	2,80,276 8 9

* *Detail of Guns.*

1 Eighteen-pounder.
4 Twelve-pounders.
4 Nine-pounders.
14 Six-pounders, of which 4 are English.
2 Four-pounders (one broken).
3 Three-pounders.

12. *Education.*—There are eight schools in the State, six of these in Rampore, one in Shahabad, and one in Belaspore, as shown below :—

	1872-73.						1871-72.					
	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagree.	Female.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagree.	Female.	Total.
Rampore, ...	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
Shahabad, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Belaspore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1

13. *Dispensaries.*—The destitute sick are admitted as in-door patients, and are treated and fed at the expense of the State; all others receive medicines gratis. The Hakeems and Native Doctors employed at the dispensaries in the city and interior are paid by the State.

The Suddur Rampore Dispensary supplies medicines to all its branches : 33,506 patients were treated at the several dispensaries during the year ; the details are as follows :—

Rampore Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	26,626
In-door patients,	...	...	691
Indigent poor,	...	...	553
		Total, ...	27,873

Shahabad Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	2,823

Belaspore Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	2,810

The cost of the State during the year was Rs. 13,091-6-6. Of the number of patients treated, 21,372 were wholly or partly cured.

14. *Vaccination* —The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators were employed during the year : —

Names of Pergunnahs.	1872-73					1871-72.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rampore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	196	2	192	1,409
Shahabad, ...	707	162	109	16	994	456	103	111	...	670
Milk, ...	285	88	86	22	481	...	...	...	...	...
Belaspore, ...	761	227	180	23	1,191	...	...	...	...	...
Sohur, ...	1,046	145	148	...	1,339	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,799	622	523	61	4,005	1,475	299	113	192	2,079

The results, though small, are satisfactory, as compared with those of the previous year.

15. His Highness the Nawab left Rampore on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina on the 25th November, 1872, returning on the 6th March, 1873.

16. Shortly after his return, Mahomed Oosman Khan, his Chief Minister and confidential adviser, was mortally wounded by a man named Nadir Shah, a resident of Rampore, as he was superintending the weekly distribution of alms at the Jumma Musjid.

17. In him the Nawab has lost a faithful friend and trusted counsellor.

18. It was at first apprehended that this assassination was the result of a conspiracy against the Minister, but subsequent investigation showed that the deed was unpremeditated. The murderer was apprehended at once, and has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

SUPPLEMENT III

Names of well-known places, towns, rivers, &c., in the North-Western Provinces, and of technical terms constantly used in official correspondence, published for general information and for the guidance of all Officers under this Government, who are enjoined to follow the spelling here prescribed in all their official communications.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Doon.

Jounsar Bawur	Kalsee	Jumna, R
Mussoorie.	Chukrata.	Sooswa, R
Dehra.	Ranee Pokree	Asun, R.
Landour.	Umbaree.	Tonse, R
Rajpore	Gunga or Ganges, R	Sewalick Range
Deobun		

Saharunpore

Fyzabad Behut.	Nagul.	Nukoor.
Moozufferabad.	Roorkee.	Gungoh.
Mohun.	Rampore.	Sooltanpore.
Deobun.	Nanowtah.	Solanee, R.
Hurdwar.	Munglour.	Pandoee, R.
Kunkhul.	Teetron	Hindun, R
Jowalapore.	Umbehta.	Kirsunee, R

Moozufferniggur

Bodhanna.	Joulee Jansuth.	Thannah Bhawun.
Shamlee.	Khutowlee.	Churtawul.
Kyrannah	Bedowlee.	Kalee Nuddee
Poor.	Meeranpore.	Krishna, R

Meerut

Ghazeeabad.	Nanoon.	Chuproulee
Baghput.	Pilkoonah	Moradnuggur.
Barote	Sirdhanna.	Lonee.
Haupper.	Gurhmookhtesur	Aboo Nulla
Hustnapore.	Begumabad.	

Boolundshuhur

Burrun.	Syanah.	Chitarree.
Anoopshuhur.	Shikarpore.	Puhasoo.
Khoorja.	Gulaothee.	Dadree.
Secundrabad.	Jehangeerabad.	Nurora.
Dhunkour.	Debaie.	

Allygurh.

Atrowlee.	Coel.	Mundrak.
Hatrass.	Kourceagunge	Sassnee.
Secundra.	Moorsan.	Palee.
Hurdoogunge.	Khyr.	Hussungurh.
Moorthul.	Chundous.	Gungheyree.
Eglass.	Tuppul.	Chukathul
Burrowlee.	Julalee.	Nanau.

Rohilkhund Division

Bijnour.

Chandpore.
Nujeebabad
Nugeena.
Dhampore.
Keerutpore.
Mundawur

Sherkote
Nehtour.
Seohara.
Afzulgurh
Rehur.
Daranuggur.

Burrapoora.
Boorpore.
Asulpore.
Gangun, R.
Ramgunga, R

Moradabad.

Sumbhul.
Amroha.
Chundowsee.
Dhunowra.

Bilarree.
Buchraon.
Hussunpore.
Sirsee.

Thakoordwara.
Yar-i-Wuffadar, R.
Sote, R
Kosee or Kosilla, R

Bareilly.

Phillibheet.
Beesulpore.
Jehanabad.
Seraolee.
Nawabgunge.
Aonla.

Busharutgunge.
Furreedpore.
Newria Hossempore.
Futtehgunge.
Shahee.
Buheree.

Ritcha.
Chowmehla.
Meergunge.
Crore.
Poorunpore.

Budaon

Bilsee.
Oojhanee.
Suheswan.
Datagunge.

Ooseith.
Bissowlee.
Islamnuggur.
Goonour.

Rujpoora.
Kukralah
Muhawa, R.

Shahjehanpore.

Jelalpore.
Tilhur.
Powayn.
Khotar.
Burragaon.

Jellalabad.
Khoodagunge.
Meerunpore Kuttra.
Shahbaznuggur.

Khera Bujhera
Negohee.
Khunout, R,
Gurra, R.

Rampore State.

Rampore.

Agra Division.

Muttra.

Areeng.
Burhun.
Kosee.
Julcysur.
Bindrabun.

Chatta.
Nohjheel.
Mahabun.
Gokul.

Maat.
Buldeo.
Saidabad.
Goburdhun.

Agra.

Shuhur Sawad.
Secundra.
Khyragurh.
Ferozabad.
Futtehpore Sikree.
Pinahut.
Keraolee.

Furrah.
Futtehabad.
Iradutnuggur.
Etmadpore.
Khundoulee.
Surendhee.
Butesur.

Toondla.
Chumbul, R.
Bangunga or Ootunghun, R.
Parbuttee, R.
Kharee, N.

Mynpoory.

Keraolee.
Budân.
Bhowgaon.
Sirsagunge.
Kurhul.

Shekoabad.
Ghirour.
Kishnee Nubbeegunge.
Alleepore Puttee.
Burnahul.

Moostuffabad.
Koosmurea.
Nubbeegunge.
Bewur.
Rind or Urrind, R.

Furruckabad.

Kumalgunge.	Meeran-ki-Seraie.	Sukutpore.
Singeerampore.	Jellalabad.	Sukrawah.
Yakootgunge.	Thutteea.	Allygurh.
Mohumdabad.	Khairnuggur.	Allahgunge.
Kaimgunge.	Sownek.	Purrumnuggur.
Shumsabad.	Goorsuhaigunge.	Futtehgurh.
Nawabgunge.	Bhojpore.	Khoodagunge.
Amethee	Puhara.	Boorh Gunga, R
Chibramow.	Kumpil.	Bughar, R.
Kunouj	Khakut Mow.	Kalee Nuddee, or Kalindree, R.
Mukrundnuggur.	Imrutpore	
Meeangunge.	Tirwa	Eesun, R.

Etawah.

Bhurtna.	Oreya.	Utchulda.
Bidhoona.	Phupphoond.	Sengoor Nuddee.
Dullelnuggur.	Lukhna.	Koaree Nuddee.
Juswuntnuggur.		

Etah.

Soron.	Puttealee.	Burnah.
Kassgunge.	Kadirgunge.	Suhawur.
Aleegunge.	Nawabgunge Nugurria.	Saraee Aghut.
Murchra.	Bilram.	Mohunpore
Sukeet.	Sirpoora.	Siraee Girdharee.
Nidhowlee.	Azimnuggur.	Boorh Gunga, R.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Cawnpore.

Bhogneepore.	Secundra.	Sheorajpore.
Jajmow.	Nurwul.	Nawabgunge.
Rusoolabad	Gujnair.	Roora.
Sarh Sulempore.	Bithoor.	Mukhunpore.
Ghatumpore.	Nujjufgurh.	Bhowpore.
Akberpore.	Derapore.	Sirsoul.
Bilhour.	Mungulpore.	Jheenjuk.
Moosanuggur.	Sheolee.	Pandoo, R.
Rusdhan.		

Futtehpore.

Berhampore.	Hutgam.	Ekdulla.
Huswa.	Khujwa.	Kotla
Kora.	Hosengunge.	Umowlee.
Ghazeepore.	Kishunpore.	Thurriaon.
Kulyanpore.	Asothur	Aong.
Khukredoo.	Belinda.	Mowhar.
Futtehpore.	Tuppah Jar.	Mulwa.
Bindkee.	Ayah Sah.	Sheorajpore.
Kora Jehanabad.	Mootour.	Susoor Khuderee, R.
Kootea Gooneer.		

Banda.

Pylanee.	Kallinjer.	Kumasin.
Buberoo.	Rajapore.	Simounee.
Budousa.	Ougassee.	Khundeh.
Seonda.	Dursenda.	Manikpore.
Seetapore.	Cheeboo.	Chilla Tarra.
Kirwee.	Tirohan.	Keyn or Cane, R.

Allahabad.

Chail.	Hunomangunge.	Fureedgunge.
Puchim Sureera	Nuhwaee.	Jusra.
Kurrah.	Daranuggur.	Soraon.
Barrah.	Shahzadpore.	Nawabgunge.
Secundra.	Munjhunpore.	Mowharee.
Arail.	Serai Akil	Kewaee.
Khyragurh.	Ismailgunge.	Meh.
Kurchhuna.	Mow Aymah.	Sirathoo.
Bharutgunge.	Khanjehanpore.	Bhurwaree.
Jhoosee	Phoolpore	Munowree.
Nynee.	Mooftee ka Poorwa.	Tonse, R.
Mirzapore Chowharee.	Uthurbun.	Bilund, R
Hundia.	Kurauree.	

Humeerpore.

Mowdha	Korara.	Somerpore.
Jellalpore.	Khurela.	Punwaree.
Rath.	Soopa.	Mooskera.
Muhoba.	Koolpahar.	Berma, R.
Jeitpore.	Sreenuggur.	Chundrawul Nuddee.

Jounpore.

Ghisooah.	Shahgunge.	Kireeat Mendha.
Unglee.	Muchlee Shuhur.	Singramhow.
Zuffrabad.	Moongra Badshapore.	Goomtee, R.
Murcahoo.	Havelee Jounpore.	Burna, R.
Kerakut.	Kireeat Dost.	Saee, R.

BENARES DIVISION.

Azimgurh.

Deoguon.	Mhow.	Atrowlea.
Mahoul.	Chiria Kote.	Ghosee.
Sugree.	Kiriat Muttoo	Gopalpore.
Nizamabad.	Belha Bans.	Nuthoopore.
Secunderpore.	Kourea.	Nugra
Maharajgunge.	Secundra.	Adumpore.
Mohumdabad.	Toorteepar.	Uzmutgurh
Mobarukpore.	Deoree Ghat.	Surjoo, R.
Kopahgunge.	Phoolpore.	Tons, R.

Mirzapore.

Robertsgunge.	Gaypoorah.	Burha.
Kiriat Seekhur.	Tuppa Kone.	Gungapore.
Konrh.	Bhudohee.	Puhara.
Chukceah.	Suktesgurh.	Kuntit.
Chunar.	Kera Mungrore.	Bindachul.
Ahrowra.	Agoree Burhur.	Sone, R.
Kone.	Bijeygurh.	Beylun, R
Gopeegunge.	Singrowlee.	Kunhur, R.
Ooproudh.	Poolwa.	Rehund, R.
Chowrassee.	Doodhee.	

Benares.

Huzoor Tehseel.	Sooltanepoor.	Dhoos.
Chundowlee.	Julhoopore.	Mogul Serai.
Ramnuggur.	Kuswur Sirkaree.	Sukuldeeha.
Athgawan.	Kutchur.	Kurmnassa, R.
Dehat Amanut.	Burhwal.	

Goruckpore.

Huveylee Goruckpore.
Bansgaon.
Pudrowna.
Burhulgunge.
Roodurpore.
Burhuj.
Pepraich.

Tuppa Bhowapar.
Mujhowlee
Sylhet.
Shahjehanpore.
Sidhoa Jobna.
Munsoorgunge.
Deoreea.

Tilpore.
Benaikpore.
Dhoriapar.
Chilloopar.
Anowla.
Kussia.

Bustee.

Domuriagunge.
Aurungabadnuggur.
Hussunpore Mughur.
Munsoornuggur.
Ruttunpore.
Amorha.

Bansee.
Russoolpore Ghous.
Captaingunge.
Khuleelabad.
Benaikpore.

Mehndawul.
Muhowlee.
Raptee, R.
Ghogra, R.
Gunduck, R.

Ghazeepore.

Guhmer.
Mohumdabad.
Bullia.
Zumania.
Syudpore Bhitree.

Dildarnuggur.
Russerah.
Kurrenda.
Puchotur.
Khureed.

Gurha.
Lukhnessur.
Zahoorabad.
Goomtee, R.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

Jaloun.

Orai.
Koonch.
Calpee
Syudnuggur.
Madhogurh.

Kunnar.
Bhudauk.
Attah
Kothound.
Juggunmunpore.

Rampoora.
Betwa, R.
Sind, R.
Puhooj, R.

Jhansie.

Pundwaha.
Mow.
Raneepore.
Burwa Saugor.
Burragaon.

Chirgaon.
Mote.
Bhandere.
Gurotah.
Goorserai.

Bubeena.
Erich.
Dussan, R.

Lullutpore.

Mehrownee.
Bansee.
Tal Behut.

Bala Behut.
Banpore.
Muroura.

Narhut.
Sujnan, R.

KUMAON DIVISION.

Kumaon.

Almorah.
Nynee Tal.
Bheem Tal.
Mullooa Tal.
Koorpa Tal.
Noukoochya Tal.
Palee.
Gungolee.

Burmdeo.
Chumpawut.
Raneekhet.
Lohooghat.
Petoragurh
Kalee Kumaon.
Huldwanee.
Kaladoongee.

Bhabur.
Hawulbagh,
Ramnuggur.
Chilkia.
Bhageswr.
Surjoo, R.
Ramgunga, R.

Gurhwal.

Sreenuggur.
Budreenath.
Joshee Muth.

Paoree.
Kedarnath
Dussolee.

Gungootree.
Jumnotree
Bhagiruttee, R.

Tehree State.

Tehree.

Terai.

Kasheepore.
Rooderpore.
Kilpooree.
Gudderpore.
Bilheree.

Nanuck Mutta.
Juspore.
Bazpore.
Sardah, R.
Sookhee, R.

Kitcha, R.
Gola, R.
Kylas, R.
Bygool, R.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

A.

Abee.
Ahlmudd.
Ameen.
Assamee.

B.

Beegah.
Behree.
Bhoor.
Bhoosa.
Bhyachara.
Biswansee.
Bund.
Bundobust.
Bunjur.
Bunkur.
Burkundaze.
Buttaee.

C.

Canoongoe.
Chittack.
Choongee.
Chowdree.
Chowkee.
Chowkeedar.
Chuck.
Chunna (Gram).
Cusba (Kusba).
Cutchery (Kutcherry).

D.

Dewanee.
Domut.
Durkhast.

F.

Foujdaree.
Fusl.

H.

Hudbust.
Huftgana.
Hukk.
Hukk-i-shoofa.
Hulkabundee.
Huzoor Tehseel.

I.

Istimraree.

J.

Jagheer.
Jheel
Julkur.
Jumma.
Jummabundee.
Jungle.
Jureeb.

K.

Kabur (*Soil*).
Khetbut.
Khewut.
Khood Kasht.
Khureef
Khusrah
Khuteounee.
Kistbundee.
Koork Tuhseel.
Kotwal.
Kubooliyat.
Kubzool Wusool.
Kuchar.
Kuchha.
Kudeem.
Kunbuttaee.
Kunkoot.
Kunkur.
Kurbee.

L.

Lumberdar.

M.

Maafee.
Malgoozaree.
Maund.
Mochulkah.
Mokuddum.
Mofussil.
Mohurrir.
Mokurruree.
Moonserim.
Moonsiff.
Moontukhub.
Mouroosee.
Mouzah.
Mudduck.
Muhal.
Munzooreedar.
Mutyar.

N.

Nuvees.
Nuzool.

O.

Oobaree.
Oosur.

P.

Pergunnah.
Perwanah.
Pice.
Pie.
Pucka.
Punch.
Punchayet.
Purdah-nisheen.
Purtal.
Purtee.
Purwa.
Putta.
Puttee.
Putteedar.
Putteedaree.
Putwaree.

R.

Rajbuha.
Rakur (*Soil*).
Roobukaree.
Rubbee.
Rukba.
Rupee.
Russud.
Russudee.
Ryot.

S.

Sapoord-dar.
Seer (land).
Seer (weight).
Shujreh.
Suddur.
Suddur Ameen.
Sumbut.
Sowar.
Suzawul.

T.

Takeed.
Talooka.
Talookdaree.
Teer.
Teerij.
Thannah.
Thannahdar.
Touzee.
Towfeer.
Tuccavee.
Tuhseel.
Tuhseeldar.
Tuhseeldaree.
Tuhveeldar.
Tulbana.
Tuppeh.
Turee.

U.

Urzee.

V.

Vukeel.

W.

Wajiboolurz.
Wasilbakee.

Z.

Zemindar.
Zemindaree.
Zillah.
Zubtee.